PUBLICATIONS
OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA AND OF GREAT BRITAIN

RELATING TO UPPER CANADA
1791-1840

The Ontario Ministry of
Citizenship and Culture

Susan Fish, Minister

84- 5080 /

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA AND OF GREAT BRITAIN

RELATING TO UPPER CANADA
1791-1840

Olga Bernice Bishop, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.

CELEBRATING TOGETHER · FÊTONS ÇA ENSEMBLE · 1784 · ONTARIO · 1984

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
1984

Cover illustration: John Graves Simcoe,
adapted from a contemporary engraving.

ISBN-0-7743-8931-1
D1421 7/84 1M

Softcover copies available for $5.00 from the Ontario Government Bookstore, 880 Bay St., Toronto for personal shopping. Out-of-town customers write to Publications Services Section, 5th Floor, 880 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario M7A 1N8. Telephone (416) 965-6015. Toll free long distance 1-800-268-7540, in Northwestern Ontario 0-Zenith 67200.

Published by the
Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
Printed by the Queen's Printer for Ontario
Province of Ontario, Toronto, Canada
© 1984 Government of Ontario

PREFACE

The geographical territory now known as Ontario, in 1791 was separated from Quebec and created the Province of Upper Canada, under the Constitutional Act.[1]

The purpose of this study has been to investigate the type of document and the authority for publication of those documents issued by the government of the Province of Upper Canada, 1791-1840. In addition, since the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland had to give approval for all legislation passed by the Provincial Parliament and supplied a fair proportion of the finances for maintaining government, those documents issued by the House of Commons of Great Britain, dealing with Upper Canada, have been included.

With the completion of this study, the documents will have been listed for this geographical territory, which has seen three different administrations: Province of Upper Canada, 1791-1840; Province of Canada, 1841-1867, which included both Upper and Lower Canada (Quebec); and The Province of Ontario, 1867 to date.

No attempt has been made to prepare a union list of the publications. At least one location has been given for each document listed. However, any Library holding the journals and appendices of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly can quickly locate any needed document. For those documents published as an appendix to the journals, the exact location either by page or number of the document has been shown.

In a project of this type the resources of many libraries are needed. Grateful acknowledgement is made to the Chief Librarian of all libraries cited in the *List of Location Symbols*. Grateful thanks is extended to the following individuals for assistance in tracking down a number of elusive documents: David Cook, McMaster University; William F. E. Morley, Queen's University; Edward Phelps, John Lutman, Beth Miller, Margaret Banks and Maureen Ryan, the University of Western Ontario; Patricia Kennedy, Public Archives; Pamela Hardisty, Michael Graham and Gilles Marleau, Library of Parliament; Ethelyn Harlow and Susan Watt, Archives of Ontario; Mary Faulkner, Legislative Library; Edith Firth, Metropolitan Toronto Central Library; and Beryl Anderson, National Library of Canada.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made to Eleanor Magee, Research Associate, School of Library and Information Science, The University of Western Ontario, for assisting with reading the page proofs; the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, and in particular Wil Vanderelst, Director of Libraries and Community Information Branch, for his encouragement, and other members of the Ministry personnel who assisted in proof-reading.

Olga B. Bishop
April, 1984

---

[1] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31.

CONTENTS

PAGE

PREFACE iii
CONTENTS v
LIST OF LOCATION SYMBOLS vii

CHAPTER

I INTRODUCTION 1
II LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR 4
  Public Health 15
III EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 17
IV PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT 19
  Rules and Regulations 20
  Parliamentary Committees 22
  Printing of the Records 23
    Laws, statutes, etc. 23
    Revised statutes 33
    Gazettes 33
  General Printing 35
  Committees 58
  Parliament Buildings 87
  Library 87
V CIVIL GOVERNMENT 91
  Education 91
    King's College 96
  Indian Department 98
  Inspector General's Office 101
  Militia 109
  Provincial Secretary 115
  Receiver General 116
    Other Offices — Land 125
      Agent for the Sale of Clergy Reserves 126
      Commissioner for the Sale and Management of Crown Lands and Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods and Forests 134
      Office of the Secretary of the Clergy Corporation 137
      Chief Agent for Emigration 137
      School Lands 139
      Surveyor General's Office 141
VI ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE 149
  Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary 157
  Assessor, Clerk of the Peace, Collector and District Treasurer 158
VII COMMISSIONS 169
  Forfeited Estates 169
  War Losses 170
  Rebellion 1837-38 171
  Public Departments 172
VIII TRADE, COMMERCE, DUTIES 174
IX TRANSPORTATION 184
  Surveyor of Highways 184
  Bridges 189
  Navigation 192
  Canals 200
  Harbours 213

Light Houses 215
Macadamized Roads 219
Steam Dredging Machine 225
X MISCELLANEOUS 230
Canada Company 230
Currency 232
Hospitals 234
Insurance 236
Lunatic Asylum 237
Post Office 238
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada 240
Miscellaneous Publications 242
APPENDICES 245
1. Sessions of Parliament 245
2. Number of Acts passed in each Session 247
3. King's/Queen's Printers 249
4. Printers of the Statutes 250
5. Printers of the House of Assembly and of the Legislative Council 251
6. Printers of the Appendices to the Journal of the Assembly 251
7. Publications identified but not located for examination 252
INDEX 253

LIST OF LOCATION SYMBOLS

ONTARIO LIBRARIES

OHM	McMaster University, Hamilton
OKQ	Queen's University, Kingston
OLU	The University of Western Ontario, London
OLUL	The University of Western Ontario, Law Library, London
OOA	Public Archives, Archives publiques, Ottawa
OOP	Library of Parliament, Ottawa
OTAR	Archives of Ontario, Toronto
OTL	Legislative Library, Toronto
OTMCL	Metropolitan Toronto Central Library

OTHER LIBRARIES

DLC	Library of Congress, Washington

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris,[1] signed February 10, 1763, Canada was ceded to the King of England by the King of France. On October 7, 1763 King George III of England issued a proclamation[2] in which he stated that Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain had been issued for setting up the government of Quebec.

On December 7, 1763 Governor James Murray received instructions[3] from the Court of St. James which stated that he was to administer the government of Quebec with the assistance of the Lieutenant Governors of Montreal and Trois Rivières, the Chief Justice of the Province, and the Surveyor General of Customs, all appointed by the Crown, and eight persons appointed by himself from among the propertied class in the Province. When circumstances permitted the Governor, with the advice of Council, was to summon a general assembly of the freeholders of the Province. In the meantime the Governor, with the advice of Council, was to issue rules and regulations as were necessary for peace and order. No assembly was summoned as there were only approximately three hundred Protestants in the Province at this time. Under British law Roman Catholics did not have the franchise.

By 1774 it became evident that neither the English minority nor the French majority were satisfied with the government as laid down in 1763. On June 22, 1774 the Parliament of Great Britain passed the Quebec Act entitled "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America."[4] Under this Act the number of members of Council was to be increased to seventeen with an upper limit of twenty-three, all to be appointed by the King from among the inhabitants of the Province. The Act stated that a general assembly was not to be called. English criminal law and French civil law were to be enforced.

As a result of the American Revolution a large number of United Empire Loyalists moved to the western part of the Province between 1774 and 1784. These English-speaking people were accustomed to a representative system of government and were unwilling to be governed by a governor and council sitting at Quebec. Thus in 1791 the Parliament of Great Britain passed what has become known as the Constitutional Act,[5] which received Royal Assent on June 10. It stated that it was the intention of the King to divide the Province of Quebec into two separate provinces, to be called the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada. The intention was carried out by an order-in-council dated August 24, 1791.[6] His Majesty in Council was to declare the day of the commencement of the Act which could not be later than December 31, 1791. Under a proclamation[7] dated November 18, 1791 the Act was to become effective December 26, 1791. This proclamation also laid down the boundary line between the two provinces.

Under this Act each province now was to have an appointed legislative council whose members would hold office for life and an elected assembly, the members of which would be elected for four years. The King, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly, was to make the laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the Province. All laws had to be passed by both the Legislative Council and Assembly before Royal Assent could be given, such assent being delegated by the King to His appointed Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other person administering the government.

In the name of the King the Lieutenant Governor was to appoint at least seven discreet and proper persons to serve as members of the Legislative Council. A member must be at least twenty-one years of age and a British subject. One member appointed by the Governor was to be the Speaker. Also in the name of the King the Lieutenant Governor was to summon and call together an Assembly.[8] In order to carry out this stipulation the King could lawfully authorize the Lieutenant Governor to issue a proclamation[9] dividing his Province into electoral districts for an election of a definite number of members for each district. Not less than sixteen members were to be elected. Nineteen counties, with their boundaries, were established by the proclamation. The number of members to be elected for each county is shown in the following table:

Counties	Number of Members
Glengarry	2
Stormont	1
Dundas	1
Grenvill [sic]	1
Leeds Frontenac	1
Ontario Addington	1
Prince Edward Adolphustown	1
Lenox [sic] Hastings Northumberland	1
Durham York (East and West) Lincoln (first riding)	1
Lincoln (second riding)	1
Lincoln (third riding)	1
Lincoln (fourth riding) Norfolk	1
Suffolk Essex	1
Kent	2

The franchise was extended to all persons over twenty-one years of age, holding land in freehold, fief, or roture of the yearly value of forty shillings or more who were British subjects. A member also had to be at least twenty-one years of age.

Over the years, as the population grew in numbers, it became necessary to further divide the territory and create new counties. By 1840 there were twenty-nine counties, five towns, and one city represented by sixty-one members.[10]

Elections were to be held at least every four years and the Legislative Council and Assembly were to meet at least once in every twelve calendar months.[11] The first Provincial Parliament was to be called not later than December 31, 1792.[12]

While the Constitutional Act did not provide for an Executive Council, in setting up a court of civil jurisdiction for the hearing and determining of appeals, it stated that such a court was to be composed of the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Province together with an Executive Council.[13] The advice of the Executive Council was to be sought also in connection with the establishment of Clergy lands[14] within the Province and any necessary laws to be promulgated before the Provincial Parliament could be convened.[15] Of the thirty-six men appointed to the Executive Council between 1792 and 1840 twenty-four were also appointed to the Legislative Council.[16]

Although the Constitutional Act provided for representative government, for the first time in the territory known as Quebec now divided into the two provinces there were still basic fundamental questions to be solved.

(1) The question of supply. The Assembly controlled only that money raised by provincial legislation. Since the Governor controlled certain Crown revenues and could readily obtain money from the British government he could carry on the administration without consulting the Assembly on financial matters.

(2) The question of division of legislative responsibility between the British government and the provincial government. The Act had stated that the King with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly would make the laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the provinces. However, the interpretation of this statement often led to confusion and ultimately was one of the causes of the rebellion which broke out in both provinces in 1837.

(3) The question of responsible government. As long as the members of the Executive Council were appointed by the King and not by the elected representatives of the people the administrative branch of government remained quite independent of the Assembly.

Other than proclamations for establishing the government of the two new provinces the Constitutional Act made no provision for any documents to be printed by either the Legislative Council or the Assembly. However, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, before leaving England, stated that a printer was "indispensably necessary"[17] for the new Province. As a result Louis Roy, a French Canadian from Quebec, established the first printing press in 1793 in Newark (now Niagara-on-the Lake). The first mention of a printer by the Legislative Council was on July 2, 1800 when S. Tiffany was to be paid for printing an act.[18] However, in 1795 Tiffany, as King's Printer, had printed the Statutes for the first four Sessions of the first Provincial Parliament. The first time a printer is mentioned in the House of Assembly was on July 5, 1802 when Mr. Bennett was requested to present an account of his printing for the House since the previous Session (1801). Between 1793 and 1840 approximately one thousand titles concerning the Province of Upper Canada were printed. Of this number approximately one hundred and sixty-five were printed by order of the House of Commons of Great Britain. These publications have been included in order to provide a more complete picture of the legislative activity which concerned the Province.

NOTES

[1] *Statutes, treaties and documents of the Canadian constitution 1713-1929*. edited by W.P.M. Kennedy. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1930. p. 32.

[2] ibid. p. 35.

[3] ibid. p. 43.

[4] Imperial Act of 14 George III, 1774, c. 83.

[5] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31.

[6] Order-in-council August 24, 1791.

[7] Proclamation 31 George III, November 18, 1791.

[8] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31, s. 14.

[9] Proclamation 32 George III, July 16, 1792.

[10] Armstrong, Frederick H. *Handbook of Upper Canadian chronology and territorial legislation*. London, Canada: Lawson Memorial Library, The University of Western Ontario, 1967. pp. 75-78.

[11] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31, s. 27.

[12] ibid. s. 49.

[13] ibid. s. 34.

[14] ibid. s. 38.

[15] ibid. s. 50.

[16] Armstrong, Frederick H. *Handbook of Upper Canadian chronology and territorial legislation*. London, Canada: Lawson Memorial Library, The University of Western Ontario, 1967. pp. 11-15.

[17] Fauteux, Aegedius. *The introduction of printing into Canada*. Montreal: Rolland Paper Co., 1930. pp. 115-117.

[18] Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal*, July 2, 1800.

[19] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*, July 5, 1802.

CHAPTER II

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Under the terms of the Constitutional Act[1] the King would appoint from time to time a Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or other person to administer the government of the Province. Every Act passed by the Provincial Parliament contained a statement using all three designations. However on March 4, 1837 an Act[2] was passed whereby only the term Lieutenant Governor was to be used, but it was to be understood that all three designations were still implied. Between 1792 and 1840 seven persons were appointed to the post of Lieutenant Governor and ten persons were appointed as administrator or president.[3]

The duties of this person were divided between those which were to be carried out in the name of the King and those which he could undertake due to instructions issued at the time of appointment or subsequently or in some cases both. In this work the term Lieutenant Governor will be used to signify the person appointed by the King to administer the government of the Province of Upper Canada.

The King, with the advice of the Legislative Council and Assembly, would make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the Province. However, the Lieutenant Governor was empowered by the King to give or withhold his assent to any bill passed by the Legislature. The first such bills to be withheld for the King's signature were in 1798 when a president and not a Lieutenant Governor held the office.

The King could authorize the Lieutenant Governor to: appoint discreet and proper persons to the Legislative Council; call together the Assembly; issue a proclamation dividing the Province into districts or counties and towns or townships for the purpose of electing members to the Assembly; appoint proper persons to the office of returning officer (this power was only for two years, or until the Legislative Council and Assembly passed an act concerning this officer); fix the time and place for holding elections, and holding the Sessions of the Legislative Council and Assembly; make allotments of land for the support of a Protestant Clergy in the Province; erect parsonages and endow them (this with the advice of the Executive Council, however); and make temporary laws and ordinances until the first meeting of the Legislative Council and Assembly (this stipulation also with the advice of the Executive Council).

In addition the Lieutenant Governor could by an instrument under the Great Seal of the Province appoint and remove the Speaker of the Legislative Council. He was required to send a copy of all bills, to which he had given assent, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in Britain. The King could disallow any bill within a period of two years even though it had been passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province.

The Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council were to be the court of civil jurisdiction for hearing and determining appeals.

A number of despatches, communications and speeches were issued by both the Secretary of State for the Colonies in Great Britain and the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada. Some of these were published either by order of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly. Others were published either by order of the House of Commons of Great Britain or by command of His/Her Majesty. All publications showing the Lieutenant Governor as author are listed below in chronological order as an office holder. The publications from Great Britain which deal with the government of the Province are listed in alphabetical order. Publications from Great Britain which deal with specific matters such as finance will be listed with the Canadian publications relating to that subject.

Special publications

Canada. Governor General, 1839-1841 (Thomson).
Message from His Excellency the Governor-General, on the subject of a re-union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer for the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1840]
pp. [3]-4. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* A, 1839/40). OTL

Canada. Governor General, 1839-1841 (Thomson).
Messages from His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of the re-union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, together with resolutions of the House of Assembly, and the amendments thereto; and the yeas and nays thereon, the address to His Excellency and his reply. Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1839.
18p. OTAR OOA

Canada. Governor General, 1839-1841 (Thomson).
Message of His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting bill of Imperial Parliament on the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 329-343. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU

Canada. Proclamations.
Official proclamations etc. [of the governors, lieutenant governors of Quebec and Upper Canada 1760-1841. Toronto: Printed and published by L. K. Cameron, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1907]
xxxiv, 476 p. (Ontario. Bureau of Archives. *Fourth report*, 1907). OLU
Proclamations relating to the Province of Upper Canada are found on pages 158-471.

Colborne, Sir John, Baron Seaton, 1778-1863.
Reply of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, to the joint congratulatory address, upon his being called to the government of British North America. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 69-70. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* Y, 1839). OTL

Durham, John George Lambton, 1st earl, 1792-1840.
Copy of correspondence relating to the establishment of the Earl of Durham, as Governor General of British North America and Her Majesty's High Commissioner. (Presented by Her Majesty's command.) Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 28 March, 1838. n.p. [1838?]
2 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 252, 1838). OTAR

Durham, John George Lambton, 1st earl, 1792-1840.
Correspondence between Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Earl of Durham on the subject of the latter's resignation of the offices of Governor-General of British North America, and High Commissioner in the Canadian provinces; transmitted to Sir George Arthur. By order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: W. J. Coates [1839]
47 p. OTAR

Durham, John George Lambton, 1st earl, 1792-1840.
Report on the affairs of British North America from the Earl of Durham, Her Majesty's High Commissioner. [Toronto: R. Stanton, 1839]
141 [iv] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839). OLU

pp. 109-141 contains the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, appointed to report on the state of the Province.

Durham, John George Lambton, 1st earl, 1792-1840.
Report on the affairs of British North America, from the Earl of Durham, Her Majesty's High Commissioner. Presented by Her Majesty's command. Ordered to be printed 11th February 1839. n.p., 1839.
iv, 119 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers*, no. 3, 1839). OLU OOP

Special Publications (*continued*):

——— ——— Appendix (A.). (Presented by Her Majesty's command.) Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 11 February 1839. [London? 1839?]
62 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 3 II, 1839).OLU OOP

——— ——— Appendix (B.). Presented by Her Majesty's command. Ordered to be printed 4th March 1839. [London? 1839?]
4, 218 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 3-App. B, 1839).
OLU OOP

——— ——— Appendix (C.). (Presented by Her Majesty's command.) Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 27 March 1839. [London? 1839?]
60 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 3-IV, 1839).OLU OOP

——— ——— Appendices (D.) & (E.). (Presented by Her Majesty's command.) Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed 12 June 1839. [London? 1839?]
iii, 214 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 3-App. D & E, also 303, 1839). OLU
Appendix D pp. 1-182; Appendix E pp. 183-214.

Durham, John George Lambton, 1st earl, 1792-1840.
Report on the affairs of British North America from the Earl of Durham, Her Majesty's High Commissioner, etc. officially communicated to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament on the 11th of February, 1839. Toronto: Printed at the Examiner Office, 1839.
48p. OLU OTAR

——— ——— Montreal: Printed at the Morning Courier Office, 1839.
126 p. OLU

Glenelg, Charles Grant, baron, 1778-1866.
Extract of a despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Earl of Durham, dated 20 January 1838. Presented by Her Majesty's command. Ordered to be printed 26 January 1838. n.p., 1838.
3 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 37, 1838). OOP

Glenelg, Charles Grant, baron, 1778-1866.
Lord Glenelg's despatches to Sir F. B. Head during his administration of the government of Upper Canada. Abstracted from the papers laid before Parliament. London: James Ridgway and sons, 1839.
iv, 193 p. OLU

Great Britain.
Canada. Correspondence relative to the affairs of Canada. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. London: Printed by William Clowes and sons, 1840.
4 v. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* nos. 211, 221, 222, 250, 1840).
OTAR

Great Britain.
Canada. Further correspondence relative to the affairs of Canada. Presented by command of Her Majesty. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 22 June 1840. n.p. [1840?]
8 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 493, 1840). OTAR

Great Britain.
Copies of extracts of correspondence relative to the affairs of Lower Canada. (Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick. Presented by Her Majesty's

Special Publications (*continued*):

command). Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 16 January 1838. n.p. [1838?]
27 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 80, 1838). OTAR
Upper Canada: pp. 21-23.

Great Britain.
Further copies or extracts of correspondence relative to the affairs of Lower Canada and Upper Canada. (Presented by Her Majesty's command). Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 2 February 1838. n.p. [1838?]
16 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 100, 1838). OTAR
Upper Canada: pp. 12-16.

Great Britain.
Further copies or extracts of correspondence relative to the affairs of Lower Canada and Upper Canada. (Presented by Her Majesty's command). Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 29 January 1838. n.p. [1838?]
14 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* nos. 38 and 99, 1838). OTAR
Upper Canada: pp. 3-10.

Great Britain.
Further copies or extracts of correspondence relative to the affairs of Lower Canada and Upper Canada. (Presented by Her Majesty's command). Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 4 May 1838. n.p. [1838?]
229 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 141 and 357, 1838). OTAR
Upper Canada: pp. 73-211.

Great Britain.
Further correspondence relative to the affairs of Canada. (Presented by Her Majesty's command). Ordered to be printed 19th June 1840. n.p. [1840?]
8 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 165, 1840). OTAR

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Circular letter to the governors of His Majesty's colonial possessions. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 18 March 1835. n.p. [1835?]
2 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 49, 1835). OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Department
Copies of despatches addressed to the governors of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respecting Orange Lodges. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 16 August 1836. n.p. [1836?]
3 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 571, 1836) OTAR

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
. . . Copies or extracts of correspondence relative to the affairs of British North America. (Presented by Her Majesty's command). Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 11 February, 1839. [London? 1839?]
vi, 400 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 2, 1839). OLU

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Return to an address of the Honourable the House of Commons; dated 7th June 1830; - for Copy or extract of the answers of the governors of Upper and Lower Canada to that part of the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 29th September 1828, which related to the state of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Upper and Lower Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed 24 June 1830. n.p., [1830]
7 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers*, no. 574, 1830). OOP

Special Publications (*continued*):

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Account of expense incurred in the mission and in the passages of the Earl of Durham and suite in Canada. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed, 29 April 1839. n.p., 1839.
2 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 233, 1839). OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Communications between the Colonial Office and the governors of Upper and Lower Canada on the subject of the civil government of Canada, as established by the Act of 31 George III and respecting alterations therein: and the state of the Executive and Legislative Councils between January 1828 and January 1830, both inclusive. Ordered to be printed 13th July 1830. n.p. [1830?]
94 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 216, 1830). OTAR

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Copies of appointments made by the Earl of Durham, as High Commissioner of the British North American Colonies previous to his departure from England, and during his stay in Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 19 March 1839. n.p., 1839.
3[1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 112, 1839). OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Copies of orders sent out to the Canadas respecting Orange Lodges there, the date of the despatch and the arrival there and the answers received. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 1 June 1837. n.p. [1837?]
1 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 352, 1837). OTAR

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Copies or extracts of correspondence relative to the affairs of British North America. Presented by command of Her Majesty. Ordered to be printed 11th February 1839. n.p., 1839.
400 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 4, 1839). OTAR OOP
Upper Canada: pp. 279-281.

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Copy of a despatch and its enclosures addressed to Earl Amherst by the Earl of Aberdeen on the 2d April 1835 [relative to the government of the Canadas] Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 22 March 1838. n.p., 1838.
32 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 231, 1838). OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Copy of a letter from the Lord Glenelg to the Earl of Durham, dated 5th February 1839. Ordered to be printed 25 February 1839. n.p., 1839.
2 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 20, 1839). OOP
Thank you for your Report.

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Copy of an explanatory memorandum addressed by Sir Francis Head to Lord Glenelg, dated the 21st of May last. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 18 June 1838. n.p. [1838?]
6 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 516, 1838). OTAR
Questions raised against the measures taken by Sir Francis Head to suppress the rebellion.

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Copy of instructions to the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada relative to proceedings against persons recently arrested in that Province; Extract of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor relative to the disposal of the prisoners convicted of treason in that Province; Copies of the several acts of the Legislature of Upper Canada in the last Session for the preservation of the peace, and for the trial of persons charged with

Special Publications (*continued*):

insurrection and revolt against the government of the Province, stating the dates on which the several bills received Royal sanction. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 21 June 1838. n.p., 1838.

29[1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 524. 1838). OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Office.

Instructions to the Earl of Gosford, and the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the grievances complained of in Lower Canada: - also, Instructions to Sir F. B. Head, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 22 March 1836, n.p., 1836.

65[1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 113. 1836). OOP
Upper Canada: pp. 54-65.

Great Britain. Colonial Office.

Return to an address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 5th June 1829: - for copies or extracts of any communications between the Colonial Office and the governors of Upper and Lower Canada, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Canada Committee. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 23 February 1830. n.p., 1830.

87 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 73. 1830). OOP

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Copies of correspondence between Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Earl of Durham, on the subject of his Lordship's resignation. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 70-92. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* Z, 1839. OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Copies or extracts of correspondence relative to the re-union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. (Presented by Her Majesty's command). Ordered to be printed 23rd March 1840. n.p. [1840?]

50 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* nos. 68 and 147, 1840). OTAR

No. 147 contains three maps.

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Copy of a circular despatch announcing the appointment of Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, as Captain General and Governor in Chief of British North America. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 13-14. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* G, 1839). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Copy of a despatch addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, dated 8th November 1832, on the subject of petitions from the people of that Province for the removal of His Excellency, the dissolution of the Legislature, and the remedy of certain alleged grievances; and of other addresses to His Majesty from the Legislative Council, or other inhabitants of the Province, agreed to in consequence of the said despatch. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed, 20 August 1833. n.p. [1833?]

21 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 697, 1833). OTAR

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Copy of a despatch, etc. on the subject of Orange Lodges. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
p. 5. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* D, 1836/7). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Copy of a despatch on the subject of an union between the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]

pp. 26-27. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* G, 1837/8). OTL

Special Publications (*continued*):

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Correspondence on the subject of the resignation of the Earl of Durham. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 554-576. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839).
OLU

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
A despatch from the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head containing His Majesty's answer to the separate addresses and representations which proceeded from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, during the first Session of the present Parliament: and his instructions to the Lieutenant Governor. Communicated to the House of Assembly by message on the 30th of January, 1836. Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed. Toronto: M. Reynolds, 1836.
36 p. OTL OTMCL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
A despatch from the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg to His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, containing the separate addresses and representations which proceeded from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, during the first Session of the present Parliament; and his instructions to the Lieutenant Governor. Communicated to the House of Assembly on the 30th January, 1836. Also, - Lord Goderich's despatch of 8 Nov., 1832. Kingston: Printed by James MacFarlane, 1836.
44 p. OTAR
Lord Goderich's despatch, pp. 27-44.
Grievances as presented by William Lyon Mackenzie.

.____ ______ 16p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 6, 1836). OLU

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Despatch with instructions to Lieut. Gov. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
16 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 6, 1836). OLU
Contents: Commission appointing Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada; Appendix, Extract from despatch to the Commissioners for Lower Canada; Extract of despatch to the Canada Commissioners dated 17th July 1835.

Great Britain. Sovereigns, etc. 1837-1901 (Victoria).
Copy of the Royal instructions given to the Right Hon. C. Poulet Thomson when appointed Governor General of Canada. Ordered to be printed 29th June 1840. n.p., 1840.
23[1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 180, 1840). OOP
Upper Canada: pp. 7-23.

Head, Sir Francis Bond, 1793-1875.
An address to the House of Lords, against the bill before Parliament for the union of the Canadas and disclosing the improper means by which the consent of the Legislature of the Upper Province has been obtained to the measure. London: John Murray, 1840.
52 p. OTL

Head, Sir Francis Bond, 1793-1875.
A narrative. 2d ed. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: R. Stanton, 1839.
160 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839). OLU

____ ______ London: John Murray.
Contains despatches from Upper Canada to Great Britain.

Special Publications (*continued*):

—— ——— Supplemental chapter. Toronto: R. Stanton, 1839.
vi, 19 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839). OLU

—— ——— Appendix A. Memorandum of the aborigines of North America. Toronto: R. Stanton, 1839.
6 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839). OLU

Hardinge, Sir Henry.
Copies of despatches and correspondence relative to Chelsea pensioners in Upper and Lower Canada. n.p., 1839.
77 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 248, 1839). OOP

Upper Canada.
Addresses, presented to His Excellency Sir John Colborne on the occasion of his leaving the Province. Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836.
67 p.
OTAR

Upper Canada.
Addresses, presented to His Excellency Sir P. Maitland by the inhabitants of Upper Canada on the occasion of his leaving the Province. n.p. [1828]
48 p.
OTAR
Also contains the replies of the Lieutenant Governor.

Upper Canada.
Messages, addresses, etc. to Sir Francis B. Head, on his resignation of the government of Upper Canada. Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838.
116 p.
OOA

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1791-1796 (Simcoe).
Speech upon the opening of the first Session of the Legislature of the said Province. With the respective addresses of both Houses thereupon, and His Excellency's answers. Likewise His Excellency's speech upon proroguing the said Session of the Legislature. By authority. Upper Canada: Printed by Louis Roy, 1793.
8 p.
OTMCL

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1791-1796 (Simcoe).
Speech of His Excellency John Graves Simcoe . . . Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper-Canada . . . upon opening of the fifth Session of the Provincial Parliament; with the respective addresses of both Houses thereup[on] likewise His Excellency's answers . . . Niagara: Printed by G. Tiffany, 1796.
8 p.
DLC

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1818-1828 (Maitland).
Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the House of Assembly, dated 23d January 1828: and copies of instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of naturalization. [York: 1828]
[4] p.
OTMCL

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1828-1836 (Colborne).
Copies or extracts of correspondence relative to the affairs of Canada. (Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command). Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 10 July 1838. n.p., 1839.
10[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 392, 1839). OOP

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1828-1835 (Colborne).
Documents sent down to the House of Assembly by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor relative to school lands. [Printed by order of the House of Assembly. York: James Baxter, 1831]
8 p.
OTAR

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1828-1836 (Colborne).
Message, and extract of a letter from Secretary of Treasury, relating to Upper Canada and Midland District Bank Acts. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
p. 113. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1828-1836 (Colborne).
Returns relating to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 25 June 1833. n.p., 1833.
19 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 433, 1833). OOP

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Canada. Copies or extracts from Sir F. B. Head on the subject of Canada; with copies or extracts of the answers from the Secretary of State. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 22 March 1839. n.p., 1839.
iv, 524 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 118, 1839). OTAR

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Copies or extracts of despatches from Sir F. B. Head, on the subject of Canada; with copies or extracts of the answers from the Secretary of State. Ordered to be printed 22d March 1839. n.p., 1839.
iv, 524 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 41, 1839). OOP

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Copy of a despatch from His Excellency Sir Francis B. Head, to His Excellency Henry S. Fox, Her Majesty's Minister in Washington. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 55-69. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* Y, 1837/8). OTL

This despatch was concerned with the militia.

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Copy of a despatch from Sir F. B. Head in answer to charges preferred against him by Dr. C. Duncombe, in a petition presented to the House of Commons on the 19th August 1836; together with a copy of Lord Glenelg's reply thereto. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 3 May 1837. n.p. [1837?]
179 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* nos. 135 and 271, 1837). OLU OTAR

Contents: no. 1, Copy of a despatch from Sir F. B. Head to Lord Glenelg, dated Toronto, Upper Canada, 4 February, 1837; no. 2, Report and appendix of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada; no. 3, Copy of a despatch from Lord Glenelg to Sir F. B. Head, dated Downing Street, 17 April 1837.

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Copy of Sir F. Head's despatch of 28th May 1836, enclosing copy of a *Gazette extraordinary*, notifying the dissolution of the Provincial Parliament. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 11th July 1836. n.p. [1836?]
2 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 425, 1836). OTAR

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Copy of the despatches from Sir F. B. Head to Lord Glenelg, dated 21 April 1836, and 16 July 1836. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 23 January 1838. n.p. [1838?]
93 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 94, 1838). OOP OTAR

These despatches related to the affairs of Upper Canada.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).

Despatch from His Excellency Sir Francis B. Head to His Excellency Henry S. Fox, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington on the subject of the destruction of the piratical steam-boat Caroline, and on the subject of the occupation of Navy Island, by a piratical force. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]

pp. 1-19. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* A. 1837/8). OTL

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).

Documents accompanying message from Lieutenant Governor. [Appointments to various offices. Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]

12 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 28, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).

(1) Extracts from a despatch of the 21st April 1836 from Sir F. B. Head, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, to Lord Glenelg, with the enclosures referred to in such extracts; (2) Copy of Address to the King from the Assembly of Upper Canada, with the appendix of documents transmitted therewith to the Secretary of State. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 30th June 1836. n.p., 1836.

87 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 391, 1836). OTL

These papers all dealt with the affairs of Canada.

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).

Message communicated by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the Honorable the Legislative Council, on the 12th January, 1838, on the subject of the capture and destruction of the piratical steamer "Caroline", and copy of communication to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington. Printed by order of the Honorable the Legislative Council. [Toronto] R. Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty [1838]

19 p. OOA

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).

Message from His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, in answer to the address of the House of Assembly on the 5th February, 1836 with sundry documents, requested by the House in said address. Ordered, by the House of Assembly to be printed. Toronto: M. Reynolds, 1836.

42 p. OTL OTAR

Deals with officers of government - Attorney General, Solicitor General.

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).

Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of 30th January, 1836, transmitting a despatch from His Majesty's government. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836]

pp. 1-18. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* A, 1835/6). OTL

Complaints about Lieutenant Governor Head.

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).

Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, of 30th January, 1836 transmitting a despatch from His Majesty's government. Printed by order of the Hon. the Legislative Council. [York?] Robert Stanton [1836?]

50 p. OTAR

Instructions given to F. B. Head by His Majesty on his appointment as Lieutenant Governor.

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).

The speeches, messages and replies of His Excellency accompanied by an extract from a despatch of His Excellency to Lord Glenelg; together with introductory remarks, and a brief biographical sketch. Toronto, U.C.: Henry Rowsell, 1836.

72 p. OTL

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Certain papers on the subject of the suspension of specie payments by the chartered banks in this Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 101-115. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* BB, 1839). OTL

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Copies of a correspondence with Her Majesty's Minister at Washington respecting the invasion of the Canadas. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 61-65. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* V, 1839). OTL

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Copies of correspondence relative to the affairs of Canada. (Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command). Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 15 August 1839. n.p. [1839?]
10 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 535, 1839). OTAR
Complaints about the Durham report signed by J. S. Macaulay, chairman.

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Copies of correspondence relative to the affairs of Canada. (Presented by Her Majesty's command). Ordered to be printed 19th August 1839. n.p. [1839?]
11 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 253, 1839). OTAR

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Copies of despatches from Sir George Arthur and Lord Glenelg, dated 20 November 1838, and 31 January 1839, relating to the financial state of the Province of Upper Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 12 July 1839. n.p. [1839?]
10 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 397, 1839). OOP
OTAR

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Copies of despatches from Sir George Arthur relating to the Orange Lodges in Canada, since the 17th day of May 1837. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed 17 August 1839. n.p. [1839?]
2 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 542, 1839). OTAR

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Copies or extracts of correspondence relative to the affairs of Canada. (Presented by Her Majesty's command). Ordered to be printed 10th June 1839. n.p. [1839?]
37 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 103, 1839). OTAR

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Copies or extracts of correspondence relative to the affairs of Canada. (Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command). Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 6 June 1839. n.p. [1839?]
37 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 289, 1839). OTAR

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Copy of His Excellency's despatch relative to the finance of the Province; and the reply of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies thereto. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 14-24. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* H, 1839). OTL

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Correspondence on the subject of suspension of specie payments. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 607-624. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839).
OLU

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Correspondence with Mr. Fox, on the invasion of Canada. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 591-596. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839).
OLU

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with despatches on finances of the Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 543-544. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839).
OLU

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Message from Lieutenant-Governor with memorial, etc. [salary] from C. C. Small. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 720-723. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Message respecting the situation of billet-master in the Western District. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
p. 733. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839).
OLU

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Militia general court martial. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 534-537. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Return of the names and quality or station of the several persons arrested and placed in confinement in the prisons of Toronto, etc. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 25 February 1839. n.p. [1839?]
19 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 54, 1839). OTAR

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Lieutenant Governor with the advice of the Executive Council was responsible for the health of the Province. On April 16, 1835 "An Act to promote the public health, and to guard against infectious diseases in this Province"[4] was passed. The Act was permissive since the Lieutenant Governor with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council could appoint three or more persons in each and every town of the Province to act as health officers within the limits of the town or place so appointed.

The Lieutenant Governor with the advice of the Executive Council could make rules and regulations respecting vessels entering any port in the Province. Disobedience of the regulations could gain a fine of from twenty shillings to twenty pounds.

The above Act was valid only for one year. However on May 11, 1839, by a further Act[5] the conditions were made perpetual.

Two publications were issued, one of which is listed below and the other as a "Sundry report" in 1835 which will be found in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Special publication

Upper Canada. Medical Board.
Correspondence between the government and the Medical Board. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 702-718. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839).
OLU

NOTES

[1] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31.

[2] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 14.

[3] Armstrong, Frederick H. *Handbook of Upper Canadian chronology and territorial legislation.* London, Canada: Lawson Memorial Library, The University of Western Ontario, 1967. pp. 6-7.

[4] 5 William IV, 1835, c. 10.

[5] 2 Victoria, 1839, c. 21.

CHAPTER III

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Constitutional Act[1] does not specify any qualifications for appointment to the Executive Council or any regulations controlling its duties. However, the Act does state that: members shall be appointed by the Crown;[2] the Lieutenant Governor with the Executive Council shall be a Court of civil jurisdiction within the Province for hearing and determining appeals. The Council further was to advise the Lieutenant Governor concerning the building of parsonages or rectories for the Church of England within each township or parish.[3]

In 1836 the members of the Executive Council issued a *Communication* to Lieutenant Governor Head, when he was by-passing them, in which they made three points: (1) There is to be an Executive Council; (2) They are appointed by the King; (3) They are appointed to advise the King and his representative upon "the affairs of this Province". The *Communication* did not specify any particular affairs or any particular subject or time. The *Communication* further stated that Parliament legislates and the Executive Council advises. It recommended that departments should be established in order that the affairs of the Province be better served.[4]

Of the five Councillors who took office on July 9, 1792, two received a commission, and three were sworn, but no commission was issued.[5] In all there were thirty-six appointments between 1792 and 1836 when the last appointments were made. Twenty-four of the members also held an appointment to the Legislative Council.[6]

When the Commission to examine the public departments was established in 1839 eight committees were appointed to carry out the investigation. Committee number three was responsible for interviewing the members of the Executive Council which at that time consisted of five members. The members of the Council reported that: they met regularly; and had three areas of concern: (1) Consultive which consisted of (a) references from the Lieutenant Governor on state affairs, (b) petitions and other applications respecting grants and location of lands, (c) affairs of the Canada Company; (2) Judicial which involved (a) Court of Appeal, (b) criminal cases, (c) decision of claims under the Heir and Devises Commission of which the Councillors were *ex officio* members, (d) committments for state offences, an authority exercised since the late disturbances (1 Victoria, 1838, c. 1) (3) Fiscal which involved auditing of public accounts.[7]

The Executive Council was in no way responsible to the House of Assembly. However, several of the documents listed below were published as an appendix to the *Journal* of the House of Assembly. These are arranged in alphabetical order by author.

Special publications

Upper Canada. Executive Council.
Communication from the Honorable the Executive Council to the Lieutenant Governor with His Excellency's reply. Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1836]
20 p.
OOA OTMCL
This contained the duties of the Executive Council as an advisory body.

Upper Canada. Executive Council.
Order-in-council constituting a Land Board, and related papers. [York: 1819]
[5] l.
OOA

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Executive Council.
To His Honor Peter Russell, esquire, President of the Province of Upper Canada. A report with recommendations, on the subject of the public lands and their claimants. n.p. [1798]
[7] p. OTMCL

Upper Canada. Executive Council Office.
Applications for lands from religious denominations. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 399-401. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU

Upper Canada. Executive Council Office.
Documents on the subject of exportation of cattle and provisions. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 696-702. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Executive Council Office.
Documents relating to Talbot's settlement. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
24 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 22, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Executive Council Office.
Documents transmitted by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor relating to the building of certain parsonage houses. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 68, 1836). OLU

NOTES

[1] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31.

[2] ibid. s. 34.

[3] ibid. s. 38.

[4] Upper Canada. Executive Council. *Communication from the Honorable the Executive Council to the Lieutenant Governor with His Excellency's reply.* Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1836] 20 p.

[5] Armstrong, Frederick H. *Handbook of Upper Canadian chronology and territorial legislation.* London, Canada: Lawson Memorial Library, The University of Western Ontario, 1967. pp. 13-15.

[6] ibid. pp. 11-12.

[7] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Reports on the Executive Council and Indian Department.* [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840] pp. 7-27.

CHAPTER IV

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

Although none of the terms "Parliament", "Provincial Parliament" or "Legislature" were used in the Constitutional Act[1] from the first Session of the government of the Province of Upper Canada the term "Provincial Parliament" was used on the title page of the *Statutes*. The actual caption was "Acts passed in the first Session of the first Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada".[2] For each succeeding Session only the number of the Session and the number of the Parliament was changed.

In the handwritten copy of the *Journal of the House of Assembly* for 1792 the heading was *Journal of the first Session of the first Parliament*.[3] However, the printed copy for the first Session does not have any such statement. It was not until 1798 that the printed records of the Assembly used the word "Parliament", although no printed records exist for the years 1795 to 1797 inclusive. Thus the term may have been used earlier. Beginning in 1805 the House of Assembly started to use the term "Provincial Parliament" on the title page of the *Journal*.[4]

On June 5, 1798 the Legislative Council used the term "Provincial Parliament" at the opening of the second Session of the second Parliament.[5] The Council continued to use this designation until 1819 when they changed to "Provincial Legislature".[6] Since no records exist for the Council for the years 1815 to 1818 inclusive 1819 may not be the date for using "Provincial Legislature" for the first time. However, from 1828, which were the first annual printed records of the Council to be located, the term "Provincial Parliament" continued to be used.

The term "Legislature" was not new since it had been used in 1793 by the House of Assembly at the second Session of the first Parliament in their reply to the Speech from the Throne.[7] In 1798 the Lieutenant Governor used the term in his speech proroguing Parliament when he "hoped seeing the roads to the Capital in such a state of improvement as may admit the assembling the Legislature in winter."[8]

A number of acts required persons, appointed to superintend various government projects, to issue an annual report. These reports were to be sent to the Lieutenant Governor for the information of the "Legislature" or for the information of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The word "Parliament" was not used. On the other hand in an Act passed on March 16, 1831 requiring the courts to take notice of private acts, it was not the acts of the Legislature but of Parliament which were to be noted.[9]

The terms "Provincial Parliament", "Parliament" and "Legislature" will all be used throughout this work. Generally the term used will depend upon the term which has been used at any given time by an act or other reference source. This chapter has been entitled "Provincial Parliament" since it was the term most commonly used.

Under the terms of the Constitutional Act[10] the Lieutenant Governor, in the name of the King, was to appoint no fewer than seven discreet persons to the Legislative Council.[11] A councillor must be a British subject either by birth or naturalized by an act of the British Parliament and twenty-one years of age. The appointment was for life.

No fewer than sixteen members were to be elected to serve in the House of Assembly. Three classes of persons were eligible to vote: (1) Those living in a district holding lands or tenements in freehold, fief or roture to the yearly value of forty shillings or upwards over and above rents and other charges; (2) Those living in a town or township owning a house and lot of ground to the yearly value of five pounds sterling or upward; (3) Those who have lived in a town or township for twelve months and were paying rent of ten pounds or upwards per annum. No such qualifications applied to the candidate for election.

Both voters and candidates had to be twenty-one years of age and a British subject or naturalized by an act of the British Parliament. Ministers of the Church of England, priests and teachers of the Church of Rome, as well as ministers of any other faith, or members of the Legislative Council were not eligible to vote. Persons attainted of treason or felony in any British possession were not allowed either to vote or to be elected.

By 1826 the Imperial Parliament decided to shift the process of naturalization of persons to the Province. Thus on May 26 "An Act to amend so much of an Act of the thirty-first year of his late Majesty, as relates to the election of members to serve in the Province of Upper Canada"[12] was passed. Under the provisions of this Act persons could be naturalized by an act passed by the House of Assembly and Legislative Council provided that such an act was transmitted by the Lieutenant Governor to be assented to by His Majesty. Such persons could then, if twenty-one years of age, qualify to be appointed to the Legislative Council or be elected to the House of Assembly. The Lieutenant Governor was required to signify, by speech, message or proclamation, to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly that such a bill had been laid before His Majesty in Council and had been assented to by His Majesty.

The first election to the House of Assembly and the summoning of the Legislative Council and Assembly was to be held no later than December 31, 1792.[13] Actually the elections were held in August and the first Session opened on September 17, 1792. The Legislative Council and Assembly were to be called together at least once in every twelve calendar months. Elections to the Assembly were to be held every four years, but the Assembly could be dissolved sooner if necessary by the Lieutenant Governor. The first, sixth and thirteenth Provincial Parliaments each held Sessions extending over a period of five years. The seventh Provincial Parliament also held five Sessions but within the four year period. Two Provincial Parliaments, namely the tenth and twelfth, lasted only two years. The other seven Provincial Parliaments each held four Sessions, one in each year of its existence.

Two reports, one issued by the House of Commons of the Imperial Parliament and the other by the Legislature, are listed below.

Special Publications

Great Britain. House of Commons. Select Committee on the Civil Government in Canada.
Report. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 22 July 1828. n.p., 1828. 359 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 569, 1828). OOP

Upper Canada. Legislature.
Address to Sir Francis B. Head, bart. from the legislatures of the British North American colonies, etc. on his resignation of the government of Upper Canada. Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838.
18 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, appendix B, 1839). OLU

RULES AND REGULATIONS

No separately printed rules and regulations for conducting the proceedings of the Legislative Council were located. However, in a *Manual of parliamentary practice*[14] published in 1828, rules were found. The first mention of rules and regulations for the House of Assembly was on June 6, 1798 when the Clerk of the House was directed to lay on the Table for the use of the members a copy of all *Rules* adopted by the House.[15] No copy of these *Rules* was located. However, on June 22, 1802 the House ordered that one hundred copies of the "Rules adopted for the guidance of this House be printed and distributed by the Speaker to the Members".[16] No copy of this publication has been located in Canada, but the Library of Congress in Washington does list a copy. No further printed *Rules* were located until 1825. From 1832 the *Rules* were issued frequently as part of the *Journal*. The various copies of the *Rules* have been listed in alphabetical order by author.

Special publications

Thomson, Hugh Christopher, 1791-1834, comp.
Manual of parliamentary practice with an appendix containing the rules of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada. Kingston: H.C. Thomson, 1828.
92 p.
Actual rules are on pp. 77-92. OLU OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Copy of rules for the House of Assembly. York, Upper Canada: Printed by John Bennett, 1802.
8 p. DLC

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Rules for the guidance of proceedings in the House of Assembly, adopted 31st January, 1825. [By order of the House of Assembly. York, U.C.: Printed by J. Carey, 1825?]
11 p. OTAR

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Rules for the guidance of proceedings of the House of Assembly. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
3 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* 1831/2). OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Rules for the guidance of proceedings in the House of Assembly. York: Printed by Robert Stanton, 1832.
15 p. OKQ

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Rules for the guidance of proceedings in the House of Assembly. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 5-6. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* 1833/4). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Rules for the guidance of proceedings in the House of Assembly. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
7 p.
Bound with: Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* 1835. OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Rules for the guidance of proceedings in the House of Assembly. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
viii p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Rules for the guidance of proceedings in the House of Assembly. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
[v] -x p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* 1836/7). OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Rules for the guidance of proceedings in the House of Assembly. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1837]
x p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* 1837). OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Rules for the guidance of proceedings in the House of Assembly. [Toronto: Jos. H. Lawrence, 1838]
x p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* 1837/8). OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Rules for the guidance of proceedings in the House of Assembly. [Toronto: Printed by James Cleland, 1839]
viii p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* 1839). OLU

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Rules for the guidance of proceedings in the House of Assembly. [Toronto: Printed by Hugh Scobie, 1840]
x p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* 1840). OLU

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Several joint committees of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were established to deal with problems which were the concern of both Houses of the Provincial Parliament. Several reports were issued. These are listed below in alphabetical order.

Special Publications

Upper Canada. Provincial Parliament.
Joint address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly on Upper Canada to His Majesty. [Financial relations with the Province of Lower Canada. London: Printed by William Clowes, 1822]
x, 107 p. OTL OTAR

Upper Canada. Provincial Parliament.
Resolutions, addresses, etc. etc. etc. of the Commons House of Assembly, and the Legislative Council, as taken from the *York gazette* andthe minutes of a by-stander at the bar of the House of Commons during the last Session of Parliament. With an appendix. n.p., 1818.
23, 22 p. OTAR

Upper Canada. Provincial Parliament. Committee appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to consider and report upon the financial concerns of this Province with Lower Canada.
Report. [York? 1821?]
9 [1] p. OTMCL

Upper Canada. Provincial Parliament. Joint Committee appointed to confer upon the improvement of the internal navigation of this Province.
[Report. n.p., 1825]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825). OTL

Upper Canada. Provincial Parliament. Joint Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly on the subject of the importation of tea into this Province.
Report. By order of the House of Assembly. York: Printed by John Carey [1824?]
13 p. OTMCL

Upper Canada. Provincial Parliament. Joint Committee of the two Houses on the immediate improvement of the St. Lawrence.
Report. [York: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journcl. Appendix* 0, 1826/7). OTL
Joint chairmen: Thomas Clark and John B. Robinson.

Upper Canada. Provincial Parliament. Joint Committee on internal navigation.
Report. n.p. [1826]
xxvi p. OTMCL
Bound as an appendix to Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Navigation.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Provincial Parliament. Joint Committee on the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada.
Report. n.p. 1825.
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* [1825] OTL
Joint chairmen: John Strachan and John B. Robinson.

PRINTING OF THE RECORDS

While the Constitutional Act did not contain any provision for a King's Printer or indeed for the printing of any of the records of the Parliament of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor, believed it was essential to have such a printer and thus on his way through Quebec in 1792 invited Louis Roy to establish a printing press at Newark.[17] The main responsibility of a King's Printer appears to have been the printing of the *Statutes* and the *Upper Canada gazette*. While Roy's appointment dates from October 1, 1792[18] the first issue of the *Upper Canada gazette, or American oracle* was not published until April 13, 1793, the date usually quoted as the date of his appointment. The issues of this paper are very incomplete for the eighteenth century. Between 1828 and 1840 the *Journal of the Legislative Council* also was printed by the King's Printer, as was the *Journal of the House of Assembly* between 1831/2 to 1833/4 and 1836/7.

Laws, statutes, etc.

As stated above the King's Printer appears to have been responsible for printing the *Statutes*. However, between 1813 and 1825 the printer does not use the title "King's Printer" even though both R. C. Horne and Charles Fothergill are listed as such on other documents. Since both Stephen Miles and James MacFarlane were Kingston printers, it is assumed that they would not be considered King's Printers.

It is assumed that the King's Printer printed the *Statutes* at the end of each Session of Parliament. However, it is only with the fourth Session of the first Parliament, held in 1795, that a printed copy can be found. This copy included all four Sessions.

The first Act to be passed by the first Session of the first Provincial Parliament was "to introduce English law as the rule of decision in all matters of controvercy, relative to property and civil rights."[19]

Each Act contained the following statement "Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and it is hereby enacted". The Act which repealed was the Constitutional Act[20] while the Act which was being repealed was the Quebec Act.[21]

Acts which repealed a clause or clauses in previous acts stated "and by authority of the same" instead of "and it is hereby enacted". The word "therefore" was not always included even in acts of the same Session. "Be it therefore enacted" did not appear in italics in the original printing of the acts but only in *The Statutes of Upper Canada to the time of the Union* published in 1843.

By 1801, it would appear that the provisions of an act were being implemented before an act received Royal Assent for on July 9 "An Act to prevent the Acts of the Legislature from taking effect from a time prior to the passing therefore"[22] was passed. This Act stated the Secretary of the Province was to endorse "on every Act of the Legislature of this Province which shall pass during the present and every future Session immediately after the title of such Act the day, month and year when the same shall have passed and received Royal Assent; and such endorcement shall be taken to be part of such Act, and to be the date of its commencement, where no other commencement shall be therein provided".

By 1804 Parliament decided it was necessary to regulate the distribution of the *Statutes* and on March 9 passed an Act[23] whereby the following persons would receive copies:

Executive Council members	4 copies
Legislative Council members	4 copies
Attorney General	4 copies
Judges of the Court of King's Bench	4 copies
House of Assembly	20 copies

Over the years a number of private acts were passed. Apparently the courts were not paying too much attention to these acts. Thus on March 16, 1831 "An Act to prevent the failure of Justice by reason of immaterial variances in certain Law proceedings, and to require all Courts to take judicial notice of private Acts of Parliament"[24] was passed. This Act stated that: "All Acts of the Provincial Parliament of this Province, whether the same shall be deemed public or private Acts, shall equally be taken notice of judicially by all Courts, Judges, Justices, and other persons whomsoever, without being specially pleaded; and that a copy of any such Act, printed by proper authority in this Province, shall be taken as sufficient evidence thereof, any law to the contrary notwithstanding".

Another statement which appeared in a number of acts until repealed in 1837 was "His Majesty to authorize and direct the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government in this Province". On March 4, 1837 an Act[25] was passed which stated that when the term Lieutenant Governor was used it was understood that the law stated Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the government, but in the future only one term was to be used. However it was understood to encompass all three terms.

Under the terms of the Constitutional Act[26] a bill which passed both the Legislative Council and Assembly must go to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administrating the government to receive Royal Assent, which could be given or denied. The Lieutenant Governor might also decide that a bill must have the actual signature of the Crown in which case the bill would be reviewed by the British government. Even if a bill was assented to in Upper Canada it still could be disallowed within two years of its receipt in England. During the period 1792-1796 no acts appear to have been reserved for His Majesty's signature. From 1797-1840 forty-three acts were reserved, which however, did receive Royal Assent at a later date.[27]

When the *Statutes* for the third Session of the sixth Provincial Parliament, held in 1814, were published the words "by authority" appeared on the title page for the first time.

The printed *Statutes* have been listed under the following four categories: serials; consolidations and cumulations; Sessions bound together; and special publications. In addition to the *Statutes* there are two indexes which have been listed separately under that heading. Some of the consolidations and indexes were published after 1840 but their usefulness belongs to this period and hence they have been included. In addition to the publications listed below a number of reports were published with the "Sundry reports" which are listed in Chapter 4 in the section "General printing". These include: expiring laws, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1839; Legislative Council amendments to bills, 1839; and publishing the *Statutes*, 1839.

Serials

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Statutes of Her Majesty's Province of Upper Canada. By authority. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1792-1840.
45 v. for the years: 1792-1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818 (2 Sessions), 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1825/6, 1826/7, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1831/2, 1832/3, 1833/4, 1835, 1836, 1835/7, 1837, 1837/8, 1839, 1839/40.
1799, 1800, 1803, 1825/6, 1829 OTAR; 1826/7 OLU; all the others were found at OTL
Title varies: 1792-1803, Laws of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada in North America: 1805-1819, The Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper-Canada in North America; 1820-1823, Statutes of Upper Canada; 1824, Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada; 1825, Statutes of Upper Canada; 1826-1840, Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada.

Consolidations and cumulations

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
The consolidated statutes for Upper Canada. Proclaimed and published under the authority of the Act 22 Vict. cap. 30, A.D. 1859. Toronto: Stewart Derbishire and George Desbarats, law printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1859.
vii, 1228 p.
OOP OLU

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Laws of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada in North America comprising all the acts of the honorable the Legislature of the Province aforesaid, enacted at the first, second, third and fourth Sessions, 1792, 1793, 1794 and 1795. Niagara: Gideon Tiffany, printer to His Most Excellent Majesty, 1795.
96 [2] p.
OTAR
pp. 89-96 contain the laws passed in the fifth Session of the first Parliament, 1796.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
The provincial statutes of Upper Canada, revised, corrected and republished by authority. York: Printed by R. C. Horne, 1818.
485, lxvi p.
OLU OTL
Bound with: A collection of the acts passed in the Parliament of Great Britain particularly applying to the Province of Upper Canada.
Spine title: Laws of U. Canada 1792-1821.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
The public general statutes which apply exclusively to Upper Canada as revised by the Commissioners appointed for that part of the Province. Toronto: Printed by Stewart Derbishire and George Desbarats, law printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1859.
iv, 1051 p.
OTAR
Cover title: 2d edition.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
The public general statutes which apply exclusively to Upper Canada, as revised in the first instance by the Commissioners appointed for that part of the Province and since revised and brought down to the end of the Session of 22 Victoria (1858) by the Chairman of the Commission. Toronto: Printed by Stewart Derbishire and George Desbarats, law printer to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, 1859.
xxxvi, 1078 p.
OTL

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
The statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada . . . [1792-1805] York: Printed under the authority and by command of His Excellency Peter Hunter, by John Bennett, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1802.
223, xiii p.
OTAR OLU

Consolidations and cumulations (*continued*):

Bound with: In the fourteenth year of the reign of George the Third [Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. 1774, c. 83]
While the title page bears the date 1802 the *Statutes* for 1803, 1804 and 1805 simply follow in sequence those for the years 1792-1802. 1805 does have a separate title page.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada [1792-1812] n.p., n.d.
212 [6] p. OTAR
t.p. missing.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
The statutes of the Province of Upper Canada [1792-1831]; together with such British statutes, ordinances of Quebec, and proclamations as relate to the said Province. Revised and printed for and published by Hugh C. Thomson and James MacFarlane. Revised by James Nickalls, junior. Kingston, U.C.: Printed by Francis M. Hill, 1831.
692 p. OLU

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
The statutes of Upper Canada to the time of the union. Revised and published by authority. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty [1843?]
2 v. OLU
Contents: v. 1, Public acts; v. 2, Local and private acts.

Sessions Bound Together

Great Britain. Laws, statutes etc.
Acts of the Imperial Parliament, prefixed to the Statutes of Upper Canada, second Session, ninth Provincial Parliament. By authority. [York, U.C.: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty] 1826.
58 p. OLU
Bound with: Statutes of Upper Canada passed in the fifth Session of the seventh Provincial Parliament.

Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc.
Acts passed by the colonial legislatures, during the last Session, for continuing the existence of the Houses of Assembly, notwithstanding the demise of the Crown. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 27 June 1837. n.p., 1837.
2[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 442, 1837). OOP
Upper Canada: p.1.

Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc.
A collection of the acts passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, particularly applying to the Province of Upper-Canada, and of such ordinances of the late Province of Quebec, as have the force of laws therein. York: Printed by R. C. Horne, 1818.
32 p., 1 l. OLU
With this is bound: The provincial statutes of Upper Canada revised, corrected and republished by authority. York: Printed by R.C. Horne, 1818.
Spine title: Laws of U. Canada, 1792-1821.

Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc.
In the fourteenth year of the reign of George the Third. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminister, the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1768, in the eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland* King, Defender of the Faith, etc. and from thence continued, by several prorogations to the thirteenth day of January 1774; being the seventh Session of the thirteenth Parliament of *Great Britain*. York: John Bennett, law printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1802?]
xxvi, 233, xiii, 22 p. OLU

Sessions Bound Together (*continued*):

With this is bound: The statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada [1792-1804] (Title page has date 1802); The statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada in North-America, 1805.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

The statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper-Canada in North America ... By authority. York, U.C.: Printed by R. C. Horne, 1820.

48 p. OLU

Contents: Statutes for the years: 1820, 1821.

Bound with: A collection of the acts passed in the Parliament of Great Britain particularly applying to the Province of Upper Canada.

Spine title: Laws of U. Canada 1792-1821.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

The statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper-Canada, in North America passed in the first Session of the fourth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada ... York, Upper Canada: John Bennett, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1805.

22 p. OLU

Bound with: In the fourteenth year of the reign of George the Third .... [Great Britain. Laws, statutes, etc. 1774, c. 83]

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

Statutes of Upper-Canada passed in the fifth Session of the seventh Provincial Parliament. n.p., 1820.

112 p. OLU

Contents: Statutes of Upper Canada passed in the fifth Session of the seventh Provincial Parliament; Two acts passed by both Houses of the Legislature in the fourth Session of the seventh Provincial Parliament; Statutes of Upper Canada passed in the first Session of the eighth Provincial Parliament; Statutes of Upper-Canada passed in the second Session of the eighth Provincial Parliament.

With this is bound: Statutes of Upper-Canada passed in the third Session eighth Provincial Parliament; Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the fourth Session of the eighth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada; Statutes of Upper Canada passed in the first Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament; Acts of the Imperial Parliament prefixed to the Statutes of Upper Canada, second Session, ninth Provincial Parliament.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

Statutes of Upper-Canada, passed in the third Session, eighth Provincial Parliament. To which are prefixed chapter LX 52 Geo. III and chapters XLIV, XLV, and CXIX Geo. IV Imperial Parliament. By authority. [York] Printed by Charles Fothergill 1823.

88 p. OLU

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

Statutes of Upper-Canada passed in the third Session of the eighth Provincial Parliament to which are prefixed chapter LV of 52d Geo. III and chapters XLIV, XLV and CXIX Geo. IV Imperial Parliament. By authority. [York] Printed by Charles Fothergill, 1823.

81 p. OLU

Bound with: Statutes of Upper-Canada passed in the fifth Session of the seventh Provincial Parliament.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the fourth Session of the eighth Provincial Parliament of Upper-Canada. By authority. York, U.C.: Printed by Charles Fothergill, 1824.

168 p. OLU

Bound with: Statutes of Upper-Canada passed in the fifth Session of the seventh Provincial Parliament.

Sessions Bound Together (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Statutes of Upper Canada passed in the first Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament ... By Authority. Kingston, U.C.: Printed by James MacFarlane, 1825.
20 p. OLU
Bound with: Statutes of Upper-Canada passed in the fifth Session of the seventh Provincial Parliament.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the third Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. By authority. York, U.C.: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1827]
71 p. OLU
pp. 67-71 contain Acts of the Imperial Parliament annexed to the Statutes of Upper Canada, third Session, ninth Provincial Parliament.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the second Session of the tenth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. By authority. York, U.C.: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1830]
76 [2] p. OLU
Contains an index.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the second Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. By authority. York, U.C.: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1832]
110, ii p. OLU
With this is Bound: Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the third Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the second Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. By authority. York, U.C.: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1832?]
110, ii p. OLU
With this is bound: Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in third Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada; Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the fourth Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada; Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the first Session of the twelfth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada; Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the second Session of the twelfth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the third Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. By authority. York, U.C.: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1833]
222 [2] p. OLU
Bound with: Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the second Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the fourth Session of eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. By authority. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1834?]
302 [2] p. OLUL
Bound with: Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the second Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

Sessions Bound Together (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

Statutes of Upper Canada passed in the fourth Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament. n.p. 1834.
302 [2] p.
OLU
With this is bound: Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the first Session of the twelfth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the first Session of the twelfth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. By authority. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1835]
142 [2] p.
OLU
Bound with: Statutes of Upper Canada, passed in the fourth Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the first Session of the twelfth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. By authority. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1835]
142 [2] p.
OLUL
Bound with: Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the second Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the second Session of the twelfth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. By authority. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1836]
160 [2] p.
OLUL
Bound with: Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the second Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

Statutes, of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the first Session of the thirteenth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. By authority. Toronto; Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty [1840]
449 [4] p.
OLU
With this is bound: Statutes of Her Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the third Session of the thirteenth Provincial Parliament; Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the first Session of the thirteenth Provincial Parliament; being reserved acts, to which the Royal Assent was subsequently promulgated; Statutes of Her Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the fourth Session of the thirteenth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada; Statutes, of Her Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the fifth Session of the thirteenth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the first Session of the thirteenth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada; being reserved acts, to which the Royal Assent was subsequently promulgated. By authority. Toronto: Robert Stanton, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838.
32 p.
OLU
Bound with: Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the first Session of the thirteenth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

Statutes of Her Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the third Session of the thirteenth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. By authority. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838.
191 [2] p.
OLU
Bound with Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the first Session of the thirteenth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

Sessions Bound Together (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

Statutes of Her Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the fourth Session of the thirteenth Provincial Parliament, of Upper Canada. By authority. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839.

133 [4] p. OLU

Bound with: Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the first Session of the thirteenth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.

Statutes of Her Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, passed in the fifth Session of the thirteenth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada. (And an act passed in the fourth Session, thirteenth Provincial Parliament, to which the Royal Assent was subsequently promulgated.) By authority. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. 1840.

168 [4] p. OLU

Bound with: Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada passed in the first Session of the thirteenth Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

Special Publications

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Copy of a despatch and an order of Her Majesty in Council disallowing the Act passed during the first Session of the present Parliament, for granting the privilege of franking to the members of the Legislature. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]

pp. 51-52. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* V, 1837/8). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Copy of a despatch etc. announcing His Majesty's assent to the several bills reserved in the 2nd Session of the 12th Parliament. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]

p. [3]-4. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* A, 1836/7). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Copy of a despatch on the subject of the Address of the Legislative Council to the King, relative to certain complaints made by the late House of Assembly to Her Majesty. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]

p. 4. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* B, 1836/7). OTL

The complaints included the rejection by the Legislative Council of bills sent from the House of Assembly, such as those dealing with agricultural interests of the Province, impartial trials by jury, improvement of system of common schools, sale of Clergy Reserves, etc.

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Copy of a despatch on the subject of the bills reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure during the first Session of the present Parliament. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]

pp. 48-49. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* T, 1837/8). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Copy of a despatch on the subject of the bills which passed the two branches of the Legislature during the first Session of the present Parliament and were reserved for Royal Assent. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]

pp. 35-36. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* N, 1837/8). OTL

Special Publications (*continued*):

Lower Canada. Ordinances.
Ordinances of Lower Canada. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 596-606. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839).
OLU

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
An Act to reduce to one Act of Parliament the several laws relative to the appointment and duties of township offices in this Province. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
8 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 37, 1835). OLU

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
... Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the University of King's College. Printed by order of the Hon. the Legislative Council. Toronto: Patriot Office [1837]
5 p.
OTMCL

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Bill entitled, "An Act to repeal and amend the several assessment laws of this Province, so far as the same relate to or affect the City of Toronto, or the liberties thereof; and the Report of the Select Committee thereon. Printed by order of the Honorable the Legislative Council. [Toronto] R. Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836.
124 p.
OTAR

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Bill for the general regulation of banking in the Province of Upper Canada. By order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto] J. H. Lawrence, 1836.
9 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 5, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
A bill for the support of the civil government of the Province. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 391-392. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8).
OLU
At head of title: Supply bill of New Brunswick.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Bill to amend the Charter of King's College; Bill to promote education; Bill to promote freedom of election in Leeds. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
5, 3 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 23, 24, 25, 1835).
OLU
"These bills were passed by the House of Assembly and lost in the Legislative Council." *Appendix* 23, p. 1, 1835.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Bill to establish a post office in this Province, and to provide for the future management of the same. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
22 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 3, 1836). OLU
This appendix was not numbered.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Bill to establish provincial seminaries in the several districts in this Province. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 70, 1836). OLU

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
A bill to facilitate the operations of banking institutions and to protect the interest of the public. By order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto] J. H. Lawrence, 1836.
4. p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 3, 1836). OLU
This appendix was not numbered.

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Bill to improve and amend the communication between the lakes Erie and Ontario, by land and water. Printed by order of the Honorable, the Commons of Upper Canada. Niagara: S. & G. Tiffany, printers to the Province, 1799.
12 p. OLU OTAR

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Election law amendment bill. Printed by order of the Commons House of Assembly. [Toronto] R. Stanton [1836]
7 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 4, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Return to an address of the 3d April 1840, for the following statutes of Upper Canada: viz. 1793. chap. 5. An Act to provide for the solemization of marriage in Upper Canada; and, 1797. chap. 14. An Act for obviating objections from a clerical error in some of His Majesty's Letters of Patent of grant lately issued. Ordered to be printed 10th April 1840. n.p., 1840.
5 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 93, 1840). OOP

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Sundry bills passed by the House of Assembly but lost in the Legislative Council. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
8 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 1835). OLU
Contents: no. 32, Bill imposing duty on United States articles; no. 33, Bill respecting primogeniture; no. 34, Bill to curtail lawsuits and decrease costs; no. 35, Bill to amend the jury laws; no. 36, Leeds election bill.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council.
Address to His Majesty, founded on the report of the Select Committee relative to a certain complaint preferred by the House of Assembly respecting the rejection by the Council of various bills. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836]
pp. 66-67. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* L, 1835/6). OTL

Upper Canada. Legislative Council.
Proceedings of the Legislature Council of Upper Canada, on the bill sent up from the House of Assembly, entitled, An Act to amend the jury laws of this Province. Printed by order of the Honorable the Legislative Council. [Toronto] R. Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836.
60 p. OTAR

Indexes

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. Indexes.
Index to the statutes in force in Upper Canada at the end of the Session of 1854/5, including a classification thereof, a revision of the public general acts, and an index to the statutes not in force. Prepared by order of the Legislative Assembly by G. W. Wicksteed. Toronto: Stewart Derbishire and George Desbarats, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1856.
vii, 419 p. OLU

Indexes (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. Indexes.

Table of the provincial statutes in force in Upper Canada, in their chronological order, shewing which of them, or what parts of any of them, and by what subsequent acts they have been amended, continued, repealed or otherwise affected. With a continuation of the *Index to the statutes in force, etc.* to the end of the Session of 1856. Prepared by order of the Legislative Assembly by G. W. Wicksteed. Toronto: Printed by Stewart Derbishire & George Desbarats, law printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1856.

iv, 147 p. OLU

Bound with: Index to the statutes in force in Upper Canada at the end of the Session of 1854/5.

Revised Statutes

By a Commission under the Great Seal of Upper Canada four Commissioners were appointed on July 25, 1840, to carefully examine and revise the *Statutes* enacted by the Parliament of Upper Canada. The Commissioners understood that they were to "present the Statute Law of Upper Canada as it stood at the time of the Union of the Provinces, having expunged all such parts as have been repealed, either expressly or by clear implication; carefully revising the whole; and adding a well compiled index."[28] In their revision the Comissioners changed the number on the chapter, particularly in the third year of the reign of William the fourth.

The Commissioners issued one report which was printed.

Special Publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to revise the Statutes of Upper Canada.

Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty] 1843.

3 p. (Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. *The Statutes of Upper Canada to the time of the union*). OLU

Gazettes

The *Upper Canada gazette or American oracle* was first published on April 18, 1793 by Louis Roy. No place is shown for this first or succeeding issues until it was taken over in 1794 by a second King's Printer. The *Upper Canada gazette*, four pages in length, was issued every Saturday. It contained the proclamations of the Lieutenant Governor and carried the official crest. Beginning with volume six, number 204, January 26, 1799, the paper was issued by authority. It ceased publication on March 28, 1807 and was succeeded on April 15, 1807 by *The York gazette* which continued the volume numbering of the *Upper Canada gazette*. *The York gazette* continued until December 1816 although it had been suspended between 1813 and 1815. On January 2, 1817 the name *Upper Canada gazette* was once more being used. When a new series began on February 19, 1821 the paper was issued in two parts, *Upper Canada gazette* being the official part and *York weekly post* the news section. On April 18, 1822 a further new series of *Upper Canada gazette* was issued. This series, which continued until January 26, 1826, also was in two parts, the second part bearing the title of *Weekly register* which carried mainly eclectic material. The *Upper Canada gazette* was published on Thursdays by authority and carried the official crest of the Province. It contained proclamations, statutes, sheriff's sales, appointments, etc.

Another new series was started on February 2, 1826, but only ran until May 25, 1826. It did not include the *Weekly register*. A number of issues did not carry the name of any printer. The final series which began June 3, 1826 went back to become a Saturday publication. It contained: lists of land by township and concession on which taxes had not

Gazettes (*continued*):

been paid; Speeches from the Throne on both the opening and proroguing of the Provincial Parliament; sale by town of Clergy Reserves; appointments; resignations and the various proclamations issued during the insurrection of 1837/8. It was printed by Robert Stanton, the King's Printer and was the official paper until July 1, 1843 when Stanton was ordered by the government (This was now the government of the Province of Canada) to cease using the official seal and the title of Queen's Printer.[29] Stanton was informed that he would receive no allowance for printing government notices in his gazette after June 30, 1843.

Stanton did, however, continue to publish the *Upper Canada gazette* until July 4, 1844 when he was joined by Richard Watson, who took over the paper on September 19, 1844. The paper was continued until 1849, some nine years after the Province of Upper Canada had ceased to exist as a legislative entity. During this six year period the *Upper Canada gazette* was just a newspaper.

The various series of the *Upper Canada gazette* are listed in chronological sequence below, giving only those copies which were located for examination.

Series

Upper Canada gazette or American oracle.
v. 1, no. 1, April 18, 1793- v. 16, no. 50, March 28, 1807. Canada: Printed by Louis Roy, 1793-1807.
16 v. for the years: v. 1, no. . (April 18, 1793); v. 6, nos. 192 (November 3, 1798), 194, 195, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 208, 209, 211, 214, 215, 216, 217, 220, 222 (June 1, 1799); v. 8, no. 50 (April 5, 1800), no. 52 (April 19, 1800); v. 9, no. 53 (April 26, 1800)-no. 62 (June 28, 1800); v. 10, no. 18 (August 30, 1800)-no. 52 (May 2, 1801) missing nos. 1-17, 23, 26, 35; v. 11, no. 1 (May 9, 1801) - no. 52 (April 24, 1802) missing nos. 4-5; v. 12, no. 1 (May 1, 1802) - no. 52 (April 23, 1803); v. 13, no. 1 (April 30, 1803) -no. 52 (April 2, 1804); v. 14, no. 1 (April 28, 1804) - no. 52 (April 20, 1805); v. 15, no. 1 (April 27, 1805) - no. 52 (April 12, 1806); v. 16, no. 1 (April 19, 1806) - no. 50 (March 28, 1807).
v. 1-6 OTMCL
v. 8-16 OTL
Succeeded by *The York gazette*.

York gazette.
v. 16, no. 51, April 15, 1807 - v. 25, no. 53, December 19, 1816. York: John Cameron, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1807-1816.
10 v. for the years: v. 16, no. 51 (April 15, 1807) - v. 16, no. 52 (April 25, 1807); v. 17, no. 1 (May 2, 1807) - no. 52 (May 7, 1808); v. 18, no. 1 (May 14, 1808) - no. 52 (May 17, 1809) missing nos. 1, 6, 45, 46, 49, 50; v. 19, no. 5 (June 24, 1809) - no. 42 (March 21, 1810); v. 25, no. 7 (January 13, 1816) - no. 53 (December 19, 1816) missing nos. 17, 23, 24, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 50.
v. 16-18 OTL
v. 19 OTMCL
v. 25 OOA
The publication was suspended between 1813 and 1815.
v. 25 no. 53 (December 19, 1816) was either erroneously numbered v. 25 no. 1 or it was intended that a new volume was to begin. This, however, was to be the last volume of the *York gazette* for on January 2, 1817 the title *Upper Canada gazette* was to be re-instated under a new printer.

Upper Canada gazette.
v. 1, no. 1 January 2, 1817 - v. 5, no. 7, February 15, 1821. York: Printed and published by R. C. Horne, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1817-1821.
5 v. for the years: v. 1 (1817) missing nos. 7-8, 10, 21, 26, 35, 45, 51; v. 2 (1818) missing nos. 6, 25; v. 3 (1819) missing no. 22; v. 4 (1820) missing nos. 7, 17-18, 21, 42; v. 5 no. 1

Series (*continued*):

(January 4, 1821) - no. 7 (February 15, 1821) missing nos. 2-3. OOA
v. 3, no. 1 is dated December 31, 1818.

Upper Canada gazette.
v. 1, no. 1, February 19, 1821 - no. 61, April 15, 1822. York: Charles Fothergill, printer, 1821-1822.
1 v.
missing: no. 7. OOA
No. 8 is dated February 9 instead of April 9, 1821.
The paper was issued in two parts: the official part as the *Upper Canada gazette* and the newspaper part as *York weekly post.*

Upper Canada gazette.
n.s. v. 1, no. 1, Thursday, April 18, 1822 - v. 5, no. 4, January 26, 1826. By authority. York, U.C.: Printed and published by Charles Fothergill, 1822-1826.
5 v. for the years: v. 1 (1822); v. 2, no. 6 (February 6, 1823) nos. 11-13, 15-20, 23-27, 30, 32, 34-37, 39, 40-42 (October 16, 1823); v. 3, no. 8 (February 19, 1824) - 11, 14-19, 21-42, 44-51, 53 (December 30, 1824); v. 4, no. 34 (August 25, 1825), no. 36-41, 44, 47-50, 52 (December 29, 1825); v. 5, no. 1 (January 5, 1826) - no. 4 (January 26, 1826).
OTMCL
Contains *Weekly register* which is paged continously with the gazette.
An index was published to the *Weekly register* but not to the *Upper Canada gazette.*

Upper Canada gazette.
n.s. v. 1, no. 1, February 2, 1826 - no. 17, May 25, 1826. By authority. York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1826.
1 v.
No. 9 is missing. OTMCL
Weekly register was dropped at the beginning of this series.

Upper Canada gazette.
v. 1, no. 1, June 3, 1826 - v. 19, no. 52, May 1, 1845. York: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1826-1845.
19 v. for the years: v. 1, no. 1 (June 3, 1826) - no. 52 (May 26, 1827) missing nos. 18, 33, 39, 47, 51; v. 2, no. 1 (June 2, 1827) - no. 52 (May 24, 1828); v. 3, no. 1 (May 29, 1828) -no. 52 (May 21, 1829); v. 4, no. 1 (May 28, 1829) - no. 52 (May 20, 1830); v. 5, no. 1 (May 27, 1830) - no. 52 (May 19, 1831); v. 6, no. 1 (May 26, 1831) - no. 52 (May 17, 1832); v. 7, no. 1 (May 24, 1832) - no. 52 (May 16, 1833); v. 8, no. 1 (May 23, 1833) - no. 52 (May 15, 1834); v. 9, no. 1 (May 22, 1834) - no. 52 (May 14, 1835); v. 10, no. 1 (May 21, 1835) - no. 52 (May 12, 1836); v. 11, no. 1 (May 19, 1836) - no. 52 (May 11, 1837); v. 12, no. 1 (May 18, 1837) - no. 52 (May 10, 1838); v. 13, no. 1 (May 17, 1838) - no. 52 (May 9, 1839); v. 14, no. 1 (May 16, 1839) - no. 52 (May 7, 1840); v. 15, no. 1 (May 14, 1840) - no. 52 (May 6, 1841); v. 16, no. 1 (May 13, 1841) - no. 52 (May 5, 1842); v. 17, no. 1 (May 12, 1842) - no. 52 (May 4, 1843); v. 18, no. 1 (May 11, 1842) - no. 52 (May 2, 1844); v. 19, no. 1 (May 9, 1844) - no. 52 (May 1, 1845).
v. 4, 17, 18, 19 OTL
other volumes OTMCL
From June 3, 1826 to May 24, 1828 the *U.E. Loyalist* was issued as the news section.

GENERAL PRINTING

Prior to the first Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament, held in 1825, no original printed copy of the *Journal* of the House of Assembly has been located. The first printed copy of the *Journal* of the Legislative Council to be located was for the fourth Session of that same Parliament. However, manuscript copies of many of the journals were available in Great Britain. These were copied in 1855 by Mr. Mayer for the Canadian government.[30]

Alexander Fraser, the provincial archivist for Ontario, was instrumental in having the journals, which were available for both the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, from 1792 to 1824, with a few exceptions, printed as part of his annual report to the Ontario government.

The first mention of a printer by either the Legislative Council or Assembly was on July 2, 1800 when the Legislative Council authorized that payment of four pounds, ten shillings be made to S. Tiffany, printer for printing one Act.[31]

On July 9, 1801 in "An Act for granting to His Majesty a certain sum of Money out of the Provincial Fund, to defray the payment of the Salaries of the Officers of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly and to defray the contingent expenses thereof"[32] a sum not exceeding three hundred pounds was set aside for printing the acts and journals of the present Session.

On July 5, 1802 notice was given in the House of Assembly that an account of the different items printed by Mr. Bennet [sic] since the last Session would be presented.[33] The following year Waters and Symons were paid two pounds and ten shillings for printing.[34]

On March 4, 1804 a further Act was passed whereby this time three hundred pounds was to be appropriated for printing all the acts of the Province.[35] This was the first cumulation and included acts passed from 1792-1802. To bring it up to date the years 1803 and 1804 were added. This volume was not bound until 1805. Thus the acts for that Session were included, but with a separate title page. This act repealed that portion of 41 George III, c. 12, which dealt with the printing of the journals.

On March 13, 1823 Charles Fothergill, printer to His Majesty, requested that he be paid by the page for printing the *Statutes*. On March 19, 1823 his application was presented to the House of Assembly as follows: that he be "paid for quantity of work performed at the regular price of the trade and not by a specific sum".[36]

The following year, on January 19, 1824, a further Act[37] was passed which repealed the Act of 1804 and once more repealed the part of the Act of 1801 which dealt with the printing of the journals. The new Act was to "provide more adequate remuneration for printing annually the *Statutes* of this Province." The printer now was required to present an invoice for printing the acts, the payment for which was to come out of contingent charges for public services.

On January 12, 1826 the House of Assembly resolved that "in future two hundred copies of the *Journal* of the House be printed as soon as practical after each Session under provisions of Rule 46",[38] which stated "That all the printing done by order of the House shall be engaged by contract for the Session, on the lowest terms offered, and during the Session, be under the superintendance of a select committee; and during the recess under the clerk."[39]

On January 21, 1828 a committee was established to superintend the Session printing.[40] Three days later on January 24 it was decided that part of the printing of the *Journal* and one third of the other printing be given to Francis Collins and the remaining two thirds be divided between John Carey and William Lyon Mackenzie.[41] The next day a select committee was to be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a printer to the House of Assembly.[42]

By 1830 the Assembly resolved that the question of the distribution of the *Journal* should be decided as follows:[43]

Members	3 copies each
Members of the Legislative Council	1 copy each
Lieutenant Governor	1 copy
Library	3 copies

Governors)	
Legislative Councils)	
Assemblies)	
Lower Canada	1 copy each
New Brunswick	
Nova Scotia	
Prince Edward Island	
Library Imperial Parliament	3 copies
Colonial Department	1 copy
Clerk's Office	6 copies

Remainder to members of the House of Commons, Great Britain as the Speaker may direct.

While two hundred copies of the *Journal* of the House of Assembly were to be printed, two thousand copies of the *Statutes* were to be printed for 1831.[44] That same year the public accounts were to be printed for the use of the members.[45]

It would appear that with a committee established to superintend the printing for the Assembly and the distribution of the copies printed, that all problems would be solved. However, this was not so for on December 19, 1832, one month after the second Session of the eleventh Parliament convened the following motion was passed: "that the Clerk be authorized to get the printing done, which is now ordered, and which may be ordered during the remainder of this Session, at any one or more of the Printing Offices in this Town, where it can be performed with the greatest neatness and despatch (the person who engaged to execute the Printing for the Session, having failed in performing the same with that promptitude which is necessary to facilitate the public business) and that the forty-fourth rule of this House be suspended for that purpose."[46] Rule forty-four stated that: "a committee of the House is to superintend the printing during the Session and the Clerk during the recess of the House."

During the period when the Assembly was having problems with printing the Legislative Council did not appear to be experiencing any difficulty. Each year between 1829 and 1832 the Legislative Council resolved that the "*Journal* of the present Session be printed and the Clerk be paid £100 for his extraordinary trouble of supervising the same".[47] In 1833 the statement re remuneration for the printing of the *Journal* of the Legislative Council remained the same. However, the Clerk, now, was instructed "to send to the Clerk of the Assembly a copy for each member of that House."[48] The next day on February 12 the Clerk, starting with the 1833 issue, was to transmit two copies of the *Journal* plainly and uniformly bound "to the Treasurer of the Honorable the Law Society of Upper Canada to be deposited in the library of that Society". The Clerk also was required to send one copy to: each Judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench; the Clerk of the Legislative Council of the provinces of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.[49]

The Assembly, having found that the lowest terms for printing were not always satisfactory, on January 22, 1835 rescinded that part of Rule 44 which required the printing to be done by contract during the Session at the lowest terms offered.[50] In February the Assembly instructed the Committee on Printing (which had once more been established) as follows: "that all the Bills and reports and the Sessions Papers ordered by the House to be printed from time to time during the Session, be numbered and printed of an uniform size, to be determined by the said Committee, and that in addition to the quantity the House may order, an equal number printed as are ordered of the Journals; reserved, bound and delivered to the same persons and at the same time as the Journals are delivered".[51] While there had been appendices containing the various reports dating from 1823, in 1835 the number of appendices had grown to such an extent that for the first time the reports had to be bound separately from the *Journal*. There were two volumes that year.

On January 19, 1825 the Clerk of the Assembly was granted £100 for paying a reporter or reporters for publishing the debates of the House.[52] In 1834 four newspapers, namely:

Courier, *Christian guardian*, *Canadian correspondent* and *Canadian freeman* petitioned the Assembly for payment for reporting the debates.[53] On January 23, 1835 a committee was appointed to consider persons suitable for reporting the debates.[54] On January 26 the Committee recommended remuneration for three competent reporters, to be employed by the editors of the above named papers, to report the debates.[55] However, on March 11, the Committee had to report that suitable reporters could not be found.[56]

When Parliament opened in 1836 the Assembly requested the "Committee on Printing to engage on the best terms they can for the daily printing of the Journals (exclusive of the Appendix) with a printer in Toronto, at their discretion . . . that of the edition to be printed, four copies be daily distributed to each member, three of which to be folded by the clerks, and prepared for being mailed, one copy to be sent to each member of the Legislative Council, and one copy to each editor, printer or publisher of a newspaper within this Province . . . as also that the remainder of the edition be disposed of agreeable to the 9th standing order".[57]

While the Assembly had first established a committee in 1828 to superintend the printing of their Session records, it was not until 1836 that the Legislative Council appointed a select committee "to superintend the printing of the House during the present Session".[58] The Committee also was required "to procure the printing of two hundred copies of the *Journal* daily, in addition to the number formerly required for the use of members". On February 3, 1837 the Committee on Printing of the Legislative Council requested to be dismissed and have the responsibility for printing returned to the Clerk.[59] It was not however, dismissed until March 2, just two days before the first Session of the thirteenth Parliament was prorogued when the Legislative Council "Resolved that in consenting to discharge the Select Committee appointed to superintend the Printing during the present Session from the performance of that duty, it was intended by this House that the agreements entered into for the printing of the Journals and the publication of the proceedings of this House in certain newspapers shall be fully and without delay carried into effect by the Clerk of this House, according to the fair understanding between the Printers and the Select Committee."[60]

By the third Session of the thirteenth Parliament it was agreed that all the miscellaneous printing of the Assembly was to be divided among commercial printers.[61] At the end of the Session the Assembly requested the following amounts to be paid:[62]

Guardian	£ 89	3	0
Colonist	9	12	6
Palladium	109	2	6
Herald	34	7	3
Patriot	93	0	0
Mr. Coates	40	17	3
Total	£376	2	3

The first record of any request for the Speech from the Throne to be published in a language other than English came when the Assembly at this same Session received a petition from the Editors of *Canada museum* asking for the Speech of His Excellency and the answer at the opening of Parliament be printed in the German language.[63] The Assembly ordered five hundred copies of the Speech and answer to be printed in the Dutch language.[64] (It would appear that there is a typographical error in the *Journal* and that Dutch should read Deutsch.)

The following year the Assembly received a petition from "Charles Fothergill and four others, printers and proprietors of journals in the City of Toronto, complaining that the Government Printer had taken the contract for printing the appendix to the *Journal* of the House of Assembly for the present Session, at a price far below the common trade price, and thereby preventing a fair competition and praying that an inquiry may be instituted into the emoluments of his office."[65]

On December 9, 1839, at the last Session of the Parliament of Upper Canada the Legislative Council "Ordered that a Printing Committee be appointed, with instructions to procure an early publication of the *Journals* of this Honourable House."[56]

In addition to the journals which are listed below in alphabetical order by author under serials, numerous special reports were published by both the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. These reports also are listed below in alphabetical order. A number of the reports came from the Secretary of State for the Colonies but were published generally by the King's Printer for Upper Canada. An index to the *Journal* of the House of Assembly, covering the years 1825 to 1840 inclusive, was published in 1848. Because of its usefulness for the period it also has been listed below.

Serials

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Journal of the first Session of the first Parliament 17th September 1792 - October 15, 1792.
Handwritten. Pages not numbered.
OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada from the twenty-eighth of May to the ninth of July 1801, both days inclusive. In the forty-first year of the reign of King George the third. Being the first Session of the third Provincial Parliament of this Province. York, Upper Canada: Printed by order of the House of Assembly, by John Bennett, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1801.
87 p. Typewritten copy examined. OTMCL
The entry is a reproduction of the title page seen in *Bibliography of Canadiana* edited by Frances Stanton and Marie Tremaine. Toronto: Public Library, 1934.
Public accounts were included for 1800-1801, but not in the typed copy.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada from the twenty-fifth of May to the seventh of July 1802 both days inclusive. In the forty-second year of the reign of King George the third. Being the second Session of the third Provincial Parliament of this Province. York, Upper Canada: Printed by order of the House of Assembly, by John Bennett, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1802.
83 p. Typewritten. OTMCL
Public accounts were not included in the typed copy.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. 1792-1823/4. [Toronto: Printed and published by L.K. Cameron, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1911-1915]
5 v. (Ontario. Bureau of Archives. *Report* nos. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1909-1914). OLU
Contents: v. 1, 1792, 1793, 1794 (partly), 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804; v. 2, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810, 1811; v. 3, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1817, 1818; v. 4, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821; v. 5, 1821/2, 1823, 1823/4.
Each volume contains a general index to the contents.
Title varies: 1792, Journal and proceedings of the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada; 1793, Journals and votes of the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada; 1794, Proceedings of the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada; 1795, 1796, 1797 missing; 1798-1799, Journal of the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada; 1800-1803, Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada; 1804, Journal of the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada; 1805-1823/4, Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada; 1809, 1813, 1815 missing.
This set of the *Journal* was copied from a manuscript copy in the Parliamentary Library, Ottawa. No printed copies existed and there are gaps in the manuscripts as follows: 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1809, 1813 and 1815. (Bureau of Archives. *Report* no. 6, 1909, p. xi).

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. 1825-1839/40. Toronto: Printed by Hugh Scobie, 1825-1840.
17 v. for the years: 1825, 1825/6, 1826/7, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1831/2, 1832/3, 1833/4, 1835, 1836, 1836/7, 1837, 1837/8, 1839, 1839/40. OTL
1830, 1831/2, 1832/3, 1835, 1836, 1836/7, 1837, 1837/8, 1839, 1839/40. OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Appendix to the Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. 1823/4-1839/40. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1825-1840.
18 v. in 25 parts for the years: 1823/4 (bound with Journal); 1825 (bound with Journal); 1826/7 (bound with Journal); 1828 (bound with Journal); 1829 (bound with Journal); 1830 (bound with Journal); 1831 (bound with Journal); 1831/2 (bound with Journal); 1832/3 (bound with Journal); 1833/4 (bound with Journal); 1835 (2 v.); 1836 (3 v.); 1836/7 (1 v.); 1837 (bound with Journal); 1837/8 (1 v.); 1839 (2 v. in 3 parts); 1839/40 (3 v.). OTL
1830, 1831/2, 1832/3, 1835, 1836, 1836/7, 1837, 1837/8, 1839, 1839/40 (v. 1) OLU

Upper Canada. Legislative Council.
Journal and proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Province of Upper Canada. 1792-1823/4. [Toronto: Printed and published by A. T. Wilgress, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1910-1915]
2 v. (Ontario. Bureau of Archives. *Report* nos. 7, 12, 1910, 1915). OLU
Contents: v. 1, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1814, 1819; v. 2, 1821/2, 1823, 1823/4.
Each volume contains a general index to the contents of the volume.
Title varies: 1792-1803, Journal and proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Province of Upper Canada; 1823/4, Journals and proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Province of Upper Canada.
Issues missing: 1795, 1796, 1797, 1809, 1813, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1820.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council.
Journal of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. 1828-1839/40. By order of the Honourable the Legislative Council. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1828-1840.
14 v. for the years: 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1831/2, 1832/3, 1833/4, 1835, 1836, 1836/7, 1837, 1837/8, 1839, 1839/40. OTL
1828 was available only at OTMCL
No copy for the years 1825, 1825/6 and 1826/7 was located for examination.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council.
Appendix to Journal of Legislative Council. 1835/6-1840. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836-1840.
6 parts bound with the Journal for the years: 1835/6, 1836/7, 1837, 1837/8, 1839, 1839/40. OTL

Special publications

Baddeley, F. H.
Message from Lieutenant Governor with Report of the Exploring Party, East Shore, Lake Huron. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 125, 1836). OLU
Included is the Report of the Committee on Geological Surveys, chaired by R. G. Dunlop.

Bridges, John George.
A communication from Dr. John George Bridges, requesting the Legislative Council to accept of 15000 copies of a small pamphlet, entitled, "a digest of the British

Serials (*continued*):

constitution". [Toronto: Robert Stanton, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1840]
pp. 5-6. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* C, 1839/40). OTL

Campbell, Catharine.
Petition of Catharine Campbell and 39 other innkeepers of the Eastern District. [York, U.C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the House of Assembly, 1829]
p. 40. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL

Cull, James.
Petition. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
15 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 44, 1835). OLU
The petition concerns payment for building one mile of Yonge Street, Toronto.

FitzGibbon, James.
Letter to the Honourable Speaker on the subject of the vote of thanks of the Legislative Council of the 2nd day of January, 1838. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
p. 52. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* W, 1837/8). OTL
For military service.

Fraser, Simon.
Petition of Simon Fraser, and one hundred and sixteen others on subject of building a bridge from Hull to Bytown. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 735-736. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839). OLU

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copies of several despatches containing Her Majesty's answers to various addresses adopted by the Legislative Council during their last Session. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1840]
pp. 6-8. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* D, 1839/40). OTL
Contents: Destruction of the steam-boat *Sir Robert Peel;* Surplus revenue of the local Post Office; Completion of public works in the Province.

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch relative to the Act of last Session, for authorizing a loan of money in London. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
p. 7. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* C, 1839). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch transmitted to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, relative to certain military pensioners who had accepted a commuted allowance for their pensions, and came out to settle in this Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
p. 24. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* C, 1837/8). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and D. Jones on the subject of a bill to establish a loan and trust company in Brockville. [Toronto: W. J. Coates, 1837]
[2] 4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix no. 6, 1836/7*). *OLU*

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Despatches on the subject of the Midland District Bank Charter Amendment Bill; Gore District Bank Bill; and Life Assurance and Trust Bill. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836]
pp. 30-32. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* D, 1835/6, 1836). OTL

Serials (*continued*):

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Extract from despatch on furnishing government house. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
p. 591. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839).
OLU

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Message from Lieutenant Governor, with certain despatches from Secretary of State to Lieutenant-Governor of this Province. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
4 [1]p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 122, 1836).
OLU
Contents: Independence of Judges; Surrender of His Majesty to the control of the provincial Legislature of the revenue raised under the Statute of the Imperial Parliament of the 14th Geo. 3d, chap. 88 and the provision for the principal officers of the government required by His Majesty to be made by the Legislature on the cession of the said revenue.

Hudson's Bay Company. Charter.
The Royal Charter for incorporating the Hudson's Bay Company, granted by His Majesty King Charles the Second in the twenty-second year of his reign, A.D. 1670. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
8 [i.e. 9 p.] (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 43, 1835).
OLU

McGregor, Duncan.
Copy of the claim of Mr. Duncan McGregor, for the loss of his steam-boat Thames, by the brigands. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 115-117. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* CC, 1839).
OTL

McKenzie, C.
Estimates prepared by order of Her Majesty's government, of the expense of rendering the harbour of Port Dalhousie navigable for vessels of war and steam-boats drawing more than eight feet of water. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 25-33. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* I, 1839). OTL

Randal, Robert, 1766-1834.
Bridgewater works, near Niagara Falls, petition of Robert Randal. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 59-60. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU

Richards, Owen.
Petition. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 38, 1836/7). OLU
The unproductive swamp land awarded to petitioner.

Ryerson, Adolphus Egerton, 1803-1882.
Copy of a letter addressed to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the reply thereto. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 53-55. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* X, 1837/8).
OTL

Re Upper Canada Academy.

Todd, Alfred, 1819-1874.
General index to the Journals of the House of Assembly of the late Province of Upper Canada; commencing with the first Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament (1825) and ending with the fifth Session of the thirteenth Parliament (1839/40) (Being the last

Session before the union of the Canadas.) Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Montreal: Lovell and Gibson, 1848
iv, 585 p.
OTL OLU

United States, Secretary of State.
Copy of a despatch, and its enclosures received from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 142-144. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* FF, 1837/8).
OTL
Pirated steam-boat Caroline.

Upper Canada.
Contents of blue book, 1835. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
32 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 102, 1836). OLU
The government of Upper Canada telescoped into 32 pages.

Upper Canada.
Minutes of trial of Carleton election. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 221-229. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix*, 1832/3).
OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address of Assembly; to His Excellency Sir George Arthur. n.p. [1839]
29, ii p.
OTMCL
Request for a Commission to inquire into the public service.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address on the subject of Chelsea pensioners to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836]
pp. 37-38. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* G, 1835/6, 1836).
OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to Her Majesty on behalf of Colonel FitzGibbon, transmitted by the Assembly. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
p. 26 (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* F, 1837/8). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to Her Majesty on the subject of certain Chelsea pensioners. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
p. 49. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* P, 1839). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, for copies of despatches from His Majesty's government on the subject of the independence of the judges, and of the cession of the revenue under 14 Geo. III to the Legislature of this Province. His Excellency's answer to the same with the documents desired; and the proceedings had by the House of Assembly during the 1st Session 11th Prov. Parl. on the passing of a bill for the payment of salaries to principal officers of the government. Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed. Toronto: M. Reynolds, 1836.
27 p.
OTAR

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to His Majesty, on the subject of the civil rights of certain inhabitants of this Province. [York: W. L. Mackenzie, 1826?]
3 p.
OTMCL

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to His Majesty on the subject of the Legislative Council. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
pp. 3-4. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 28, 1835). OLU
Speaker: Marshall S. Bidwell.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to His Majesty on the subject of United Empire Loyalists' claims. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
pp. 5-6. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 30, 1835). OLU
Speaker: Marshall S. Bidwell.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to the King, on the subject of the union of the provinces. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
pp. 90-91. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* O, 1836/7). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to the Lieutenant Governor, relative to the measures taken by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, for preventing further outrages upon the inhabitants of this Province by citizens of the United States of America. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 51-52. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* S, 1839). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to the Queen, on behalf of Captain Drew. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 117-118. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* DD, 1839). OTL
Drew was the Captain of the steamship Caroline.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to the Queen on the subject of the harbour at Port Dalhousie. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 144-145. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* GG, 1837/8). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to the Queen, transmitted by the Assembly for concurrence, on the subject of raising by debentures, the sum of one million pounds sterling. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 131-133. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* AA, 1837/8). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
[Addresses] to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 92-101. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* AA, 1839). OTL
Contents: Address on the subject of the introduction of wheat into the ports of Great Britain; Address on the subject of the importation of tobacco into the ports of Great Britain; Address on the subject of negotiating a loan in Great Britain; Second report of the Committee of Finance; Address on the subject of investing all the public monies now in England in the debentures of this Province; Address on the subject of the Post Office Department.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Copies of addresses to His Majesty dated 20 March 1828, 14 March 1829, 13 January 1830, and 14 December 1831. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 16 August 1832. n.p. [1832?]

Serials (*continued*):

9 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 740, 1832). OTAR
Contents: Administration of Justice; Established Church; Dominant Church connected with the government Clergy Reserves be applied to the purposes of education.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Copy of a despatch from the Governor-in-chief communicating a grant of money, voted by the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick applicable to the relief of the loyal sufferers in the two Canadas. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 34-35. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* K, 1839). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Documents relating to banks. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 153-154. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix*, 1833/4). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
A further series of resolutions [union of the provinces. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 36-37. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* N, 1839). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Important debate on the adoption of the report of the Select Committee on the differences between His Excellency and the late Executive Council in the House of Assembly, April 18th, 1836. Toronto, U.C.: Jos. H. Lawrence, printer, Guardian Office, 1836.
63 p.
OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Proceedings had in the Commons House of Assembly, on the subject of an address to His Excellency Sir F. B. Head, for certain information on the affairs of the colony. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto] R. Stanton [1836?]
28 p.
OTMCL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Report and estimate of the engineer on the survey of Port Dalhousie. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 166-174. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Report on taxing costs Leeds election trial. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
3 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 1, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Resolution in relation to the Report of the Committee of Conference upon Casual and Territory Revenue Bill. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 118-119. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* FF, 1839).
OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Resolution in relation to the Report of the Committee of Conference upon Civil List Bill. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
p. 118. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* EE, 1839). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Resolution of the Assembly in relation to the Report of the Committee of Conference on the subject of the message of the House, respecting the Resolution of the Council relative to Provincial Commissioners appointment Bill. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
p. 52. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* T, 1839). OTL

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Resolutions on the alien question, House of Assembly. Friday, 30th December, 1825. [York: U.C. Gazette Office, by order of the House of Assembly, 1825?]
8 p. OTMCL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Resolutions on the subject of an union of the provinces and on the subject of sending an agent or agents to England. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
p. 36. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* M, 1839). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Resolutions passed in the House of Assembly with the yeas and nays on the same, on the subject of the settlement of the Province, Tuesday, 27th December, 1831. [York: 1831?]
2 p. OOA

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly on the subject of breach of neutrality and aggression on the part of American citizens upon Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, with an address to Her Majesty founded thereon, together with certain documentary testimony substantiating the matters detailed in the resolutions. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office [1838?]
8 p. OTAR

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Resolutions transmitted by the Assembly for concurrence, on the subject of certain resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
p. 10. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* DD, 1837/8). OTL
Rebellion of 1837-1838.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry documents. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 194-215. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL
Contents: Memorial of Robert Randal of Chippawa in the District of Niagara [Commissioner of the Welland Canal] pp. 194-195; Return from Oakville Harbor, p. 195; Report on petition of Lawrence Baker [remuneration] R.D. Fraser, chairman, p. 196; Report on militia lands, Peter Perry, chairman, p. 196; Report on York and Lincoln elections, W. B. Jarvis, chairman, p. 196; Report of the Commissioners of Long Point light house, p. 196; Despatch relative to Adjutant General and Receiver General's salary, p. 197; Casual and territorial revenue accounts, 1825-1829, pp. 197-199; Report on the Welland Canal petition, H. J. Boulton, chairman, pp. 199-200; Communication from His Excellency with answer to address relative to Militia lands, pp. 200-201; Militia general order, p. 201; Report of the Select Committee on Currency, William L. MacKenzie, chairman, pp. 201-202; Communications relative to York and Lincoln elections, pp. 202-203; Report on the petition of Jonas Jones [navigation on the River Saint Lawrence] H. J. Boulton, chairman, pp. 203-205; Second report of Select Committee on report of last Session on currency, William L. Mackenzie, chairman, pp. 205-206; Report on sundry petitions relative to repairing roads, William L. Mackenzie, chairman, pp. 206-208; Report on appointment of officers of the House, J. H. Samson, chairman, p. 208; Court martial pay list, p. 209; Memorial of A. Manahan [Marmora Iron Works] p. 210; Communication from the deputy Post Master General, pp. 210-211; Report of Select Committee on expediency of erecting a penitentiary, H. C. Thomson, chairman, pp. 211-212; Kingston Bank Commissioners report, pp. 212-213; Communications relative to Lincoln elections, pp. 213-214; Report of Select Committee on school lands, W. Morris, chairman, pp. 214-215.

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry documents. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 17-27. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU
Contents: Report of Committee on petition of William Zwick and others, Thomas Markland and others, and John Turnbull and others, [place of holding Quarter Sessions] J. H. Samson, chairman, p. 17; Report of the Select Committee on the petition of James Cotter and others, and of the Reverend William Macaulay [County of Prince Edward to be a separate district] A. Werden, chairman, p. 17; Annual report of the York Hospital and Dispensary, p. 17; Copy of a despatch in answer to an address of His Majesty to remit the duty collected on Crown timber, pp. 17-18; Return of sales of Clergy Reserves made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, p. 18; Statement of the number of acres of land sold by the Commissioner of Crown Lands during each year since his appointment [1828-1830] distinguishing those sold at public auction, and showing the quantity in each District, together with the average prices thereon, p. 18; Schedule of government debentures redeemed and outstanding, pp. 19-24; Answer to address of condolence, p. 24; Communication from Receiver General with Report and documents of Burlington Canal Commissioners, pp. 24-27.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry documents. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 85-86. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU
Contents: Copy of despatch relative to Journals forwarded to England, p. 85; The Committee to whom was referred the petition of David Brakenridge and others, upon the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence, H. J. Boulton, chairman, pp. 85-86.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry documents. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 94-96. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU
Contents: Documents sent down by His Excellency, in relation to the Court House being occupied by the Legislature.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry documents. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 120-121. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU
Contents: Report on petition of Thomas Clark and others [construction of a rail road between the rivers Welland and Niagara]. W. Crooks, chairman p. 120; Report of Select Committee on petition of J. Muirhead and others of Niagara [Niagara Canal Company Charter] H. J. Boulton, chairman, p. 120; Report of Select Committee on petition of the Reverend G. O'Kill Stuart and others of Kingston [stills] H. C. Thomson, chairman, p. 120; Report on petitions of H. C. Thomson and James McFarlane and R. Stanton [publication of the *Statutes*] C.A. Hagerman, chairman, p. 121; Report on petition of John Chisholm [Burlington Bay Canal] Allan N. MacNab, chairman, p. 121; Report on petition of Andrew Snider and others [boundary lines of lots of land Township of Williamsburg] Peter Shaver, chairman, p. 121.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry documents. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 81-85. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU
Contents: Documents from His Excellency the Governor of Lower Canada, to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province [duties on molasses and coffee] p. 81; Annual report of the York General Hospital and Dispensary, pp. 81-82; Communication from

Serials (*continued*):

John Macaulay, a commissioner for erecting a light-house in the county of Prince Edward, p. 82; Report of Select Committee on the petition of A. Smalley [survey of land in Township of North Gwillimbury] W. B. Jarvis, Chairman, p. 82; Statement of sums advanced by authority of the Lieutenant Governor and the sums expended by the several districts, in preserving the health of the Province during the prevalence of Asiatic cholera, pp. 82-83; Writ of election, pp. 83-84; Letter from the Receiver General to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of war loss claims, pp. 84-85.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry documents. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 104-106. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3).
OLU
Contents: Report on the Trent Bridge documents; J.H. Samson, chairman, p. 104; Report on Welland Canal accounts, H. C. Thomson, chairman, p. 104; Report of Select Committee on petition of Robert Biggars and others [war losses]pp. 104-105; Information relative to school lands, pp. 105-106; Memorial of Joseph Bouchette, surveyor general of Lower Canada [maps] p. 106.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry documents. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 202-207. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3).
OLU
Contents: Report of Select Committee on the taxing of emigrants by Lower Canada, C. A. Hagerman, chairman, pp. 202-203; Report of the Committee on roads, John Willson, chairman, pp. 203-204; Report of the Select Committee on the subject of chaplain's salary, Peter Shaver, chairman, pp. 204-205; Report on petition of Absalom Shade [Grand River bridge at Galt] W. M. Elliott, chairman, pp. 205-206; Report of Select Committee on petition of Jedediah Jackson and others [bridge over the Grand River at Brantford] Charles Duncombe, chairman, p. 206; Report of Select Committee on cholera accounts, H. C. Thomson, chairman, p. 206; Statement of Expenditure of £250, granted to His Majesty for the relief of sick and destitute emigrants arriving at Prescott, during the summer of 1832, p. 207; Second report of Select Committee on expiring laws, Peter Shaver, chairman, p. 207.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry documents. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 213-215. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3).
OLU
Contents: Clerks' petition [remuneration] p. 213; Report from Inspector General, on light-houses on Point Peter, pp. 213-214; Letter from Receiver General on subject of payment of war losses, p. 214; Presentation of Grand Jury, Niagara District, p. 214; Report on petition of Hugh Richardson [harbour at York improvement]pp. 214-215.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry documents. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 204-222. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4).
OTL
Contents: Correspondence respecting the collection of tolls on the Chaudiére bridges, p. 204; Copy of a petition, on the subject of navigation in the Newcastle District, pp. 204-205; Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with communication on the subject of charges incurred for the Administration of Justice, and support of civil government, p. 205; Documents relating to Judges' salary, pp. 206-207; Documents relating to a second circuit, pp. 207-209; Communication relating to boundary

Serials (*continued*):

line, pp. 209-211; Report of Select Committee on timber duties, J. H. Samson, chairman, pp. 211-213; Report of Select Committee on the subject of granting lands, Peter Perry, chairman, p. 213; Report of Select Committee on petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada. W. B. Robinson, chairman, pp. 213-214; Report of the York General Hospital, p. 214; Report of Select Committee on petition of Doctor Stephenson [remuneration] W. B. Jarvis, chairman, p. 214; Report of Select Committee on petition of William Rees [publication of work on geography] Charles Duncombe, chairman, pp. 214-215; Report of Select Committee on Kingston Hospital, Marshall S. Bidwell, chairman, p. 215; Memorial of the inhabitants of Dundas [Desjardin's Canal] p. 215; Report of Select Committee on petition of inhabitants of Dundass [sic] H. Norton, chairman, pp. 215-216; Report of Select Committee to which was referred the petition of Manuel Overfield and others [bridge across the Grand River at Paris] Charles Duncombe, chairman, p. 216; Report of Select Committee on the petition of James G. Bethune [improvement of inland waters, Newcastle District] G. S. Boulton, chairman, pp. 216-217; Report of Select Committee on petitions of certain sheriffs [salary] G. H. Boulton, chairman, p. 217; Report of Select Committee on claims of reporters [sessional] Charles Duncombe, chairman, pp. 217-218; Report of Select Committee on petition of Trustees of Grantham Academy, William Hamilton Merritt, chairman, p. 218; Report on petition of John Chisholm and William J. Kerr, executors of the estate of John Brant, William Elliott, chairman, p. 218; Petition of Joseph Swetman [remuneration] pp. 218-219; Report of Select Committee on petition of Rev. Robert McDowall and others [school building at Bath] Marshall S. Bidwell, chairman, p. 219; Report of Select Committee to which was referred the petition of Francis Hall [remuneration] John Clarke, chairman, p. 219; Report of Select Committee on the petition of C. McIntosh and others [light houses on Lake Ontario] G. S. Boulton, chairman, p. 219; Report of the Select Committee on petition of Freeman Bray [destruction of schooner Sir John Colborne] W. Chisholm, chairman, p. 220; Report on expiring laws, Wm. Berczy, chairman, p. 220; Report of Select Committee on documents relating to River Trent, G. S. Boulton, chairman, p. 220; Report of Commissioners of Kettle Creek Harbour, pp. 220-221; Report of Select Committee on Niagara Falls reservation, M. Burwell, chairman, p. 221; Petition of W. J. Kerr, executor of the estate of the late John Brant, p. 221; Petition of Mr. John Chisholm [remuneration] pp. 221-222; Report of Select Committee on petition of James Fitzgibbon [Parliament buildings] W. B. Jarvis, chairman, p. 222; Report of Select Committee on petitions of Benjamin Mead and others, Andrew Thompson and others, and Michael Greyhiel and others [bridge across the Grand River at Dunnville] John Clarke, chairman, p. 222; Report of Select Committee on the message of His Excellency and documents relating to the Provincial Penitentiary, G. S. Boulten, chairman, p. 222; Report of Commissioners for superintending the improvement of the navigable waters of the Newcastle District, p. 222.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.

Sundry documents. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]

pp. 538-542. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).

OLU

Contents: Return by the Saint Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company, 1838, p. [538]; Indian lands, p. [538]; Summons issued and recorded by the courts of request, pp. [538]-542; Letter and return from the Receiver General, giving a statement of moneys issued to District Treasurers, under road acts, p. 542.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.

Sundry reports. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]

pp. 176-197. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU

Contents: Report on the petition of Allan McPherson and others of Fredericksburgh [boundaries] Peter Perry, chairman, p. 176; Report on the petition of Israel Bourman and others [salt] Thomas Dalton, chairman, p. 176; Report of the Kingston Bank

Serials (*continued*):

Commissioners, H. C. Thomson, chairman, pp. 177-178; Report of the Commissioners for erecting a light house on Long Point in Lake Erie, (chairman not designated) pp. 178-179; Report of Select Committee on the petition of James McCague, James Hogg, Seneca Ketchum and others [Yonge Street Turnpike Company] James Ketchum, chairman, p. 179; Report on the petition of Thomas Stoyell and Alexander Wood [Market Square Block title] Jesse Ketchem, chairman, pp. 180; Petition of A. K. MacKenzie and sixty-eight others, inhabitants of Gosfield and Colchester in the Western District [immigrants] p. 180; Petition of the United Presbytery of Upper Canada [state of education] p. 180; Report on additional evidence taken by the Committee on the Welland Canal, Ambrose Blacklock, chairman, pp. 180-181; Report on the petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, Thomas Hornor, chairman, p. 181; Communication from the deputy Post Master General, pp. 181-182; Assessment returns 1829, pp. 183-191; Report on the petition of Baldwin and Quesnel and others of York [West India trade] Charles Fothergill, chairman, p. 191; Report of Commissioners on Burlington Bay Canal (chairman not designated) pp. 191-192; Five Nations Trust Fund, John Claus to Mr. Small, pp. 192-193; Report on the petition of Roswell Mount and others [Thames River bridge] J. H. Samson, chairman, p. 193; Casual and territorial revenue, pp. 194-195; Sundry sums expended by Wm. Chisholm for the improvement of Oakville Harbour, - for the years 1828 and 1829, p. 195; Report on the petition of John Scott and others [improving navigation on the River Credit] W. L. Mackenzie, chairman, p. 195; Report on the petition of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery [remuneration] John Rolph, chairman, p. 195; First report of the Committee on the Currency, W. L. Mackenzie, chairman, p. 196; Report of the Select Committee on the Administration of Justice, Peter Perry, chairman, p. 196; Letter from Commissioner of Kettle Creek Harbor, pp. 196-197.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry reports. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 167-168. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix*, 1831/3)OLU
Contents: Report on petition of William Richardson and others of Brantford [bridge over the Grand River impassable] Charles Duncombe, chairman, p. 167; Report on petition of Peter H. Hamilton and others of the Township of Norwich [disrepair of roads] Charles Duncombe, chairman, pp. 167-168; Report of Select Committee on expiring laws, Peter Shaver, chairman, p. 168; Report of Select Committee on petition of J. S. Merwin and others of the village of Prescott [immigrants] Hiram Norton, chairman, p. 168; Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Survey Bill, Roswell Mount, chairman, p. 168; Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the detailed accounts of the Welland Canal Company for 1831, William Morris, chairman, p. 168; Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the petition of Hugh Richardson, and others [relative to the improvement of York Harbour] W. B. Jarvis, chairman, p. 168.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry reports. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 174-187. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2).OLU
Contents: Report on the expenses of the Home District in consequence of the Court House having been used for the accommodation of the Legislature, W. B. Jarvis, chairman, p. 174; Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Captain Whitney and others, on the subject of a light house on Long Point, W. Chisholm, chairman, pp. 174-175; Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the petition of the Honorable John Kirby, and others, of the Town of Kingston [aid to erect a hospital] Chr. A. Hagerman, chairman, p. 175; Communication from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to the Speaker, relative to the return of a member to represent the county of York, p. 175; Report on petition of Swain P. Corlis [pension for wounds received

during the 1812-1814 war] M. Burwell, chairman, p. 175; Report of Kingston Bank Commissioners, pp. 175-176; Representation from Inspector General to His Excellency relative to light house expenses, p. 176; The Chief Justice to His Excellency relative to funds for printing reports of King's Bench, and accommodation for sitting of said Court, p. 176; Correspondence relative to the Surveyor General, pp. 176-178; Memorial of James G. Strobridge [sic] late contractor, Burlington Bay Canal, on the subject of his claim to interest on the amount of said claim, during the time it was withheld from him, p. 178; Petition of sundry inhabitants of the District of Gore [on behalf of James Strobridge sic] pp. 178-179; Documents relative to The King's College, Upper Canada and the General Board of Education, pp. 179-185; Report of Select Committee on the petition of C. Hopkins and others, on the subject of finishing the Burlington Bay Canal, John Willson, chairman, pp. 186-187.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry reports. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 219-221. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3).OLU
Contents: Delay in report relative to penitentiaries, p. 219; Statement of monies expended by John Macaulay and Hugh Thomson, commissioners appointed by Statute 2 Wm. IV, c. 30 [visit to prisons in the United States] p. 219; Report of Select Committee on Report of Penitentiary Commissioners, Henry J. Boulton, chairman, p. 219; Report on report of A. Chisholm and others [Clergy Reserves] Alexander Fraser, chairman, p. 219; Petition of Freeman Bray [wreck of schooner Sir John Colborne] pp. 219-220; Report of Select Committee on petition of James G. Bethune and Thomas Ward and others [navigation on the Otonibee River] George S. Boulton, chairman, p. 220; Letter on the Long Point light-house, p. 221.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry reports. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 110-112. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4).OTL
Contents: Report of Committee on Desjardin's Canal affairs, H. Norton, chairman, p. 110; Report on Parliament buildings (chairman not specified) pp. 110-111; Report of the Commissioners for the erection of a bridge over the Trent, pp. 111-112; Report on Burlington Bay Canal, p. 112.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry reports. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
22 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 1835). OLU
Contents: no. 47, Report of Commissioners for harbour at Long Point, John Harris, commissioner; no. 48, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Duncan McDonell [River Boudette bridge] A. Chisholm, chairman; no. 49, First report of the Select Committee on Communications, Leeds election, Peter Perry, chairman; no. 50, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Nathaniel Landon [1812 war claims] Charles Duncombe, chairman; no. 51, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of George Hamilton and others [bridge building] Charles Waters, chairman; no. 52, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Dean S. Howard [Trent River bridge] James Wilson, chairman; no. 53, Report of J. G. Chewett and Hugh Richardson on Windsor Bay, Ontario; no. 54, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of George Truscott [agricultural bank] James Wilson, chairman; no. 55, Report of the Commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal; no. 56, Representation from magistrates of the Niagara District [prisoners] John Clark, chairman; no. 57, Petition from the Mechanics' Institutions, Kingston; no. 58, Memorial of M. Burwell, on the subject of education; no. 59, Report of the Select Committee on the message of His Excellency and documents relative to the Provincial Penitentiary, C. A. Hagerman, chairman;

Serials (*continued*):

no. 60, Report of the Select Committee on assessment of the Eastern District, D. AE. McDonell, chairman; no. 61, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of W. J. O'Grady [re publishing Debates in *Advocate* and *Correspondent*] David Thorburn, chairman; no. 62 Report of the Select Committee on the petition of A. A. Rapelje and others [canal across Long Point] F. L. Walsh, chairman; no. 63, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Nathan Smith Coho [wounded militiaman] F. L. Walsh, chairman; no. 64, Report of Commissioners for settling claims for damages done by the Welland Canal Company; no. 65, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Thomas Appleton [teacher's claim for salary] W. L. Mackenzie, chairman; no. 66, First report of the Select Committee on Roads, Charles Duncombe, chairman; no. 67, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Elizabeth Thomson [re Provincial Penitentiary plans] Christopher A. Hagerman, chairman.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.

Sundry reports. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]

33 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* nos. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 1835). OLU

Contents: no. 70, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of George Boyd [wood-cutter to the House] Allan N. MacNab, chairman; no. 71, Report of the Commissioners of the Brantford bridge; no. 72, Report of the Select Committee on Fire and Life Assurance Company bill, Jas. E. Small, chairman; no. 73, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of the President and Directors and Company of the Cobourg Harbour, John P. Roblin, chairman; no. 74, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of John McCarroll and others [road building] W. L. Mackenzie, chairman; no. 75, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Andrew McGlashen and others [Holland Landing road] W. B. Robinson, chairman; no. 76, Second report of the Committee on Finance, Charles Duncombe, chairman; no. 77, Letter, from Surveyor General transmitting Canada Company's Charter and schedule of lots reserved for Glebes in the year 1833; no. 78, Report of the Select Committee on His Excellency's message and despatch from His Majesty's government, relating to the collection of certain duties at the Port of Quebec, of which this Province receives no share, William Morris, chairman; no. 79, Report of the Commissioners on the Parliament buildings; no. 80, Report of the Commissioners for superintending the erection of a light house on Point Pele Island; no. 81, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of William Weller [River Rouge bridge] T. D. Morrison, chairman; no. 82, Copy of a letter to the Inspector General of Public Accounts; no. 83, Petition of the inhabitants of Kingston [Wolfe Island Canal]; no. 84, Report of Commissioners on Kingston Hospital; no. 85, Report from the Commissioners to erect a bridge over the Grand River at Dunnville; no. 86, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of John McDonnell and Thomas Mears [claim for reimbursement by the House of Assembly] Donald AE. MacDonell, chairman; no. 87, Report of the Select Committee on the letter of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on the subject of the Leeds election, Peter Perry, chairman; no. 88, First report of the Select Committee on the petition of Margaret Drummond and James Bruce [claims against the estate of Robert Drummond] John Strange, chairman; no. 89, Report on the petition of Lieut. Donald McDermid [pension] Archibald McLean, chairman; no. 90, Report of the Select Committee on Contingencies, David Thorburn, chairman; no. 91, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of J. Malloy and others [obstruction to navigation on Petite Nation River] Charles Waters, chairman; no. 92, Report of the Commissioners of the Kettle Creek Harbour; no. 93, Report of the Select Committee on Windsor Harbour, T. D. Morrison, chairman; no. 94, Conditions proposed by His Majesty's government in settling emigrants in British North American provinces.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.

Sundry reports. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]

Serials (*continued*):

21 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* nos. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 1835). OLU
Contents: no. 111, Petition of Joseph Swetman, keeper of the light house on False Ducks Island; no. 112, Committee to which was referred the petition of Thomas Dalton [claim for services performed] Allan N. MacNab, chairman; no. 113, Committee to which was referred the petition of Patrick O'Brian [survey of Loughborough] David Gibson, chairman; no. 114, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Daniel Armstrong and others [duty on articles imported from U.S.A.] Peter Perry, chairman; no. 115, Schedule of lots reserved for the use of schools and schoolmasters in the different townships and towns in the Province; no. 116, Transfer of various lands; no. 117, Rules and regulations proposed for the government of the General Hospital; no. 118, "Circulars to Boards of Health and applications for assistance during the prevalence of the cholera"; no. 119, Letter from Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to Returning Officer for county of Leeds re elections; no. 120, Letter from Crown Land Commissioner with return of Sales of Clergy Reserves from January 1829 to December 1834; no. 121, Letter from the Receiver General to the Civil Secretary on the subject of the casual and territorial and Canada Company revenues; no. 122, Letter from A. B. Hawke, emigrant agent, with statements shewing the expense incurred on account of emigration for the years 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834; no. 123, Letter from Mr. Baines relating to funds arising from rents of Clergy Reserves; no. 124, Report of the Select Committee on petition of Joseph Turton [contractor for Parliament buildings] David Gibson, chairman; no. 125, Report of the Select Committee on the last election for the county of Leeds, Peter Perry, chairman; no. 126, Report of Select Committee on petition of T. G. Miller and others [Cox Creek bridge] James Durand, chairman; no. 127, Letter from the keeper of the light house on False Ducks Island to Lieutenant Col. Rowan.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry reports. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
24 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* nos. 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 1836). OLU
Contents: no. 146, Report of the Commissioner for purchasing a steam dredge; no. 147, Lands surrendered by the clergy; no. 148, Report of the Brantford Bridge Commissioner; no. 149, Amount paid to teachers of Home District School since 1823; no. 150, Report of Select Committe [sic] on improvement of the Ottawa River, T. McKay, chairman; no. 151, Report on the petitions of the proprietors of the Village of Mille Roches in the Township of Cornwall [building of the St. Lawrence Canal detrimental to Village] D. E. McDonell, chairman; no. 152, Report of Select Committee on the petitions of William Jackson, John Ardiel and Levi Lewis, [deprived of lands in Talbot settlement] Thomas Parke, chairman; no. 153, Message from the Lieutenant Governor with memorial from the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary; no. 154, Message from the Lieutenant Governor with communication from the deputy Post Master General; no. 155, Report of the government directors of the Welland Canal, relative to bridges; no. 156, Report on finance; no. 157, Answer to address for documents in the case of James Davidson [land claims].

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Sundry reports. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 379-388. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix*, 1837/8). OLU
Contents: Report of the Commissioners on the macadamization of the Yonge Street road, pp. 379-380; Report of the Trustees of the East York road, pp. 380-381; Report of the Trustees on Western, Dundas and Lake roads, pp. 381-382; Report of Thomas Roy for improving the Lake Shore road, pp. 382-383; Report of the Commissioners for the River Trent bridge, p. 383; Report of the Commissioners for the erection of a light-house at Gull Island, pp. 383-385; Report of Commissioners for the erection of a light house at Port Colborne, p. 385; Report of Commissioners for the improvement

Serials (*continued*):

of the River Trent, pp. 385-386; Report of Commissioners for the erection of a bridge at Dunnville, p. 386; Report of Engineer on the survey of country lying between Lake Ontario and Lakes Scugog and Simcoe, pp. 386-387; Fifth report of Committee on Finance, pp. 387-388; Report of the Trustees for the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road, p. 388.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.

Sundry reports. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]

pp. 736-915. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839).

OLU

Contents: Report of Select Committee on petition of Nancy Strobridge [sic, remuneration Burlington Bay Canal] Colin C. Ferrie, chairman, pp. 736-737; Report of the Select Committee on the Clergy Reserves, William Draper, chairman, pp. 737-739; Report of Select Committee on petition of John Bostwick [remuneration Port Stanley Harbour] M. Burwell, chairman, pp. 739-741; Report of Select Committee, on bill to amend the law on taking property in execution, H. Sherwood, chairman, pp. 741-742; First report of Committee on expiring laws, Richard Phillips Hotham, chairman, pp. 742-743; Report of Select Committee on petition of D. Jones and others [public roads] Alexander McLean, chairman, pp. 743-744; Report of Select Committee on report of Commissioner on steam dredge, E. W. Thomson, chairman, pp. 744-746; Report of Select Committee on petition of Henry Smith [Provincial Penitentiary] A. Manahan, chairman, pp. 746-747; Report of the petition of W. S. Burn, chairman to the Board of Trustees of Hamilton and Brantford macadamized road, Michael Aikmann, chairman, pp. 747-748; Report of the Select Committee on the petition of David Secord [remuneration for losses] David Thorburn, chairman, p. 748; Report of Select Committee on the petition of Francis Hall [remuneration] David Thorburn, chairman, p. [749] Report of Committee appointed to prepare instructions for commissioners to be appointed to proceed to England, on the subject of the union of the provinces, John S. Cartwright, chairman, pp. [749]-750; Report on memorial of B. Turquand [Receiver General's office] David Thorburn, chairman, pp. 750-751; Report on petition of James Read [assessment in Western District] John Prince, chairman, p. 751; Report of Committee on Roads and Bridges, E. W. Thomson, chairman, p. [752] Report of Select Committee on petitions of J. Flummerfelt and others, and C. Williams and others, [tax on dogs] George Rykert, chairman, p. [753] Report of Select Committee on petition of R. Lachlan [remuneration of sheriffs] John Prince, chairman, p. [753]-754; Report of the Select Committee on petition of S. Weston [roads] Henry Sherwood, chairman, p. 754; Report of road and bridge Committee on petition of William Anderton and others, E. W. Thomson, chairman, p. [755] Report of Select Committee on petition of E. P. Ryerse and others [construction of piers] William Salmon, chairman, pp. [755]-757; Report of Select Committee, on message and documents on improvement of Trent and inland waters of District of Newcastle, G. S. Boulton, chairman, pp. 757-758; Report of Select Committee on petition of Dorothy Spaun [remuneration for Burlington Bay Canal] M. Aikman, chairman, pp. 758-759; Report of Select Committee on petition of John Gordinier and others, respecting Napanee and Kingston road, Edmund Murney, chairman, pp. 759-760; Third Report of Committee on Banking, Colin C. Ferrie, chairman, pp. 760-785; Report on petition of Rev. Thomas Green, and Rev. R. McGill [support of teachers of common schools] David Thorburn, chairman, pp. 785-788; Report of Select Committee on subject of duty on wheat and flour on petitions of D. Thompson and 56 others, and S. Battersby and others. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, chairman, pp. 789-786 [i.e. 790] Report of Select Committee, to search the Journals of the Legislative Council on the subject of the union of the provinces (chairman not designated) pp. 786 [i.e. p. 790]-794; Report of Select Committee on Report of Committee of Whole, on Clergy Reserves, Ogle R. Gowan, chairman, pp. 794-795; Report of Welland Canal Committee, George Rykert, chairman, pp. 795-796; Report of Committee on Report of Directors of Grand River

Serials (*continued*):

Company, George Rykert, chairman, p. [797] Report of the Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company, Wm. Hamilton Merritt, chairman, pp. [797]-799; Report of Committee on petition of Donald Cameron [land rights] E. H. Thomson, chairman, p. 799; Report of Select Committee on petition of Desjardin's Canal Company, W. Chisholm, chairman, pp. [800]-805; Report of Select Committee on petition of Donald M'Dairmid [officer's disability pension] Alex McLean, chairman, p. [806] Report of Select Committee on petition of James Mitchell [pension] M. Burwell, chairman, p. [806] Report of Select Committee on petition of Elisha Huff and others [survey of property] Charles Bockus, chairman, p. [807] Report of Committee on returns from the Clerk of the Crown and other public officers, G. S. Boulton, chairman, pp. [807]-808; Report of Committee on Roads on the petition of Thomas Milburn, E. W. Thomson, chairman, pp. 808-809; Report of Select Committee on petition of Committee of Management of the House of Industry, Wm. H. Draper, chairman, p. 809; Report of Committee on Roads and Bridges, on petitions of G. Chalmers and others, and W. J. Summer and others, E. W. Thomson, chairman, p. [810] Report of Select Committee on Turnpike Trusts, and on petitions of John Taber and others, and Peter Milne, and others, J. W. Gamble, chairman, pp. [810]-822; Report of Select Committee to search Journals of Legislative Council on bill to send commissioners to England, Ogle R. Gowan, chairman, pp. [823]-824; Report of Select Committee on the amendments of Legislative Council, to Fishery Bill, Malcolm Cameron, chairman, pp. 824-825; Report of Select Committee on petition of Richard Flood and others [navigation of the Thames River] M. Burwell, chairman, pp. 825-826; Report of Select Committee on petition of Francis Hall, and on message and documents on Gull Island light-house, David Thorburn, chairman, pp. 826-827; Report of Select Committee on petition of Sarah Ussher [pension] Michael Aikman, chairman, p. 827; Report of Committee of Conference on the subject of education; H. Sherwood, chairman, p. [828] Report of Committee of Privilege, on resolutions of Legislative Council, on sending commissioners to England, H. Sherwood, chairman, pp. [828]-829; Report of Select Committee on Roads and Bridges, on petition of H. Strange and others, E. W. Thomson, chairman, pp. 829-836; Additional report of Select Committee on expiring laws, Richard Phillips Hotham, chairman, p. 836; Report of Select Committee on claims on petition of C. Leggo [vandalism by "Volunteers"] Malcolm Cameron, chairman, p. [837] Report of Select Committee on petition of Joseph Turton [construction of Parliament buildings] John Prince, chairman, p. [838] General report of Committee on Roads and Bridges on the several petitions referred to them, E. W. Thomson, chairman, p. [839] Report of Select Committee on the subject of the tolls collected on the Rideau Canal, G. H. Detlor, chairman, pp. [839]-842; Report of Committee on Losses, on petition of James Holmes, and all other petitions praying for pensions for wounds and accidents, Malcolm Cameron, chairman, pp. 842-843; Report of Committee on documents sent down by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor respecting claims for losses, Malcolm Cameron, chairman, p. 843; Report of Committee on Claims, on petitions of Caleb W. Benedict and others, Joseph Gero, John Scott, John Rogers, James Turney, Charles Prior, James Swift, Arthur McIntosh, and John V. Murphy, Malcolm Cameron, chairman, p. 843; Report of Select Committee on petition of Eliza Powell [remuneration] G. Ruttan chairman, p. [844] Report on petitions of the Magistrates of the Niagara District, George Rykert, chairman, pp. [844]-845; Report of Select Committee on petition of Robert Gourlay [permission to return to Upper Canada] Richard Woodruff, chairman, p. 845; Report of Select Committee on petition of C. Fothergill and C. F. Fothergill, [purchase of 300 copies of "Toronto Almanac and Royal Calendar for 1839" for members of the House] R. P. Hotham, chairman, p. [846] Report of Select Committee on petition of N. H. Baird [remuneration for reports to the House] David Thorburn, chairman, p. [847] Report of Select Committee on publishing the Statutes, etc., H. Ruttan, chairman, pp. [847]-851; Report of Select Committee on petition of John Bristowe [admission to practise at the equity bar] John Prince, chairman, pp. 851-852; Report of Committee of Conference on message of the House of Assembly on

Serials (*continued*):

the bill appointing commissioners on public matters, W. Morris, chairman, pp. 852-853; Report of Select Committee on message and documents on Toronto Hospital, H. Sherwood, chairman, pp. 853-854; Report of Select Committee on petition of J. Sinclair and others [navigation laws] C. A. Hagerman, chairman, pp. 854-856; Report of Select Committee on message of Kingston and London courts martial, H. Ruttan, chairman, pp. 856-857; First report of Select Committee on His Excellency's speech relating to education, G. S. Boulton, chairman, p. 857; Report of Committee of Conference on the casual and territorial revenue bill (chairman not designated) pp. 857-858; Report of Select Committee on documents relating to Toronto Hospital, H. Sherwood, chairman, pp. 858-867; Report of Committee of Conference on supply bill (chairman not designated) pp. 867-868; Report of Select Committee on petition of David Sidey [illegal acts of the Commissioner of Crown Lands] G. S. Boulton, chairman, pp. 868-869; Report of Select Committee on the subject of emigration, Allan N. MacNab, chairman, pp. 869-870; Report of the Select Committee on the subject of the rectories, E. W. Thomson, chairman, pp. 870-886; Report of the Select Committee on expenditure of road and bridge money, T. McKay, chairman, pp. 886-915.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.

[Various documents. York, U.C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the House of Assembly, 1829]

51 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL

Contents: Report of the Arbitrator, on the part of Upper Canada, for ascertaining the proportion of duties levied at the Port of Quebec, to be passed to Upper Canada for the four years commencing 1st July, 1828, George H. Markland, arbitrator, pp. 1-2; Documents transmitted to the House of Assembly on the 5th February, 1829 in compliance with an address of that House, pp. 2-3; Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon the petition of John Eastwood and Collin Skinner, paper makers, at the Don Mills, John J. Lefferty, chairman, p. 3; A statement of the sources of income, etc. set apart for the erection and support of King's College, Upper Canada, p. 3; Population returns for 1828, pp. 4-5; Assessment returns for 1828, pp. 6-10; District school reports, pp. 10-13; Common school reports, pp. 13-16; Report from the General Board of Education, pp. 16-17; Letter from Sir Howard Douglass to Sir John Colborne [Chignecto Canal] pp. 17-18; Report of the Committee on Privilege, W. L. Mackenzie, chairman, pp. 18-20; Report of the Select Committee on the case of Mr. Justice Willis and the Administration of Justice, W. W. Baldwin, chairman, pp. 20-31; Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the petition of George Ward, of the Township of Mosa [road repairs] William Berczy, chairman, p. 31; The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Charles Biggar and others of Trafalgar, Gore District [repairs to Dundas Street] Caleb Hopkins, chairman, p. 31; Committee to whom was referred the petition of Ira Scofield and others, and the expediency of opening the Governor's road to the town plot in London, Thomas Hornor, chairman, pp. 31-32; Committee to whom was referred the petition of William McKay, 12 Mile Creek in the District of Gore, Caleb Hopkins, chairman, p. 32; Committee to whom was referred the petition of Jacob Keefer and others, praying for aid to the proposed Grantham Academy, William Woodruff, chairman, p. 32; Committee to which was referred the petition of Roswell Mount praying for aid towards the expenses of the erection of a bridge at Delaware, J. Matthews, chairman, p. 32; Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the petition of the Indians residing on the River Credit, W. W. Baldwin, chairman, pp. 32-35; Internal navigation, pp. 35-36; Report on increase of contingencies, W. Morris, chairman, pp. 36-37; Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the petition of William Forsyth, Niagara Falls, Thomas Hornor, chairman, p. 37; Evidence taken by the Select Committee to which was referred the message from His Excellency accompanying the statements concerning the Receiver General, pp. 37-42; First report of the Select Committee on Education, William Buell, chairman, pp.

Serials (*continued*):

42-43; Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Dennis Fitzgerald, Archibald McLean, chairman, p. 43; Final report of the Select Committee to which was referred the matters of the outrage committed at Hamilton and the alleged threatened release of Francis Collins by force, W. M. Baldwin, chairman, p. 43; Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the petition of Capt. John Putnam [militia service] John J. Lefferty, chairman, p. 43; Report on the petition of John Gough [hat manufacturer] Thomas Hornor, chairman, pp. 43-44; Report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of Samuel Swan [land settlement] Thomas Dalton, chairman, pp. 44-47; Report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of Hen. Hamilton and others [repair of old Parliament buildings] John Cawthra, chairman, pp. 47-48; Report on the petition of Archibald Fletcher [erection of 12 Mile Creek bridge at Nelson] Caleb Hopkins, chairman, p. 48; Report on the petition of certain jurors of the Home District, W. L. Mackenzie, chairman, p. 48; Select Committee on the petition of Charles McIntosh and other jurors, Quarter Sessions, Home District, W. L. Mackenzie, chairman, p. 48; Report of the Western District school for 1828, pp. 48-49; Report on the petition of Thomas McMahon [mal-practice] Hugh C. Thomson, pp. 49-50; Petition of Joseph Cawtha [misrule of provincial administration] pp. 50-51; Petition of S. Cutler [judges fees] p. 51.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.

[Various reports. Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]

24 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* nos. 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 1835). OLU

Contents: no. 95, Report of Select Committee on petitions of William Jackson, John Ardiel and Levi Lewis [deprived of land by Colonel Talbot] Thomas Parke, chairman; no. 96, Report of Select Committee on the petition of James Davidson [Welland Canal Company] Caleb Hopkins, chairman: no. 97, Report of the Select Committee on Trade on the Upper Canada Bank Bill, James Wilson, chairman; no. 98, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Simeon Kellogg and others [Freeman's Point wharf] James Wilson, chairman; no. 99, Report of the Select Committee on the petitions of William Purdy and Robert Jameson [Scugog River flooding] W. B. Robinson, chairman; no. 100, Report of the Select Committee on the state of the library, Charles Duncombe, chairman; no. 101, Copy of despatch from the Secretary of State, Viscount Goderich to Lieutenant Governor, Sir P. Maitland [King's College] no. 102, Report of the Commissioners on the Brockville contested election, Henry Jones, chairman; no. 103, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Doctor William Rees [publication on physical geography] H. Smith, chairman; no. 104, Report of the Select Committee, appointed to examine and report, what laws have expired and are about to expire, Charles Duncombe, chairman; no. 105, Report of the Select Committee on Parliament buildings, T. D. Morrison, chairman; no. 106, Report of Select Committee on petition of F. Hewson and others [to make Simcoe a separate county] W. B. Robinson, chairman; no. 107, Report of Select Committee on petition of Archibald McFaul [road building] Jas. Wilson, chairman; no. 108, Reports on petitions of J. Carey and A. Deason [for remuneration for service to the House of Assembly] Jas. Wilson, chairman; no. 109, Report of the Select Committee on the petition of the inhabitants of Cornwall [Long Sault Canal] Archd. McLean, chairman; no. 110, Report of Select Committee on the petition of Samuel Kennedy and others [surveying in Scarboro] T.D. Morrison, chairman (Also part of which is printed as part of no. 112).

Upper Canada. Legislative Council.

Address of the Legislative Council to Her Majesty on the state of the Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]

pp. 134-139. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* CC, 1837/8).

OTL

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Legislative Council.
Address to the Queen, relative to certain claims for losses occasioned by the incursion of brigands from the United States of America. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 50-51. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* R, 1839). OTL

Upper Canada. Legislative Council.
Congratulatory address to His Excellency Lieutenant General [sic] Sir John Colborne upon his appointment to the Government of British North America. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 35-36. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* L, 1839). OTL

Upper Canada. Legislative Council.
[Proceedings re the conferring of civil rights on certain inhabitants of Upper Canada. By order of the Honorable the Legislative Council. York: Printed by John Carey, 1825]
92 p. OTAR
t.p. missing.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council Office.
[Appointments to the Legislative Council. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 128, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Middlesex County. Register Office.
Petition, etc. relating to the removal of the Registry Office, County of Middlesex. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 487-490. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL

Weekes, William.
Estate of the late William Weekes. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 111-114. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

COMMITTEES

Committees played a very important role in decision making in the Legislative Council and to an even much greater extent in the Assembly. When a petition was received a committee generally was established to investigate the complaint and to bring in recommendations. Occasionally one committee would handle several petitions. Standing committees were not appointed but rather annual committees to deal with such matters as finance, public accounts, etc. Generally the reports of committees were published as an appendix to the *Journal* under their own heading. However, very short reports often were published along with other statements, messages, etc. under one of three general titles "Sundry documents", "Sundry reports" or "Various reports". Since these contained material on numerous subjects they have been listed above in the section "General Printing".

The reports of those committees which were appointed annually have been listed in chronological order by title of the committee under serials. The reports of the special committees have been listed in alphabetical order under special publications.

Serials

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Finance.
Report. n.p. [1825]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825). OTL
Chairman: James Gordon.

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Finance.
Report. [York, U.C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the House of Assembly, 1829]
8 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL
Chairman: Thomas Dalton.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Finance.
Report. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
[5] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU
Chairman: Thomas Dalton.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Finance.
Report. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 151-160. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL
Chairman: William Berczy.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Finance.
Third report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
44 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 38, 1835). OLU
Chairman: Charles Duncombe.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Finance.
First report: Post-Office Department. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie. 1836]
61 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 52, 1836). OLU
Chairman: Charles Duncombe.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Finance.
Second report. [Loan negotiated in London. Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 53, 1836). OLU
Chairman: Charles Duncombe.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Finance.
Report on the light house lately erected on the Island of Bois Blanc. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
[2]-6 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* nos. 133, 134, 1836). OLU
Chairman: Charles Duncombe.
Contents: no. 133, Report on the light house: no. 134, Petition of Edward H. Molloy re conflict of interests of John Bostwick, collector of customs.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee of Finance on Public Accounts.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds. 1836]
pp. 2-5. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix*, no. 142, 1836). OLU
Chairman: Charles Duncombe.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Finance.
Third report. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. [77]-131. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU
——— ——— Fourth report, p. 132. OLU
Chairman: Wm. Hamilton Merritt.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Finance.
First and second report. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto] R. Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty [1839]
pp. 27-40. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU
Chairman: Wm. Hamilton Merritt.

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Finance.
First report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840].
pp. [1]-19***. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Charles Bockus.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Privileges.
First report on the representation of the Town of York. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 217-218. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU
Chairman: Robert Dickson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Privileges.
Report adopted by the Commons House of Assembly, on the subject of certain resolutions passed by the Council in relation to provincial commissioners appointment bill. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839].
pp. 49-50. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* Q, 1839). OTL
Chairman: Henry Sherwood.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Public Accounts.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832].
pp. 141-146. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2).OLU
Chairman: William Berczy.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on Public Accounts.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, Printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 16, 1835). OLU
Chairman: Charles Duncombe.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Public Accounts.
Report. [By order of the House of Assembly. York: Printed by W. L. Mackenzie, 1826]
6 p. (Upper Canada, House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1826). OTL
Chairman: H. C. Thomson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Public Accounts.
Report. [York: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]
5 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* L, 1826/7). OTL
Chairman: William Morris.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Public Accounts.
Report. [York: Printed by John Carey, by order of the House of Assembly, 1828]
5 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman: William Morris.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Education.
First report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
p. 48. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU
Chairman: M. Burwell.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Education.
Second report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 58-69. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU

Serials (*continued*):

——— ———. Third report. pp. 69-74. OLU
Chairman: M. Burwell.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Education.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1834]
pp. 120-122. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL
Chairman: M. Burwell.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Finance.
First report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1833]
pp. 101-104. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3).OLU
Chairman: W. Morris.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Finance.
Third report. Ordered, by the House of Assembly, to be printed 11 April, 1835. Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835.
128 p. OHM
Chairman: Charles Duncombe.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Finance.
Report on the subject of the Post Office Department. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
12 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 73, 1836). OLU
Chairman: Charles Duncombe.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Finance.
Second report. [Income from duties. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] 4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 56, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: Jonas Jones.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Grievances.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1832]
pp. 195-204. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2).OLU
Chairman: J. H. Samson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Grievances.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly. 1835]
8 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 9, 1835). OLU
Chairman: W. L. Mackenzie.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Grievances.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly. 1835]
3 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 19, 1835). OLU
Chairman: W. L. Mackenzie.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Grievances.
Seventh report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly. 1835]
137 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 21, 1835).OLU

——— ———. Index to the Seventh report of the Committee of Grievances and report on the case of William Forsyth.
24 p. OLU
Chairman: W. L. Mackenzie.

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Grievances.
Seventh report from the Select Committee on Grievances to whom was referred Lord Viscount Goderich's despatch to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, of the 8th November, 1832, to which is added, the report from the same committee, on the petition of William Forsyth. Ordered by the House of Assembly, to be printed 10th April, 1835. Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835.
1 v. (various pagings). OLU OHM
Chairman: W. L. Mackenzie.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the Library.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 141, 1836). OLU
Chairman: T.D. Morrison.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the state of the Library.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 32, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: Henry Sherwood.
Contains a catalogue of books and books lost in the fire.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the subject of Banking.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty 1834]
pp. 162-174. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL
Chairman: J. H. Samson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the subject of Banking.
Report. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. [212]-234. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU
Chairman: G. S. Boulton.

Special publications

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee appointed to enquire into the management of the Welland and Burlington canals.
Report on the Burlington Bay Canal. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 218-221. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU
Chairman: Ambrose Blacklock.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee of Conference on Brockville Police Bill.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
p. 141. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU
Chairman not designated.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on petition of Charles Clark and others.
Report. [Railway between Cobourg Harbour and Rice Lake. York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
p. 209. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU
Chairman: Archibald Macdonald.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on petition of N. Cozens.
Report. [Indian lands on the Grand River. Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
60, 1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no 37, 1836). OLU
pp. 57-58 missing in the copy examined.
Chairman: Peter Perry.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on petition of W. Forsyth.
Report. [Disposition of property. Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
10 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 22, 1835). OLU
Chairman: W. L. Mackenzie.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on petition of William Robertson and Thomas Parke.
Report. [Railway between London and Lake Ontario. York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
p. 210. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU
Chairman: M. Burwell.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on several petitions praying for an alteration in the law imposing certain taxes on uncultivated lands.
Report. [York: 1828]
[9] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman: John J. Lefferty.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on the Clergy Reserves.
Report. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto] Commercial Herald Office, Wackstaff and Rogers, printers [1839]
3 [1] p. OOA
Chairman: Wm. H. Draper.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on the petition of John Matthews.
Report. [Purchase of property. York: 1828]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman: John Rolph.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on the petition of Leonard Wilcox.
Report. [Problems of a settler. York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
p. 136. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU
Chairman: Jesse Ketchum.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on the petition of P. F. Hall.
Report. [Practice of law. York, U. C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the House of Assembly, 1829]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL
Chairman: Thomas Dalton.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on the petition of the Desjardin's Canal Company.
Report. [York: 1828]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal, Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman: George Hamilton.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on the petition of William Binkley.
Report. [Mordin's Creek boundary. York: 1828]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman: George Hamilton.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on the petitions of Israel Lewis, and C. W. Paul and others.
Report. [Promotion of education. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 28***. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Thomas Parke.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee on the petitions of Leonard Wilcox and John Dolsen.
Report. [York, U.C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the House of Assembly, 1829]
p. 40. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL
Chairman: Jesse Ketchum.
No indication of request.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee relative to the Welland Canal.
Report with the letter of J. B. Yates, to said committee; some editorial articles from the Patriot, a newspaper edited by Thomas Dalton, and extracts from the speeches of Members of the Provincial Parliament, on the discussion of measures proposed for the completion and efficient support of that important work. Also — an extract from the report of Benjamin Wright, a distinguished engineer employed by the government commissioners to examine and report on the situation of the canal. [Toronto] Printed by I. Lyon, 1834.
56 p. OOA
Chairman: J. H. Samson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to which was referred the petition of Catharine Effener.
Report. [Deprived of inheritance. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1838]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 139, 1836). OLU
Chairman: James E. Small.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to which was referred the petition of Dr. Geo. A. Latham.
Report on the public lands sold for military purposes, west of the City of Toronto; on the city and county hospital; and on the medical board. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
5 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 111, 1836). OLU
Chairman: John McIntosh.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to whom was referred that part of the Journals of the last Session, containing the letter of the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, with certain resolutions of that House.
Report. [Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: R. Stanton, printer, 1837?]
15 p. OTMCL
Chairman: Henry Sherwood.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to whom was referred the bill for vesting in trustees certain property in the town of York.
Report. [York Market Place Bill. York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 169-172. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL
Chairman not designated.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to whom was referred the documents on the improvement of the River Trent.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 154-161. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4).OTL
Chairman: G. S. Boulton.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to whom was referred the petition of Francis Collins.
Report. [Libel. York. U. C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the House of Assembly, 1829]
pp. 22-28. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL
Chairman: Thomas Dalton.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to whom was referred the petition of Geo. Rolph complaining of the conduct of a number of the Gore Magistrates in removing him from the office of the Clerk of the Peace.
Report. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 11-20. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU
Chairman: John J. Lefferty.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to whom was referred the petition of J. Paterson and others.
Report. [Desjardin's Canal. Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
3 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no 55, 1836). OLU
Chairman: James Durand.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to whom was referred the petition of James G. Strobridge, praying for relief against the Commissioners of the Burlington Canal.
Report. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 174-176. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU
Chairman: Thomas Hornor.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to whom was referred the petition of James King, agent for W. R. Hopkins.
Report. [Land settlement. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 131, 1836).OLU
Chairman: W. B. Mills.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to whom was referred the petition of James Muirhead.
Report. [Roads in the Niagara District. Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 161-162. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU
Chairman: John J. Lefferty.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to whom was referred the petition of prisoners in gaol at York.
Report. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
p. 162. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU
Chairman: W. L. Mackenzie.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to whom was referred the petition of Robert Randal.
Report. [Debt] York: 1828.
pp. [108]-[112] (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman: B. C. Beardsley.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee to whom was referred the subject of harbours on the North Shore of Lake Erie.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 109-110. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL
Chairman: M. Burwell.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Committee upon the petition of the Welland Canal Company.
First report with the letter of J. B. Yates to the Committee. [York: 1834]
10 p. OTMCL
Chairman: J. H. Samson.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Post Office Department in Upper Canada.
Report. [York, U.C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the House of Assembly, 1829]
8 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL
Chairman: W. L. Mackenzie.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the representation of the people of Upper Canada in the Legislature of that Province.
First report. York: James Baxter, printer, 1831.
23 p. OTMCL
Chairman: W. L. Mackenzie.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to examine and enquire into the management of the Welland Canal; together with the evidence.
Report. Ordered, by the House of Assembly to be printed. Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836.
575 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 90, 1836). OLU
Chairman: James Edward Small.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to examine and report on the expediency of establishing a provincial bank within this Province.
Report. February 13, 1835. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
28 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 3, 1835). OLU
Chairman: Wm. Hamilton Merritt.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to inquire into the management and expenditure of the Welland and Burlington canals.
Report. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 1-10. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU
Chairman: Amb. Blacklock.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the new stock of the Bank of Upper Canada has been disposed by the Directors of that Institution.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 75-79. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU
Chairman: William Morris.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the trade and commerce of the Province of Upper Canada.
First report. Printed by order of the Commons House of Assembly. [Toronto] R. Stanton, printer [1835]
xxiv, 76 p. OTMCL
Chairman: James Wilson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the trade and commerce of the Province of Upper Canada.
Report, together with the minutes of evidence and an appendix. Printed by order of the Commons House of Assembly. [Toronto?] R. Stanton, 1835.
[8] vii, 23, 23 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 11, 1835). OLU
Chairman: James Wilson.

Upper Canada. Select Committee appointed to inquire what alterations were required in the rules of the House.
Report. n.p. [1825]
pp. 10-12. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* 1825). OTL
Chairman: William Morris.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to inquire where the right lies of appointing the officers and servants of the House.
Report. [York] 1828.
3 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman: Marshall S. Bidwell.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to report on the state of the Province.
Report. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: Patriot Office, 1839.
87 p. OTL
Signed: C. A. Hagerman, John Prince and Henry Sherwood.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to report upon the several petitions of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company.
First report. [York, U.C.: Printed at the U.C. Gazette Office, 1826?]
18 [2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825/6). OTL
Chairman: John B. Robinson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to search the Journals of the Honourable the Legislative Council on the progress made on sundry bills transmitted by the Assembly for the concurrence of that Honourable House.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
pp. 4-5. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 29, 1835). OLU
Chairman: John P. Roblin.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the internal resources of the Province of Upper Canada, in its agriculture and exports, and the practicability and means of enlarging them: Also to consider the expediency of granting encouragement to domestic manufacturers.
First report. By order of the House of Assembly. York: Printed at the Upper Canada Gazette Office, 1821.
17 p. OTMCL
Chairman: Robert Nichol.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee in favour of House of Industry.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 27^{**}-29^{**}. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Wm. H. Draper.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on address to His Excellency on the subject of Hamilton and Brantford road.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 24^{**}-26^{**}. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Ogle R. Gowan.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on communicating with Lower Canada on the subject of the Welland Canal.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
p. 195. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL
Chairman: John Willson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on expenditure of road moneys, 1834.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 91, 1836). OLU
Chairman not designated.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on expiring laws.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
p. 47. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU
Chairman: P. Shaver.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on granting lands to U.E.L. and others.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 33-52. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL
Chairman: Peter Perry.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on grievances on petition of James Beattie.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 69b, 1835). OLU
Chairman: W. L. Mackenzie.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on light houses.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 209-210. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3).
OLU
Chairman: H. J. Boulton.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on message of His Excellency relative to the complaint of John Ardiel, William Jackson and Levi Lewis.
Report. [Talbot settlement. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 49, 1836/7).
OLU
Chairman: Thomas Parke.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and documents relative to the riots at Bytown.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 58, 1836/7).
OLU
Chairman: W. B. Robinson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on part of His Excellency's speech relating to the courts.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 14, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: Henry Sherwood.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of A. Acton.
Report. [Patent. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 2^{**}-3^{**}. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Ogle R. Gowan.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of A. Manahan.
Report. [Seizure of tobacco. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 3^{**}-4^{**}. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Ogle R. Gowan.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Colonel Coffin.
Report. [Remuneration. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 15, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: M. Burwell.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Doctor Dormer of last Session.
Report. [Remuneration, cholera. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 9**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40).
OTL
Chairman: J. Marks.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Donald Cameron, of Thorah.
Report. [Immigration. Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
10, 1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 36, 1836).
OLU
Chairman: Samuel Lount.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Donald Cameron, of Thorah.
Report. [Charges of injustice, hardship against the Council. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
6 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 35, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: Malcolm Cameron.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Edward Kennedy.
Report. [Nottawasaga settlement. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
50 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 110, 1836). OLU
Chairman: James Wilson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of G. Chalmers and others and two petitions of Jas. Cameron and others.
Report. [Erection of light houses at Oakville, Port Dalhousie and Port Burwell. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 33, 1836/7).
OLU
Chairman: George Rykert.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of George Oliver and others.
Report. [Mechanics. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates 1837]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 45, 1836/7).
OLU
Chairman: C. A. Hagerman.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Hugh Richardson and others.
Report. [City of Toronto Pier. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 34, 1836/7).
OLU
Chairman: Wm. H. Draper.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.Select Committee on petition of J. B. Clench.
Report. [Assessment for London District gaol. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 10**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40).
OTL
Chairman: M. Burwell.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.Select Committee on petition of James Jessup and others.
Report. [Improvements on the South Petite Nation River. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 41, 1836/7).
OLU
Chairman: Richard Phillips Hotham.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of James Taylor and others.
Report. [Disorderly conduct of certain magistrates, Newcastle District. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1837]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 140, 1836). OLU
Chairman: David Thorburn.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of John Hamill.
Report. [Bridge at Dunnville. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
p. 10. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 137, 1836). OLU
Chairman: Allan N. MacNab.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of John Kidd.
Report. [Remuneration. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 5**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: J. W. Gamble.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of John Mosier.
Report. [Removal of steam boat Niagara to United States. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 51, 1837/8). OLU
Chairman: J. Marks.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of John Pearce, William Hore, and William Dumble.
Report. [Construction of lock and canal at Bobcaygeon Falls. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 124, 1836). OLU
Chairman: John Gilchrist.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of John R. F. Berford.
Report. [Resignation as sheriff. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[4] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 57, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: Ogle R. Gowan.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of John W. Dempsey.
Report. [Practice as an attorney. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 9**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Wm. H. Draper.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Joseph Turton.
Report. [Erection of Parliament buildings. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 42, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: John Prince.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Mrs. Blackwood.
Report. [Aid to female schools. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 2**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Geo. S. Jarvis.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Thomson.
Report. [Remuneration. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 28, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: John P. Roblin.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Peter McGill.
Report. [Aid to Marmora Iron Works. York: 1828]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman: John B. Robinson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of President and Directors of Desjardin's Canal Company.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] 2 [1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 24, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: W. Chisholm.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Richard Murphy and others.
Report. [Mechanics' Institute, town of London. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 119, 1836). OLU
Chairman: Thomas Parke.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Simon Washburn and others of the City of Toronto.
Report. [Lotteries. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[3] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 62, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: Henry Sherwood.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of T. A. Stewart and others of the District of Newcastle.
Report. [Navigation on the River Trent. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 12, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: H. Ruttan.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of the Board of Trade.
Report. [Capital stock of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 6**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: James Morris.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of the Honorable John Elmsley.
Report. [Toronto and Lake Huron railroad. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 50, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: W. H. Draper.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of the Magistrates of the District of Niagara.
Report. [Borrowing money. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 8**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Charles Richardson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of the mayor, aldermen and common councilmen of the City of Toronto.
Report. [Request for Act of Incorporation be made perpetual. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 5**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: W. H. Draper.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of the Welland Canal Committee.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 74-75. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU
Chairman: H. C. Thomson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Thomas Baines and R. H. Thornhill.
Report. [Posting bonds. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 6**-7**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: T. McKay.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Thomas Baines and R. H. Thornhill.
Report. [Security bond. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 34**-35**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman not designated.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Thomas McKay and others.
Report. [Incorporation of Bytown. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 44, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: G. H. Detlor.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of W. J. Kerr.
Report. [Six Nations Indians. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
6 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 53, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: Allan N. MacNab.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of William Chisholm.
Report. [Harbor at Oakville. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. [27***]-28***. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: W. H. Draper.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of William M. Ball and others.
Report. [Dog tax. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 8**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Charles Richardson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of William Chisholm.
Report. [Construction of a harbour at mouth of 16 Mile Creek. York: 1828]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman not designated.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of William Roebuck.
Report. [Cement used in the St. Lawrence Canal. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
3 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 55, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: Ogle R. Gowan.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of William Young, and others relating to a survey of the River Thames.
Report. By order of the Commons House of Assembly. [Toronto] J. H. Lawrence, 1837.
7 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 6, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: M. Burwell.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petitions of Charles Donaldson and others and Nathan Paulding and others.
Report. [Turnpike road from Niagara to St. Catharines. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 11**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: George Rykert.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on population returns.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 30**-31**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Henry Sherwood.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Printing.
First report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 6, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: Ogle R. Gowan.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Printing Journals.
Report. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 175-178. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL
Chairman: John Willson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Privilege.
Report. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 404-409. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU
Chairman: Ogle R. Gowan.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on proceedings under the Wild Land Assessment Act.
Report. [York: John Cary, 1831]
pp. 144-150. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL
Chairman: H. J. Boulton.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Public Accounts.
Second report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 187-189. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU
Chairman: W. Berczy.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on report and correspondence of Arbitrator, appointed under the Canada Trade Act.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 180-184. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU
Chairman: H. J. Boulton.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Report of Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation on the St. Lawrence.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. [25?***] (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Wm. Hamilton Merritt.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Report of Commissioners for the improvement of navigation of the Trent.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. [25?***]-26***. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: H. Ruttan.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Report of St. Lawrence Commissioners.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 47, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: W. H. Merritt.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of navigation on the River St. Lawrence.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 267-268. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU
Chairman: Wm. Hamilton Merritt.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Report on petition of Anthony Manahan.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 31**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Ogle R. Gowan.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on reports of Commissioners of macadamized roads.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 18***-20***. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: J. W. Gamble.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Roads and Bridges.
First report. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 173-174. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL
Chairman: W. Morris.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on several petitions for paying the balance of expenses of W. L. Mackenzie, esquire, during his mission to London as the agent for 24,500 petitioners to His Majesty for a redress of grievances.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 42, 1835). OLU
Chairman: David Gibson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the Administration of Justice.
Report. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. [49]-59. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU
Chairman: Peter Perry.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the accounts relating to the Welland Canal Company.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
13 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 46, 1835). OLU
Chairman: Charles Duncombe.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the Bill for determining the authority of the Heir and Devise Commissioners, and transferring that authority to the Court of Chancery.
Report. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. [253]-257. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU
Chairman: Wm. H. Draper.

Special Publications *(continued)*:

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the Bill to vacate the seats of Members in certain cases.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 23, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: Allan Napier MacNab.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the condition of the Public Departments, etc.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 53-56. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40).
OLU
Chairman: James E. Small.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the Executive and Legislative Councils.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
pp. 2-3. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 27, 1835).
OLU
Chairman: Peter Perry.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the improvement of Grand River navigation.
Report. [York: 1828]
[9] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman: George Hamilton.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the improvement of the harbour at York.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1834]
pp. 175-180. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1633/4).
OTL
Chairman: W. B. Jarvis.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the Inland Water Communication of this Province.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 90-101. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU
Chairman: Wm. Hamilton Merritt.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the Land-granting Department.
First report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] 1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 17, 1836/7).
OLU
Chairman: Allan Napier MacNab.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 32**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40).
OTL
Chairman: John S. Cartwright.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the message on the subject of Welland Canal stock.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 11**-24**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40).
OTL
Chairman: Geo. Rykert.

Special Publications *(continued)*:

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the navigation of the St. Lawrence.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] 2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 60, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: W. H. Merritt.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of Duncan McDonell.
Report. [Post road between Cornwall and L'Original. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
p. 27^{***} (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Alex. McLean.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of George Rolph esq. against the proceedings of the Magistrates of the Gore District.
Report. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. [York] W. J. Coates printer, 1830.
42 p. OTMCL
Chairman: John J. Lefferty.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of H. Smith.
Report. [Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 1^{**}-2^{**}. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: H. Ruttan.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of James Cull.
Report. [Yonge Street macadamized road construction. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 29, 1837/8). OLU
Chairman: Allan N. MacNab.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of James Forshee and others; Jonathan C. Jackson and others; and Belyat Outwaters and others of the Midland District.
Report. [Boundary lines. York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
p. 189. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU
Chairman: M. S. Bidwell.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of John Haycock and others.
Report. [Macadamized road from Hamilton to Brantford. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 31, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: Allan N. MacNab.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of John Smith.
Report. [Damage to property caused by the construction of the Hamilton to Brantford macadamized road. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 33^{**}-34^{**}. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: Colin C. Ferrie.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of Messrs. John McDonell and Hamlet B. Mears.
Report. [Ottawa District roads. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 32^{**}-33^{**}. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: M. Burwell.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of Nathan Gage.
Report. [Indian Department. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 48, 1836/7).
OLU
Chairman: Geo. S. Jarvis.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of Philip Graham.
Report. [Rebels on Navy Island. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. [29***]-30***. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2 1839/40).
OTL
Chairman: Charles Richardson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of the Rev. George Archbold.
Report. [Deaf and dumb. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 7**-8**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40).
OTL
Chairman: Alex. McLean.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of the Rev. Matthew Richey and others.
Report. [Cobourg Academy. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
3 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 68, 1836/7).
OLU
Chairman: Wm. H. Draper.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of the Reverend D. Macaulay.
Report. [Home District school funds. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 138, 1836).OLU
Chairman: James E. Small.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of Silas V. York.
Report. [Militia pension list. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 121, 1836).OLU
Chairman: James E. Small.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of the President and Directors of the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 [1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 26, 1836/7).
OLU
Chairman: David Thorburn.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on petition of Thomas Kirkpatrick.
Report. [The number of ports of entry excessive. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 46, 1836/7).OLU
Chairman: C.A. Hagerman.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of W. Kingsmill and Joseph A. Keeler.
Report. [Incendiary at Port Hope. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 43, 1836/7).OLU
Chairman: H. Ruttan.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of Walter Boswell and others.
Report. [Cobourg Harbour. York, U.C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the

Special Publications (*continued*):

House of Assembly. 1829]
pp. 28-29. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL
Chairman: James Lyons.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the petition of William Forsyth.
Report. [Trespassing. York: 1828]
[9] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman: John Rolph.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the political state of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.
Report. Printed by order of the Commons House of Assembly. [Toronto] R. Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838.
65, 16 p. OTL
Chairman: Henry Sherwood.

—— ——— another copy.
65 p. OTAR

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the proceedings of the Loyal and Patriotic Society in relation to certain medals.
Report. Printed by order of the House of Assembly 10th February, 1840. [Toronto] W. J. Coates [1840]
pp. 33-51. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU
Chairman: David Thorburn.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the Report of Commissioners appointed to superintend the improvement of the River Saint Lawrence.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 195-204. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OLU
Chairman: J. H. Samson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the state of the Currency.
Report. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. [21]-48. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU
Chairman: W. L. Mackenzie.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the subject of General Brock's monument.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 29**-30**. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Chairman: David Thorburn.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the subject of government grants made to certain religious denominations in the Province, and the purposes to which such grants are applied.
Report. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: M. Reynolds, 1836.
40 p. OOA OTAR
Chairman: Thomas Parke.

—— ——— (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 108, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the subject of losses sustained by sundry persons in consequence of the rebellion.
Report. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 409-412. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU
Chairman: G. S. Boulton.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the subject of the division of Districts.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
p. 4. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* C. 1836/7). OTL
Chairman: T. McKay.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the subject of the establishment of a Court of Chancery in this Province.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 79-80. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU
Chairman: Chr. A. Hagerman.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the subject of trade and commerce.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
12 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 7, 1836/7).OLU
Chairman: Wm. Hamilton Merritt.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the subject of the suspension bridge over the River Niagara.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
pp. 6-9. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 135, 1836). OLU
Chairman: David Thorburn.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on the taxing of emigrants by Lower Canada.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 202-203. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3).OTL
Chairman: C. A. Hagerman.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Upper Canada Academy.
Report. n.p. [1837]
4 p. OTAR
Chairman: William H. Draper.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Welland Canal accounts.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
p. 194. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL
Chairman: J. H. Samson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on that part of His Excellency's speech relating to a Great Western Railroad.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 [1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 25, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: Allan Napier MacNab.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on timber duties.
Report. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
9 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 54, 1836). OLU
Chairman: T. McKay.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Turnpike Trusts.
Report of Trustees of the Turnpike Trusts for the several main roads leading eastwardly, northerly, and westwardly from the City of Toronto. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: Patriot Office, 1839.
11 [1] p. OOA
Chairman: J. W. Gamble.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on War Losses.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 15, 1835). OLU
Chairman: Charles Duncombe.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Welland Canal affairs.
First report. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 118, 1836). OLU
Chairman: James E. Small.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee on Welland Canal Company.
Report of the Select Committee appointed for the purpose of examining and reporting whether, it is necessary, in order to ensure the speedy completion of the Welland Canal, upon its present enlarged scale, that public aid should be afforded to the Company . . . Printed by order of the House of Assembly. York, U.C.: Printed by W. L. Mackenzie, 1827.
13 p. OOA
Chairman: Archibald MacLean.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee relating to the construction of a canal across Long Point, Lake Erie.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 186-187. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4).OTL
Chairman: M. Burwell.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to search Journals of the Honorable the Legislative Council in relation to the bill granting a sum of money for swords to the Honorable Colonel MacNab and Captain Drew.
Report. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 354-355. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8).OLU
Members: Wm. Allan, John Hamilton and Wm. Morris.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to which was referred the answer to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to an address of the House of Assembly relative to a responsible Executive Council.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
70 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 106, 1836).OLU
Chairman: Peter Perry.

____ _______ Report. Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed. Toronto: M. Reynolds, 1836.
103, 77, 3 p. OLU OHM

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to which was referred the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor communicating the copy of a petition of Charles Duncombe to the British House of Commons and other documents.
Report. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: Patriot Office, 1837.
1 v. (various pagings. Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 5, 1836/7). OLU
Chairman: Allan Napier MacNab.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to which was referred the petition of Bulkley Waters and others entitled the petition of Christians of all denominations in Upper Canada.
Report. Ordered by House of Assembly to be printed. York: 1823.
49 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman: S. Bidwell.
Contains an Ecclesiastical chart of Upper Canada.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to which was referred the petition of certain inhabitants of the London District relative to the formation of a harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek, on Lake Erie.
Report. [York: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]
5 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* N, 1827). OTL
Chairman: John Rolph.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to which was referred the petition of Donald Bethune and others.
Report. [Foreign religious bodies. York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 179-182. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL
Chairman: C. A. Hagerman.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to which was referred the petition of Dr. Charles Duncombe to the House of Commons.
Report. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: Patriot Office, 1837.
18, 2, 20 [26] 28, 43 [17] p. OTMCL
Chairman: Allan Napier MacNab.
Petition for an investigation into the unconstitutional activity of Lieutenant Governor Head during the elections of 1836.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to which was referred the petition of William L. MacKenzie, acting executor to the estate of the late Robert Randal.
First report. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
31 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 76, 1836). OLU
Chairman: David Thorburn.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to which was referred the petitions of the inhabitants relating to a survey of the Township of Norwich.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
7 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 116, 1836).
Chairman: Charles Duncombe. OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to which was referred the political state of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.
Report. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 257-277. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837-8). OLU
Chairman: Henry Sherwood.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to which was referred the several petitions praying for the further improvement of the roads leading from the City of Toronto.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 120, 1836).
Chairman: W. B. Robinson. OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to which was referred the subject of the currency.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
34 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 31, 1835). OLU
Chairman: Charles Duncombe.

——— ——— Report. Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed. Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835.
111 p. OTMCL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to which was referred the subject of the monetary system of the Province.
Report. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1837]
iv, 60 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837). OLU
Chairman: Wm. Hamilton Merritt.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred that part of the Journals of last Session containing the letter of the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada with certain resolutions of that House accompanying the same.
Report. [Grievances. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 65, 1836/7).OLU
Chairman: Henry Sherwood.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the accounts of the Road Commissioners.
Second report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 205-212. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2).OLU
Chairman: Roswell Mount.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the bill for dividing the District of London.
Report. [York, U.C.: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1826]
pp. 10-13. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825/6). OTL
Chairman: John B. Robinson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was refered [sic] the documents sent down by His Excellency relative to lands set apart for school purposes.
First report. Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed. York: James Baxter, printer, 1831.
5 p. OOA
Chairman: W. Morris.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the matter relating to the request of Captain Matthews for leave of absence during the present Parliament.
Report. York: Printed by W. L. Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827.
17 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* P, 1826/7). OTL
Chairman: H. C. Thomson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the matters relating to the request of Captain Matthews for leave of absence during the present Parliament.
Report with the evidence, etc. [York, U.C.: 1827]
15 p. OLU
Chairman: H. C. Thomson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of certain ship owners and others, praying for a light-house upon the False Ducks Island.
Report. [York: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* Q, 1826/7).
Chairman: John B. Robinson. OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of James G. Strowbridge [sic] and also the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor respecting the canal at Burlington Bay.
Report. [York, 1828]
[8] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman: John B. Robinson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of Leonard Wilcox.
Report. [Illegal proceedings at the Port of York. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
8 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 102, 1836). OLU
Chairman: T. D. Morrison.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Niagara Suspension Bridge Company.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 61, 1836/7).OLU
Chairman: Charles Bockus.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Appleton of the town of York.
Report. [Remuneration as a teacher. York: 1828]
[11] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL
Chairman: James Wilson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of Walter Boswell and others relative to the building of a new gaol and court house in the District of Newcastle.
Report. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 97-105. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL
Chairman: J. H. Samson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Commissioners of the St. Lawrence navigation.
Report. n.p., 1830 [i.e. 1840]
24 p. OTAR
Chairman: Wm. Hamilton Merritt.
t.p. missing

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Commissioners of the St. Lawrence navigation.
Report. Ordered to be printed by the House of Assembly. [Toronto] Rogers & Thompson, printers [1840]
27[1] p. OOA
Chairman: William Hamilton Merritt.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the several petitions from the Midland District relative to additional rates.
Report. [York: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* I, (1826/7). OTL
Chairman: Jonas Jones.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the several petitions relative to the erection of a jail and court house in the District of Gore.
Report. [York: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]
5 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* R, 1826/7). OTL
Chairman: John B. Robinson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Trustees of the District School of the Western District for 1828.
Report. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 137-142. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix*. 1830). OLU
Chairman: Robert Baldwin.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee of whom were referred the several returns from commissioners under the road acts of 1830 and 1831.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 169-174. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU
Chairman: Roswell Mount.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee upon the petition of John Covert and others praying for aid for the formation of a harbour at Cobourg.
Report. [York: 1828]
5 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828) OTL
Chairman: Z. Burnham.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Select Committee upon the petition of the Welland Canal Company.
First report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 88-94. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL
Chairman: J. H. Samson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Special Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Administration of Justice.
Second report. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
pp. 9-10. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 136, 1836). OLU
Chairman: James Wilson.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Standing Committee on Finance.
Report. Printed by order of the Commons House of Assembly. [Toronto] Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty [1840]
8 p. OOA
Chairman: Charles Bockus.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly. Two Select Committees to whom were severally referred petitions addressed to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in the Session of the Provincial Legislature 1828, complaining of improper conduct on the part of Captain George Phillpotts of the Royal Engineers, and other wrongs, and the Administration of Justice; with the evidence attached to these reports, as presented to the House on the 24th of March 1828 by Mr. Rolph and Mr. Beardsley; with the Proceedings of the House in the case of Colonels Givens and Coffin, heads of departments who were sent to gaol for refusing to give testimony in the matter of Captain Phillpotts ...
Reports. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed, 18 July 1833. n.p. [1833?]
27 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 543, 1833). OTAR

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Committee appointed to search for precedents in the case of privilege.
Report. York: Printed at the Upper Canada Gazette Office, 1821.
9 p. OTMCL
Chairman: Jno. Powell.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Committee for the audit of Public Accounts.
General statement. n.p., 1824.
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825). OTL
Chairman: W. B. Coltman.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the resolutions respecting the sale of the lands of the Crown.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836]
pp. 38-40. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* H, 1835/6). OTL
Chairman: W. Morris.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the measures which it may be expedient to adopt in consequence of the present commercial difficulties of this Province.
Second report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
61 p. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* A, 1837). OTL
Chairman: George H. Markland.
In the copy examined pages are incorrectly bound in that pp. 5-8 appear as pp. 5-8 of the *Journal* which pp. 5-8 of the *Journal* are bound as pp. 5-8 of the *Appendix*.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee appointed to superintend the printing of the Legislative Council.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
pp. 108-109. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal* 1836/7). OTL
Chairman: A. Baldwin.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee on the Clergy Reverves [sic] sale bill.
Report. Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1836?]
12 p. OTMCL
Chairman: Thomas Clark.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee on the Report of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham.
Report. Printed by order of the Honourable the Legislative Council. [Toronto] R. Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839.
25 p. OLU
Chairman: J. S. Macaulay.

—— ——— pp. 119-126. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* GG, 1839). OTL

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee on the state of the Province.
Report. Printed by order of the Honorable the Legislative Council. [Toronto] R. Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty [1838]
91, 60 p. OLU
Signed: William Dickson, James Gordon and John Macaulay.

—— ——— pp. 69-131. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* Z, 1837/8). OTL

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee to whom was referred the bill sent up from the House of Assembly entitled, "An Act to amend the Jury Laws of this Province".
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836]
pp. 42-51. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* J, 1835/6). OTL
Chairman: James Gordon.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee upon certain resolutions of the Assembly on the subject of the Post Office Department.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
pp. 71-76. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* K, 1836/7). OTL
Chairman: John Macaulay.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee upon Chancery Court establishment bill.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
pp. 76-87. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* L, 1836/7). OTL
Chairman: John Macaulay.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee (1830) upon intestate distribution bill.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836]
pp. 19-30. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* C, 1835/6, 1836). OTL
Chairman: William Dickson.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee upon King's College Charter amendment bill.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
pp. 6-13. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* F, 1836/7). OTL
Chairman: George Crookshank.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee upon the complaints contained in an address to the King, from the House of Assembly passed 15th April, 1835, on the rejection by the Legislative Council of bills sent from the House of Assembly and the address of the Legislative Council to His Majesty on that subject.
Report. Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836.
52 p. OTL
Chairman: W. Allan.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee upon the provision made by law for the support of a Protestant Clergy in that Province.
Report. [Printed by order of the Honorable the Legislative Council] Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1835.
86 p. OTAR OTMCL
Chairman: Thomas Clark.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council. Select Committee upon Welland Canal completion bill.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
pp. 13-63. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* G, 1836/7). OTL
Chairman: Z. Burnham.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

On July 12, 1819 "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to provide for the accommodation of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly"[67] was passed. £1,500 was to be paid by the Receiver General out of duties and rates levied in discharge of warrants to be issued by the Lieutenant Governor to persons appointed for erecting and putting up proper buildings. The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint two Commissioners to carry out this Act.

Under a further Act[68] passed the same day £512 1s. was to be paid to the Provincial Agent to defray the expense of procuring plans of public buildings and copies of the Journals of Parliament which had been destroyed by the enemy. This money also was to be paid by the Receiver General under warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor. The money granted under both acts was to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Two separate reports were issued on the Parliament buildings, one by the Commissioners and the other for a claim of work done. In addition a report was issued in 1835 by the Commissioners which was published as one of "Various reports" listed above in Chapter IV under "General printing".

Special Publications

Upper Canada. Commissioners for superintending the erection of the building designed for the use of the Legislature.
Documents sent down by His Excellency, respecting the new Parliament buildings. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 96-99. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Accounts and papers respecting the claim of Joseph Turton, for work done, and materials furnished for the new Parliament House. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 44-47. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU

LIBRARY

On March 16, 1816 a request was made in the Assembly to bring in a bill to appropriate a sum of money to provide for a library for the use of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.[69] The bill was passed on March 22, 1816 by the Assembly[70] as "An Act to appropriate a sum of money for providing a Library for the use of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Province" and received Royal Assent April 1, 1816.[71] Eight hundred pounds was appropriated for the purchase of books and maps for the new library.

Two years later a further bill was passed by the Assembly which requested a further sum of money to increase the library. This bill became a reserve bill[72] to go to His Majesty for signature.

By 1821 the age-old problem of the books not being returned had become of concern. Thus the Assembly requested that the members return all library books to the Librarian.[73] The problem, however, of non return of books continued. On January 12, 1824 a Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly was established to look into the problem.[74] The following day both Houses issued the following statement: "The Joint Committee of Conference on the subject of the Library having met agreed to recommend to their respective Houses, that the Members of both Branches of the Legislature should be requested to return the Books in their possession into the Library by Thursday next, on which day the Committee will re-assemble for the purpose of taking an accurate account of the same."[75] This resolution was passed on Tuesday which gave the members only two days to return their books.

A further report showed that a number of books were still missing. Consideration was given to appointing a permanent librarian full time during the Session and requesting more money for the purchase of additional books. Both suggestions however, were to be considered at a later Session of the Legislature.[76]

On February 11, 1833 the House of Assembly "Resolved that the sum of five hundred pounds be placed in the hands of the Speakers of the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to purchase books for the Library".[77] This resolution was not received by the Legislative Council due to the lateness of the 1833 Session. It was presented on March 6, 1834 but when the question was put it was negated.[78] It was later discovered that the money had been paid by the Receiver General to a Committee of the Legislative Council and had been used by the Council to furnish the Council Chambers and not for the Library.[79]

Three Select Committees issued reports on the Library. The first in 1835 which is listed above under "Various reports" in the section on "General printing". The reports for 1836 and 1837 have been listed under "Serials" in the section headed "Committee reports". In 1837 a *Catalogue of books* was published. It is listed below.

Special Publication

Upper Canada. Legislative Library.
Catalogue of books, in the library of the Provincial Legislature, Upper Canada, 1837.
[Toronto: R. Stanton, 1837?]
44 p. OTMCL

NOTES

[1] Imperial Act of 31 George III, c. 31.

[2] Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc. The statutes of Upper Canada. York: John Bennett, 1802. 223, xiii p.

[3] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*, June 5, 1798.

[4] ibid. 1805 (title page).

[5] Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal and proceedings*, June 5, 1798.

[6] ibid. June 7, 1819.

[7] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*, June 3, 1793.

[8] ibid. July 5, 1798. Also Legislative Council. *Journal and proceedings*. July 5, 1798.

[9] 1 William IV, 1831, c. 2. (Chapter 1 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).

[10] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31.

[11] ibid. s. 3.

[12] Imperial Act of 7 George IV, 1826, c. 68.

[13] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31, s. 49.

[14] Thomson, H. C. *Manual of parliamentary practice containing the rules of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada.* Kingston: H. C. Thomson, 1828. 92 p.

[15] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* June 6, 1798.

[16] ibid. June 22, 1802.

[17] Fauteux, Aegidius. *The introduction of printing into Canada.* Montreal: Roland Paper Co., 1930. pp. 115-117.

[18] *Dictionary of Canadian biography:* Toronto: University of Toronto, 1979, v. 4, p. 689.

[19] 32 George III, 1792, c. 1.

[20] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31.

[21] Imperial Act of 14 George III, 1774, c. 83.

[22] 41 George III, 1801, c. 11.

[23] 44 George III, 1804, c. 5.

[24] 1 William IV, 1831, c. 2. (Chapter 1 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).

[25] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 14.

[26] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791. c. 31, s. 30.

[27] *A legal bibliography of the British Commonwealth of Nations.* v. 3, Canadian and British American Colonial law. London: Sweet and Maxwell, 1957. pp. 129-130.

[28] Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to revise the statutes of Upper Canada. *Report.* [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty] 1843. 3 p.

[29] Canada (Province) Executive Council. *State Book B.* v. 62, 1 November 1842-30 June, 1843. p. 235.

[30] Ontario. Bureau of Archives. *Sixth report.* Toronto: L. K. Cameron, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1911. p. xi.

[31] Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journals.* July 2, 1800.

[32] 41 George III, 1801, c. 12.

[33] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* July 5, 1802.

[34] ibid. March 4, 1803.

[35] 44 George III, 1804, c. 5, s. 2.

[36] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal,* March 19, 1823.

[37] 4 George IV, 1824, c. 14.

[38] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal,* January 12, 1826, p. 71.

[39] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Rules and regulations,* 1825. p. 10.

[40] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal,* January 21, 1828. p. 9.

[41] ibid. January 24, 1828. p. 13.

[42] ibid. January 25, 1828. p. 17

[43] ibid. January 25, 1830. p. 25. Also *Standing orders* no. 9, 1831/2.

[44] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2. p. 167.

[45] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Standing orders* no. 1, 1831/2.

[46] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal,* December 19, 1832. p. 6.

[47] Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal,* March 20, 1829. p. 89; March 5, 1830. p. 127; March 15, 1831. p. 98; January 26, 1832. p. 106.

[48] ibid. February 11, 1833. p. 141.

[49] ibid. February 12, 1833. p. 142.

[50] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal,* January 22, 1835. p. 41.

[51] ibid. February 11, 1835. p. 128.

[52] ibid. January 19, 1825. p. 10.

[53] ibid. February 18, 1834. p. 115.

[54] ibid. January 23, 1835. p. 48.

[55] ibid. January 26, 1835. p. 56.

[56] ibid. March 11, 1835. p. 224.

[57] ibid. January 18, 1836. p. 17.

[58] Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal*, March 2, 1836. p. 58.

[59] ibid. February 3, 1837, pp. 109-110.

[60] ibid. March 2, 1837. p. 198.

[61] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*. January 15, 1838. p. 109.

[62] ibid. March 3, 1838, p. 428.

[63] ibid. January 29, 1838. p. 195.

[64] ibid. February 15, 1838. p. 297.

[65] ibid. April 22, 1839. pp. 215-216.

[66] Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal*, December 9, 1839. p. 16.

[67] 49 George III, 1819. c. 14.

[68] ibid. c. 16.

[69] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*, March 16, 1816.

[70] ibid. March 22, 1816.

[71] 56 George III, 1816. c. 24.

[72] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*, March 16, 1818.

[73] ibid. April 2, 1821.

[74] ibid. January 12, 1824.

[75] ibid. January 13, 1824. Also, Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal*, January 13, 1824.

[76] Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal*, January 16, 1824. Also, Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*, January 16, 1824.

[77] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*, February 11, 1833. p. 135.

[78] Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal*, March 6, 1834. pp. 155-156.

[79] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*, *Appendix* no. 141, 1836.

CHAPTER V

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

When the Inspector General presented his estimates in 1839 for the year 1840 for civil government he included six offices as follows: Office of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar; Executive Council Office; Receiver General's Office; Surveyor General's Office; and Office of the Adjutant General of Militia.[1] That same year when the House of Assembly, in an address to the Lieutenant Governor, in which it requested that a commission be established to investigate the public departments, it included eight departments as follows: Inspector General's Office; Receiver General's and other offices; Executive Council; Indian Affairs; Education; Sheriffs, and the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas; Courts of Request and Commissioners of those Courts; and Militia. The other offices under the Receiver General included: Commissioner of Crown Lands; Surveyor General of Woods and Forests; Secretary of the Clergy Corporation; Surveyor General of Lands; Chief agent for Emigration; Agent for the sale of Clergy Reserves; and School lands.[2]

Since several offices were listed in both reports those offices will be discussed in this chapter. The Executive Council has already been discussed in Chapter II. Two other public departments, namely: Sheriffs, and Clerk of the Crown and Pleas; and Courts of Request and Commissioners of those Courts, will be discussed in the Chapter on Administration of Justice.

EDUCATION

On June 18, 1798 President Peter Russell sent a message to both Legislative Council[3] and the House of Assembly[4] informing them that His Majesty was prepared to establish "Grammer schools in those Districts in which they were called for and in due process of time by establishing other seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature for the promotion of religious and moral learning and the study of arts and sciences". The President was to "consult the members of the Executive Council, Judges and Law Officers of the Crown" as to what portion of the Crown Lands might be appropriated and made productive for the schools and to establish a fund for the salary for the schoolmasters who were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor.

Several years were to pass before this message was implemented. On March 10, 1807, "An Act to establish Public Schools in each and every District of this Province"[5] was passed. The Act provided for the annual payment of a total of eight hundred pounds for four years for the establishment of one public school in each District. One hundred pounds was to be paid annually to each teacher. The place in each District where the public school was to be established was designated as follows:

District	Place
Western	Town of Sandwich
London	Township of Townsend
Niagara	Town of Niagara
Home	Town of York
Newcastle	Township of Hamilton
Midland	Town of Kingston
Johnstown	Township of Augusta
Eastern	Town of Cornwall

Where a township rather than a town had been designated it was left to the Trustees to select the town in the District. The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint at least five discreet persons in every District to be Trustees. The Trustees were to nominate a teacher of good moral character to teach in the school. The nomination could be either approved or disapproved by the Lieutenant Governor. The Trustees could dismiss a teacher without the approval of the Lieutenant Governor. However, when they nominated a new person approval had to be given. The Trustees had full power and authority to make the rules and regulations for the good management and government of the school. The Lieutenant Governor issued his warrant to the Receiver General who in turn had to receive a certificate from the teacher duly signed by the Trustees in order to receive the yearly or half yearly salary.

On March 16, 1808 "An Act to amend an Act passed in the forty-seventh year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to establish Public Schools in each and every District in this Province""[6] was passed. This Act repealed the statement that the district school in London was to be in Townsend Township and permitted the Trustees to decide in which area of London District a school would be established. While there was no statement in the 1807 Act limiting its duration the 1808 Act repealed the said statement which limited the 1808 Act to four years.

On April 1, 1816, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of Money, to be applied to the uses of Common Schools throughout this Province, and to provide for the Regulation of the said Common Schools"[7] was passed. Under this Act six thousand pounds was to be divided among the Districts as follows:

District	Amount 56 George III, 1816, c. 36.	Amount 60 George III, 1820, c. 7.
Home	£ 600	£ 250
Newcastle	400	250
Midland	1,000	250
Johnstown	600	250
Eastern	800	250
London	600	250
Gore	600	250
Niagara	600	250
Western	600	250
Ottawa	200	250

The Act also established a hierarchy of control. The inhabitants of a town, township or village were to meet together before the first day of June, 1816 to make arrangements to establish common schools. They were to appoint three Trustees who would appoint the teachers. A teacher had to be a British subject and have taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty. The Trustees could not dismiss a teacher without the approval of the District Board of Education. The Trustees made the rules and regulations. They were required to report every three months to the District Board of Education on these as well as the books used in the schools.[8] The Board could disallow any book and could rescind any rule or regulation.

Once a year the Trustees were required to report to the District Board of Education on the state of the schools in order that the Board could make a report to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the Legislature. The first such report to be published was for the year 1827.[9]

The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint not more than five persons to compose a Board of Education in each District. Three members composed a quorum.[10]

In order to be paid a teacher had to submit a certificate, signed by the Trustees, to the Treasurer of the District. The Board of Education had the full power to apportion the sums of money granted for the common schools.[12] This Act was to be in force for four years.

On July 12, 1819 "An Act to repeal part of and to amend the Laws now in force for establishing Public Schools in the several Districts of this Province, and to extend the provisions of the same"[13] was passed. Under this new Act the Trustees were to direct public examinations to be held in each District school prior to the annual vacation.[14] After the examinations the Trustees were to issue an annual report to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the Legislature. This report was to contain the following information: the state of the school; the number of scholars; the state of education; different branches taught in the school; number of scholars who have completed their education, together with all other matters that may tend to cherish the prosperityof the said schools.[15] Ten promising poor children were to be educated at each District school gratis.[16] The teachers were to be paid one hundred pounds per annum, which had been stated previously.

The Act of 47 George III, 1807, c. 6 with regard to where the schools in London and Johnstown were to be established was repealed. This Act did state where the public school was to be established; in the London District the school was to be in the town of Vittoria in the township of Charlotteville; in the District of Johnstown the school was to be in the village of Brockville, in the township of Elizabeth Town. A new District, that of Gore, provided for the District school to be established in the town of Hamilton.[17]

On March 7, 1820 a further Act[18] was passed whereby the amount of money for the common schools was designated. A clerk was to be appointed to each Board of Education and paid a salary not exceeding five pounds. This Act also was to continue for four years.

On January 19, 1824, "An Act to make permanent and extend provisions of the Laws now in force for the establishment and regulation of Common Schools throughout this Province, and for granting to His Majesty a further sum of money to promote and encourage education within the same"[19] was passed. In this Act an additional one hundred pounds was to be provided per annum for each District for the purchase of books and tracts. These books would be purchased by a general board which might be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. The books were to be distributed to the District Boards. Sunday schools were to be encouraged and books provided for them. This Act also provided for the Act of 56 George III, c. 36 to be extended to Indians living in the District.

In 1835 the House of Assembly passed the following resolution: "That there be granted to His Majesty the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds to pay the expense that three Commissioners might be put to in obtaining the best information, plans and estimates of a Lunatic Asylum, and such information as they may deem necessary relative to the management and good government of such institutions, and also respecting the system and management of Schools and Colleges, and such other matters as are connected with the interest, welfare, and prosperity of this Province; and to report to this House, the results of their labor and investigation, at the next Session." On February 25, 1836 Charles Duncombe presented his report to the Assembly.[20] In his speech he stated that:[21] "Our schools want in character, they want respectability, they want permanency in their character and in their support, their funds should be sufficient to interest all classes of the community in endeavoring to avail themselves of them; but whatever the amount should be it should not be subject to any contingency, as an annual vote of the Legislature; it should be so arranged that all the inhabitants should contribute something to its continuance, and all those who are benefitted directly by it should pay, in proportion to such sum, a small sum, but quite enough to interest them in the prudent expenditure of their share of the school moneys." The report also discusses what is required for colleges and universities, teachers, female education, normal schools, teaching of classics, religion, inductive system as follows: "A system of educating, furnishing and liberally paying a sufficient number of competent teachers commensurate with the wants of the people must be adopted and publicly and zealously supported; the situation of "common school teachers" must be rendered respectable and reputed to be honorable employment that gentlemanly competent persons may seek as a business for life, which may be done by a critical examination of the teachers and a frequent examination of the schools by public exhibitions of their improvements and by publishing reports awarding "merit to whom merit is due."

In 1839 a Select Committee was established to consider a speech made by the Lieutenant Governor on education. The Select Committee submitted their report on May 3, which contained the following statement: "That there be granted annually to Her Majesty, the sum of ten thousand pounds, to be raised annually, by assessment upon the people of the several districts — each District furnishing its proper quota of that sum, in proportion to its population, to provide for the establishment, maintenance and permanent support of Common Schools throughout this Province".[23] As the result of this report on May 11, 1839 "An Act to provide for the advancement of Education in this Province"[24] was passed. Under this Act district schools were to become grammar schools, a term which had been used by the Lieutenant Governor in 1798.

Under the terms of this Act a Board of Trustees of not less than five members was to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor "who shall have the superintendance of the Grammar Schools established in the several Districts of this Province and receive the money authorized to be paid."[25] Two hundred and fifty thousand acres of waste land of the Crown was to be sold to provide money for the grammar schools.[26] Two hundred pounds was to be paid by the Receiver General toward the erection of a school house in each District provided that an equal sum was raised by the inhabitants in each District and that they insured the permanence of such a building.[27] The Council of King's College (which had been established in 1827) was to make rules, regulations and by-laws for the conduct and good government of the several schools.[28] An account in detail of the money received and expended was to be submitted annually to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the Legislature within thirty days after the commencement of each Session of the Legislature.[29]

On October 22, 1839, just six months after the passing of an Act to advance education in the Province, the Commission to study the public departments was established. Among the special committees to investigate the various departments was one on education.[30] The Commission deplored the lack of a system of national education which should consist of four areas:

(1) Professional education which should be the sphere of the university and include theology, law and medicine. The lack of theological and medical schools had been productive of serious evils;

(2) Liberal education which should be the grammar schools in the Districts;

(3) Commercial schools which also should be in the Districts;

(4) Elementary schools which should be in every town, village, etc.

The Commission made a number of recommendations regarding the different categories:

(1) University. Theological colleges should be established within university walls with a chair established for each of the different denominations (King's College had been established in 1827 at Toronto, but at this point in time no university existed).

(2) With regard to the grammar schools it was recommended that: (a) All schools follow the same system; (b) All masters must pass certain examinations; (c) A school having over thirty pupils should have an assistant; (d) School houses should be uniform and provide accommodation for: i) the master and his family; ii) resident accommodation for pupils; (e) Certain students should have a free education; (f) A quarterly report was to be laid before the Council of King's College.

(3) Common schools. The Commission found the quality of teachers poor, they were paid less than a common labourer, they lacked training and there was no attempt at any uniform system of instruction. They recommended: (a) The establishment of a model school in every township; (b) Married persons more desirable as teachers; (c) Establishment of a library with British books, not American because they were too corrupt; (d) Normal school for the training of teachers to be established in Toronto.

In addition to the specific recommendations regarding the different type of schools the Commission recommended that: A Board of Commissioners be established at Toronto with an inspector general of education. The Board would have supervision over both the grammar and common schools. It should be the medium of communication between local authorities in the Districts and the Council of King's College. The Inspector General of Education should be a salaried official. There should also be a secretary to the Board who also would be paid for his services.

The duties of the Board were to consist of: (a) Establishing rules and regulations for all schools; (b) Selecting the books to be used in the schools; (c) Setting the number of schools, teachers in each school and the number of pupils; (d) Establishing the income for the schools; (e) Assessing the state of the school houses. The District Trustees still were to have local control.

While the Act of 1816[31] required an annual report to be presented to the Legislature no reports were located for any year until 1827. After that year under varying titles reports were published annually except for the years 1837 and 1838. These reports are arranged in chronological order under serials. Several special reports also were published. Further reports will be found under "Various reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing" as follows: Common school reports 1829; District school reports 1829; Education 1829. There is also one on Education for 1839 under "Sundry reports" in the same Chapter.

Serials

Upper Canada.
Common school returns for 1827. [York: 1828]
7 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL

Upper Canada.
School reports. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 197-204. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU

Upper Canada.
School reports. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 162-165. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

Upper Canada.
District school reports. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 105-107. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2).
OLU

Upper Canada.
School reports. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 210-213. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3).
OLU

Upper Canada.
Reports on education. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 180-183. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL

Upper Canada.
Education reports. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
13 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 45, 1835). OLU
Emigration accounts also were numbered Appendix 45 for 1835.

Upper Canada.
School reports. [Toronto: William Lyon MacKenzie, 1836]
13 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 39, 1836). OLU

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada.
Schedule of reports of district and common schools. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 256-297. (Upper Canada. House of Commons. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada.
District and common school reports for 1839. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 401-439. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 1, 1839/40). OTL

Special publications

Duncombe, Charles, 1792-1867.
Report on the subject of education, made to the Parliament of Upper Canada, 25th February, 1836, through the Commissioners Doctors Morrison and Bruce appointed by resolution of the House of Assembly in 1835 to obtain information upon the subject of education. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
90 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 35, 1836). OLU

____ ______ Toronto: M. Reynolds, 1836.
256, 4 p. OLU

Upper Canada.
Documents relative to school townships. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 105-109. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

Upper Canada. Central School.
First annual report ... on the British national system of education. York, Upper Canada: Printed by C. Fothergill, 1822.
16 p. OTAR
This school was established at York in 1820 under the patronage of Lieutenant Governor and Lady Maitland.

King's College.

Ten years after Letters Patent had been issued for the establishment of a college[32] "An Act to amend the Charter of the University of King's College"[33] was passed on March 4, 1837. The Act outlined the main points of the Charter as follows: The Bishop of the Diocese of York was to be the Visitor while the Lieutenant Governor would be the Chancellor. The President was to be a clergyman of the Church of England (John Strachan was appointed the first President). Professors in the arts and faculties had to be members of the Established United Church of England and Ireland and had to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles set forth in the *Book of Commom Prayer*. The College Council was to be composed of the Chancellor (presiding officer), the President and seven professors. Until the seven professors were chosen the Council could be filled with graduates of the College who were members of the Established Church. The Chancellor made the appointments. Seats were to be vacated as soon as a professor would be appointed. Five members of Council were considered a quorum.

The amendments made under the Act opened up the requirements considerably. Judges of the King's Beach could be Visitors. The President, while still appointed by the King was no longer required to hold ecclesiastical office. The Council was enlarged to twelve members including the Chancellor, President, Attorney General, Solicitor General and the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament, and Principal of Upper Canada College. The number of professors was reduced from seven to five. Members of the Council and the

King's College (*continued*):

faculty no longer were required to be members of the Established Church. Students no longer were required to take a religious test.

Upper Canada College, recently erected was to be incorporated with the University of King's College and was subject to its jurisdiction and control. The Principal was to be appointed by His Majesty. The Vice-Principal and tutors were to be nominated by the Chancellor of the University of King's College subject to the approval of the Council. They could be dismissed under the same authority.

On May 11, 1839 "An Act to provide for the advancement of Education in this Province"[34] was passed. Under this Act it was stated that "the advancement of education will be better promoted by devoting a portion of the annual Revenue of King's College to the support of Upper Canada College and of Grammar Schools for several years to come than by the erection of a University in the present state of Education in the Province." The Lieutenant Governor with the advice of the Executive Council could set apart two hundred and fifty acres of waste land to be sold at not less than ten shillings per acre, the proceeds to be paid to the Receiver General for the use of grammar schools. If this was not sufficient then the Council of King's College could make up the difference but only from interest on rents paid on their lands. However, this money would only be available after support had been give to Upper Canada College.

A detailed account of all money received and expended was to be presented annually to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the Legislature. The first report was required within thirty days of the commencement of the Act.

A number of reports were issued regularly. These are listed below under serials in chronological order. Several special reports also were issued. These have been arranged in alphabetical order. The report for 1829 will be found in "Various reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Serials

Toronto. King's College. Bursar.
Accounts of King's College, 1836, 7, and 8. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 408-428. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Toronto. King's College. Bursar.
Accounts for the year 1839. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 451-476. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Message from His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor with return of funds of King's College, Upper Canada College and General Board of Education, communicated March 28, 1836. [Toronto: William Lyon MacKenzie, 1836]
19 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 18, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Message from His Excellency transmitting returns relating to the funds of the King's College, Upper Canada College, and the late General Board of Education. [Toronto: William Lyon MacKenzie, 1836]
20 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 64, 1836). OLU

Special publications.

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch directing an advance to the Trustees of Upper Canada Academy of £4,100 from the Crown Revenue. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 39-47. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* R, 1837/8). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch having reference to the Address of the Legislative Council, explanatory of their conduct in having passed the bill for altering the Charter of King's College. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
p. 47. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* S, 1837/8). OTL

Ryerson, Adolphus Egerton, 1802-1882.
Petition of the Rev. E. Ryerson to the House of Assembly, together with a message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and correspondence between the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, His Excellency, and Mr. Ryerson, relative to the Upper Canada Academy. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto, U.C.: Jos. H. Lawrence, 1838.
78 p. OTMCL

Toronto. King's College.
Charter. [Toronto] M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835.
6 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 13, 1835). OLU

Toronto. King's College.
Statements relative to King's College and Upper Canada College December 1, 1839-December 31, 1840. [Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Kingston: George Desbarats & Thos. Cary, 1842]
[8] p. (Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. *Journals. Appendix* v. 1 (J.) 1841). OLU

Toronto. King's College. Council.
Minutes for the year 1839. [Toronto: W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 349-390. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU

Upper Canada College.
Accounts — Upper Canada College and Board of Education. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 212-213. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU

INDIAN DEPARTMENT

The Constitutional Act[35] does not mention Indians. However, from 1782 until 1830 there were two Superintendents General of Indian Affairs in Canada and from 1789 to 1830 five Deputy Superintendents in Upper Canada, plus one assistant Secretary and one Chief Agent. From 1830 when a Chief Superintendent was appointed for Upper Canada until 1845 two persons served in this capacity.[36] Three of the Deputy Superintendents served as members of both the Executive Council and Legislative Council, two of whom served the whole time while one part of the time. The assistant Secretary served one year on the Executive Council while he held that office. Neither of the Chief Superintendents served on either Council.

During the second Session of the third Provincial Parliament "An Act to prevent the sale of Spirituous Liquors and strong waters in the tract occupied by the Moravian Indians on the river Thames, in the Western District"[37] was passed on July 1, 1801. The Act made it illegal to sell rum, brandy, whiskey or other spirituous liquors within the tract of land occupied by the Indians.

In an Act[38] passed on April 14, 1821 relative to the preservation of salmon, Indians were not to be affected except that they could not fish within one hundred yards of a mill or mill dam by fire or torch light which applied to all fishermen.

Since salmon fishing was not allowed between November 10 and January 1 in each year except by Indians, non Indians were hiring Indians to fish for them. On March 19, 1823 in a further Act[39] a person could be imprisoned for hiring, buying or receiving under any pretext salmon from an Indian.

On March 20, 1829 "An Act the better to protect the Mississaga Tribes, living on the Indian Reserve of the River Credit in their exclusive right of fishing and hunting therein"[40] was passed. Under this Act non Indians, unless given permission by a Chief, could be imprisoned for hunting and fishing on the Reserve. The boundaries of the Reserve were designated by the Act. This Act was to be in force for four years.

In spite of an Act being passed in 1801 against selling spirituous liquors to Indians the practice continued. On April 16, 1835 "An Act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians"[41] was passed. This Act was passed because various groups of Indians petitioned for it. After January 5, 1836 a fine not exceeding five pounds was to be imposed plus the costs of collecting.

The same day "An Act to revive and continue an Act passed in the tenth year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act the better to protect the Mississagua Tribes living on the Indian Reserve at the River Credit, in their exclusive rights of fishing and hunting therein"[42] was passed. This Act also was to last for four years.

On May 11, 1839 "An Act for the protection of the Lands of the Crown in this Province from trespass and injury"[43] was passed. The Lieutenant Governor could from time to time appoint two or more Commissioners to receive information and to inquire into any complaint that might be made to them against any person for illegally possessing himself of Indian lands, unsurveyed lands, lands of the Crown ungranted, having unlawfully cut down or removed any timber, trees, stone or soil on such lands. Such a person must be given at least 30 days to remove himself from the land. If not complied with the Commissioners could issue a warrant to the sheriff to have him ejected. If a person returned he could be committed to the common gaol for thirty days and might have to pay a fine not exceeding twenty pounds. For cutting timber or quarrying or removing any material from the land, a fine of twenty pounds and three months in a common gaol was the penalty.

All moneys and fines levied and collected were to be paid to the Receiver General and accounted for as part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown of this Province, or appropriated for the benefit of the Indian Tribes as determined by the Lieutenant Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. Decisions of the Commissioners could be appealed to the Court of Chancery. Their decision was final.

On February 10, 1840 a further Act[44] was passed concerning spirituous liquors. This Act made permanent the Act of 5 William IV, 1835, c. 9. However, the penalty for selling spirituous liquors to any Indian man, woman or child was increased from five to twenty pounds for every offence. Liquor could be given to an Indian for medical purposes, prescribed by a medical man.

In their *Report on the public departments* the Commission found that the Chief Superintendent had six deputies each responsible for a different geographical area in the Province. The duties of the Chief Superintendent as outlined in the Report were as follows: (1) To watch over the interests of all Indian tribes; (2) To visit them in their respective villages and settle all disputes or misunderstandings; (3) To prepare the returns and estimates for the goods which were required to be issued as presents; (4) To keep the accounts of land payments with each tribe; (5) To procure for them any advance of money on account of such land payments, or in lieu of money, obtain any articles of food, clothing, cattle, horses, farming implements, of anything else which their necessities might require; (6) To keep the Lieutenant Governor informed of the state of feeling among the tribes, whether political or otherwise; (7) To endeavor to induce them to abandon their roving habits, and apply themselves to the cultivation of the soil; (8) To persuade them to unite together and build villages for permanent residences; (9) To point out to them the advantages of embracing Christianity and becoming civilized; (10) To provide that proper Ministers of the Gospel and teachers are provided for them as far as funds of the Department allow; (11) To preside in General Councils and advise the chiefs and Warriors, in all matters connected with their temporal affairs; (12) To protect their lands from the encroachments of the white inhabitants; (13) To exercise any influence he might possess in inducing them to adopt such measures as the government might suggest for their general welfare and advantage; (14) To be present at all issues of presents or payments of annuities, and certify as to the correctness of the same, for the information of the government.

The Chief Superintendent also was the channel of communication between the government and the Indians. This often caused problems since he had to depend on too many other departments such as the Surveyor General, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissariat, etc. to fulfil his duties.

The duties of the six deputy Superintendents were similar except that they related to the tribe near to where they resided in the surveyed parts of the Province. In its origin the Office was more military than political.[45]

A number of reports were issued between 1834 and 1839, regarding the Indians, either by the Imperial Parliament or by the Lieutenant Governor. These have been arranged in chronological order.

Special publications

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
[Papers relative to the aboriginal tribes in British possessions] Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 14 August 1834. n.p., 1834.
229 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 617, 1834). OOP
Upper Canada: pp. 127-146.

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Copy of the instructions addressed to the Governors of Upper and Lower Canada, relative to the expenditure incurred on account of the Indian departments in those provinces. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 27 April 1836. n.p., 1836.
4 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 212, 1836). OOP

Upper Canada. Chiefs of the Credit Indians.
Message from the Lieutenant Governor with a petition from certain chiefs of the Credit Indians [River Harbour Credit Company Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 132, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with titles to Indian lands. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 54, 1836/7). OLU

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with sundry despatches relating to the Indians of this Province. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. [180]-186. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Communications and despatches relating to recent negociations [sic] with the Indians, and arrangements for the future settlement of the tribes in this Province. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto] Printed at the Office of the British Colonist, 1838.
9 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 70, 1838). OLU

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Copies of extracts of correspondence since 1st April 1835, between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governors of the British North American provinces respecting the Indians in those provinces. Ordered to be printed 16 May 1839. n.p., 1839.
iv, 172 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament, House of Commons. *Papers* no. 93, 1839). OTAR
Upper Canada: pp. 72-166.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

The Constitutional Act[46] of 1791 did not provide for the appointment of any of the officers of government or specify what officers might be needed. It did, however, provide for a Legislative Council of at least seven members who were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in the name of the King. The first appointee to the Office of Inspector General, on July 1, 1801[47] was a member of the Legislative Council as well as of the Executive Council. He served until 1813. Of the other three persons who served as Inspector General from 1813 to 1840 one was also a member of both Councils. Thus two Inspector Generals held three offices at the same time. Of the other two, one was a member of the Executive Council during part of the time that he served as Inspector General but was a member of the Legislative Council for the full time. While the fourth person had been a member of the Executive Council at one time, he held office only in the Legislative Council while Inspector General. A fifth person who held the position of acting Inspector General for nine months in 1838 and 1839 was not a member of either Council.

Prior to the appointment of the Inspector General, in 1798 when the Public Accounts were presented to the Assembly, the Assembly met as a Committee of the Whole House to examine the accounts.[48] There was no mention as to who presented these accounts. They were not printed. The Assembly continued to establish itself as a Committee of the Whole to examine the accounts until 1806.[49] These accounts were printed.

On June 2, 1801 the Lieutenant Governor ordered the Public Accounts and papers to be sent to the Assembly. These were tabled.[50] Although an Inspector General had been appointed on July 1, 1801 the first mention to be made in the *Journal* of the House of Assembly was on June 9, 1802 when a member of the staff of that Office, by order of the Lieutenant Governor, presented the Public Accounts at the Bar of the Assembly.[51] These accounts of the Receiver General were printed as an appendix. On January 27, 1803 the Lieutenant Governor in his Speech from the Throne announced that he would be laying the Public Accounts before the Legislature for their consideration.[52] These accounts of the Receiver General were also printed in an appendix in 1803.

During the second Session of the third Provincial Parliament, held in 1802, the Inspector General issued a *Schedule of accounts* to the Assembly which really was a content sheet of the Public Accounts. As well as the accounts for the previous year, beginning in 1823 the schedule contained two items of future concern. These were the estimates for the following year which were: (1) General estimate of the Expenditure and Resources; (2) Expenses of the Civil Government.[53] These schedules were printed in the

Journal until June 1823. At the end of the *Schedule* there was generally a statement "For Public Accounts as per schedule see Appendix". However, only three such appendices appear to have survived. From July, 1824 the *Schedule* has been printed as an *Appendix* to the *Journal*. There was no *Schedule* for the second Session of the thirteenth Parliament since it lasted less than a month during the summer of 1837. From 1824 to 1839 the *Schedule* was printed at the beginning of the Public Accounts.

By the third Session of the third Parliament, held in 1803, it was observed that the issuance of licenses, to persons involved in the retail sale of or employ of stills, were not being carried out. Thus a great deal of revenue was lost. On March 5, 1803 "An Act for the better securing to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the due Collection and Receipt of certain Duties herein mentioned"[54] was passed.

Under the terms of this Act the Lieutenant Governor was to appoint inspectors in every District who would superintend, collect and account for His Majesty's revenue. Each inspector was required to give security of two sureties of two hundred and fifty pounds each and five hundred pounds himself. He issued the licences for the distillation and sale of spirituous liquors and for keeping billiard tables. He was required to pay the money received, except for his fees, to the Receiver General and to issue a quarterly report to the Inspector General. The Act was to remain in force for two years. On March 3, 1806 a further Act was passed which continued the above Act.[55] Two years later on March 16, 1808 the 1806 Act was repealed and the 1803 Act was to continue in perpetuity.[56]

During the second Session of the fourth Parliament, held in 1806, a Select Committee to study the Public Accounts was established by the Assembly. Some Public Accounts were published in the *Journal* as part of the report of this Committee.[57] For the first time, in 1821, the accounts were published in full in the *Journal*.[58]

By 1820 when the fifth Session of the seventh Provincial Parliament convened a Committee on Finance was appointed with much broader terms of reference than the Committee on Public Accounts. This Committee which investigated such matters as the post office, light houses, as well as Public Accounts, consisted of five members.[59] Prior to 1825 it issued three reports which were published in the *Journal* of the House of Assembly.[60] Beginning with the First Session of the ninth Parliament, held in 1825, the reports were published as an *Appendix* to the *Journal* and thus have been listed with the other committee reports of the Assembly.

In 1805 the House of Assembly established a Committee to examine the contingent accounts of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. This Committee generally issued an annual report between 1805 and 1824. These reports were published as part of the *Journal*. Beginning in 1827 these accounts were published in the *Appendix* as Detailed Accounts.

Statements on the casual and territorial revenue were also printed. Sometimes these statements were issued by the Inspector General's Office and sometimes by the Receiver General's Office. These statements, with one exception, were printed in the *Appendix* to the *Journal* of the House of Assembly. The one exception, which covered a five year period from 1833 to 1838, was published with the *Papers* of the Imperial Parliament. Regardless of who issued these reports they have been listed below with the other reports issued by the Inspector General.

On October 22, 1839 the Lieutenant Governor appointed a Commission to investigate the business, conduct and organization of the several public departments of this Province. The Commission in their report outlined the duties of the Inspector General's Office as follows:

"1. To see that all accounts or claims against the Government are fully supported by vouchers and authorities and that all public moneys issued are duly applied to the purpose for which they were intended, and regularly and truly accounted for.

"2. To see that the Revenues of every kind are regularly and in due form brought to account, and to call upon the officers respectively concerned for all necessary documents and explanations.

"3. To be careful that no deductions or diminutions in the receipt of Revenue, and no expenses take place which are not established by law, or by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or by order of the Lieutenant Governor.

"4. To examine, enter, and countersign all warrants for the issue or expenditure of public money, previously to their receiving the Lieutenant Governor's signature.

"5. To report upon the petitions of persons applying for privilege in respect of grants of lands as U. E. Loyalists, or their children, or as military claimants or as settlers under certain restrictions from the Secretary of State.

"6. To prepare and report statements of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Public Revenue, and submit estimates relative to the public service when required, for the use or information of the Executive Government or the Legislature.

"7. To provide for the maintenance of the light houses, and to pay their keepers.

"8. To report as occasion may require upon all matters relating to the Revenue, which may be brought under the notice of the Lieutenant Governor, or appeal against the proceedings of Revenue Officers, or in any other manner.

The superintendence of the collection of duties of customs, and the duties on licenses of various descriptions, devolves on this office, and is embraced in the foregoing statements."[62]

The Commission also made the following statement regarding certain accounts: "There is a large and most important class of accounts, which do not seem on any occasion to have been submitted for inspection here (Inspector General's Office). That class comprises the accounts of the various boards of Commissioners appointed by name in Provincial Acts, or under their authority (Executive Council) for the expenditure of grants of public money on roads, bridges, light houses, etc. These accounts are by law required to be laid before the Legislature, and are then supposed to be investigated, yet it would appear proper that they should also undergo a previous examination at this office."[63]

The various reports discussed above which are printed separate from the *Journal* are listed below in alphabetical order by type. Within each type the arrangement is chronological. The special reports are listed in alphabetical order. Further reports will be found under "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing" as follows: Casual and territorial revenues 1830, 1831, 1835; Inspector General, 1835.

Serials

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Accounts of the Receiver-General for the year 1801. Presented to the House of Assembly, 1802. [Toronto: Printed and published by A. T. Wilgress, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1915]
pp. 729-758. (Ontario. Bureau of Archives. *Report* no. 11, 1914) OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Accounts of the Receiver-General of Upper Canada for the year 1802 presented to the House of Assembly, 1803. [Toronto: Printed and published by A. T. Wilgress, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1915]
pp. 759-781. (Ontario. Bureau of Archives. *Report* no. 11, 1914). OLU

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
[Public accounts for the year 1822-23. By order of the House of Assembly. York: Printed by John Carey, 1823?]
37 p. OTMCL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public accounts for the year 1823. [Toronto: Printed and published by A. T. Wilgress, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1915]
pp. 693-727. (Ontario. Bureau of Archives. *Report* no. 11, 1914). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public accounts, July 1-December 31, 1824. [York: 1825]
21 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
[Accounts. York, U.C.: 1825]
50 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* A, 1825). OTL
title page missing.

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public accounts. [York: Printed by John Carey, 1826?]
[34] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825/6). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General.
[Government accounts. York: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]
[34] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* F, 1826/7). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public accounts. [York: 1828]
68 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public accounts. [York, U.C.: Printed by Francis Collins, 1829]
[22] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
[Public accounts. York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
[13] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
[Public accounts. York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 1-16. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public accounts [1831. York] Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832.
15 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public accounts [1832. York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
25 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public accounts [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 1-32. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public accounts. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
40 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 1, 1835). OLU

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public accounts [1835. Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
36 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 26, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public accounts. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
28, 25-27 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 2, 1836/7).
pages 25-27 should have been numbered pages 29-31. OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public accounts. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 1-51. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public provincial accounts for 1838 with estimate for 1839. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: Patriot Office [1839]
26 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt.1, 1839).OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Public accounts [1839. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 1-2. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
[Public accounts for 1839 and 1840 accompanied with schedules. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Kingston: George Desbarats & Thos. Cary, 1842]
unpaged. (Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1 (B), 1841). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Account current of receipts and payments of the casual and territorial revenue of the Crown during the years 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824, prepared by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province. [York: Printed by J. Carey, 1826]
11 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825/6). OTL

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Receipts and expenditures of casual and territorial revenue for 1830 and 1831. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 106-109. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4).OTL

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Casual and territorial revenue accounts for 1833. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
6 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 4, 1835). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
General return of receipts and expenditures of the casual and territorial revenue, including the Canada Company's instalment denominated funds D, or Canada Company, and Fund K., King's rights from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1835, inclusive. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
pp. 13-17. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 99, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Returns of casual and territorial revenue. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
14 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 22, 1836/7). OLU

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the casual and territorial revenues. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
pp. 64-70. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* I, 1836/7).OTL

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Casual and territorial revenue account, 1836 and 1837. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 389-390. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Extract from a despatch dated 28th December, 1837 from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies relative to the surrender of the casual and territorial revenue of the Crown, in Upper Canada. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 580-590. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Returns of public revenue received in Upper Canada, 1833 to 1838 in respect of casual and territorial revenue. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed 24 August 1839. n.p., 1839.
18[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 56, 1839). OOP

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Casual and territorial revenue accounts for the year 1838. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 404-408. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Certain documents relative to the surrender by the Crown of the casual and territorial revenue. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 52-60. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* U, 1839). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Detailed accounts for 1827. [York, U.C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the House of Assembly, 1829]
pp. 3-20. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Detailed accounts for 1829. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 163-174. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Detailed accounts for 1829 and 1830. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 17-37. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Detailed accounts. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 147-167. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Detailed accounts. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 63-67. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Detailed accounts. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
14 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 2, 1835). OLU

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Detailed accounts. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 27, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Detailed accounts. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 278-327. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8).OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Detailed accounts of the government of Upper Canada for the year 1838/9. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 195-254. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Detailed accounts of the public offices for 1839. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 327-373. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of public accounts 1st July to 31st December, 1824. [York: 1825]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts, prepared to be laid before the second Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament. [York: Printed by J. Carey, 1826?]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825/6). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the third Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* E, 1826/7). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the fourth Session of the ninth Provincial Parliament. [York: 1828]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the first Session of the tenth Provincial Parliament. [York, U.C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the House of Assembly, 1829]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the second Session of the tenth Provincial Parliament, 1830. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the first Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament. [York: John Carey, 1831]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the second Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the third Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the fourth Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the first Session of the twelfth Provincial Parliament, 1835. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 1, 1835). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the 2nd Session of the twelfth Provincial Parliament. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 26, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the Legislature 1st Session of the thirteenth Parliament, 1836. [Toronto: W. J. Coates, 1837]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 2, 1836/7). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the Legislature - third Session of the thirteenth Parliament 1838. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 1, 1837/8). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the Legislature fourth Session of the thirteenth Parliament, 1839. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of accounts prepared to be laid before the Legislature fifth Session of the thirteenth Parliament, 1839. [Toronto: W. J. Coates, 1840]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of the public accounts for the year 1840. [Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Kingston: George Desbarats & Thos. Cary, 1842]
1 p. (Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. *Journals. Appendix* v. 1 (B.), 1841).
OLU

Special Publications

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Copy of report, made to His Excellency Sir John Colborne on the subject of lands granted to U. E. Loyalists, etc. Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834.
8 p. OTMCL OTAR

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Message from His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, with documents relating to the parsonage at Cobourg. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
pp. 17-20. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 100, 1836).OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
On the reconstruction of Long Point light house. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 490-492. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
[Statements of monies collected as duty and costs of light houses, 1837-1840. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Kingston: George Desbarats & Thos. Cary, 1842]
11 p. (Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. *Journals. Appendix* v. 1 (GG.), 1841). OLU

MILITIA

At the second Session of the first Parliament "An Act for the better Regulation of the Militia of this Province"[64] was passed on July 9, 1793. The establishment of a respectable militia under proper officers was considered essential for the defence of the Province. The Lieutenant Governor could from time to time appoint a lieutenant in each and every county and riding who would have full power and authority, indeed was required, to call together, arm and array, cause to be trained and exercised once every year the militia. A deputy could be appointed by the Lieutenant (the name of such a person having been presented and approved by the Lieutenant Governor). The Lieutenant also was to appoint a sufficient number of colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors and other officers (also to be approved by the Lieutenant Governor) qualified to train, discipline and command the persons to be trained. All officers of the Militia were to rank with the rank of His Majesty's armed forces.

All officers had to own land free of incumbrances from five hundred acres in the case of the deputy Lieutenant down to three hundred acres for every major or captain. The Lieutenant and Ensign on the other hand were only required to own two hundred acres.

In times of peace the Lieutenancy was to meet annually on the fourth day of June. If the fourth fell on a Sunday then the Monday following. If the county was too large or too scattered then sub-division meetings were to be held. The Lieutenant would divide the county into such sub-divisions.

Every male inhabitant between sixteen years of age and fifty was deemed capable of bearing arms. Copies of enrollments in the sub-division meetings were to be transmitted to the clerk of the general meeting. The Captains of the Militia were to call out their respective companies at least twice and not more than four times a year for inspection of arms and instruction. In times of emergency the Militia could be called out to serve in any part of the Province.

Where there was sufficient population, the Militia was to be formed into regiments of no more than ten and no less than five companies which companies were to consist of not more than fifty nor less than twenty privates. For every regiment there should be one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, and one Major. If the number of companies were between five and eight a battalion could be formed with one Lieutenant Colonel and one Major plus one Adjutant and one Quarter Master. Each company was to have one Captain, one Lieutenant and one Ensign.

When the Militia was in actual service, from the time they were called out until they returned home they were under the command of the Lieutenant Governor.

Certain persons were exempt from military duty except in time of actual service: Judges of the Supreme Court, Clergy, Members of the Legislative and Executive Council and their respective officers, Members of the House of Assembly and officers, Attorney General, Secretary of the Province and all civil officers, magistrates, sheriffs, coroners, Surveyor General, sea-faring men, physicians, surgeons, masters of public schools, ferrymen, and one miller from every grist mill. The Lieutenant Governor could exempt any of the above from actual service in times of insurrection.

Other exceptions were Quakers, Mennonists [sic] and Tunkers because of scruples of conscience. However, these groups were required to pay composition money for such exemption which amounted to twenty shillings per person per year in peace time and five pounds per person in time of conflict. Fines, composition money collected by the Lieutenant, was to be turned over annually to the Receiver General for payment of debts of the Militia.

The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint an Adjutant General. This Act was completely repealed in 1808 by "An Act to explain, amend, and reduce to one Act of Parliament the several Laws now in being for the Raising and Training the Militia of this Province".[65] Under this Act a number of the clauses in the 1793 Act were re-instated. The Lieutenant Governor still was empowered to appoint a sufficient number of colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors and other officers to train, discipline and command the Militia of this Province. These officers were to rank with His Majesty's forces which from time to time would serve in the Province. They were required to take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty before the Magistrates assembled in Quarter Sessions. Every male between sixteen and sixty was deemed capable of bearing arms and was to enroll as a militiaman.

The Militia was to be called out on the fourth day of June every year unless the fourth day fell on a Sunday and then the fifth day, or oftener if required to be reviewed and exercised. Fines were imposed for non-attendance.

The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint a proper person to be Adjutant General of the Militia. Five persons, four of whom were Lieutenant Colonels and one a Colonel, held the office of Adjutant General between 1794 and 1846.[66]

The Lieutenant Governor was empowered to call forth the different companies in time of war to serve in any part of the Province in conjunction with other companies of His Majesty's forces. They were to serve for only six months at a time. However, in cases of emergency the Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel was empowered to call out the companies, also to limit the number of men to be called in each regiment. Companies were to consist of twenty to fifty men while regiments consisted of eight to ten companies.

A number of people were exempt from military service. They included: Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Clergy, Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, Members of the House of Assembly, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Secretary of the Province, magistrates, sheriffs, coroners, half-pay officers, Militia officers, who had served by virtue of a Militia Commission in any part of His Majesty's dominions, Surveyor General, seafaring men, physicians, surgeons, masters of public schools, ferrymen and one miller in every grist mill.

In addition to the above list certain groups of peoples because of scruples of conscience known as Quakers, Menonites [sic] and Tunkers were exempt. However, on the first of December each year these people had to pay to the Treasurer of the District, in times of peace, twenty shillings, in times of war five pounds. This money was to be used in the District. If the people did not pay, the Justice of the Peace in the District could issue a warrant for the sale of their chattels in payment, returning the sum exceeding the amount required. This Act contained forty-three clauses, a number of which gave in detail penalties for non-compliance with the Act.

On March 9, 1809 "An Act for Quartering and Billeting on certain occasions His Majesty's Troops and the Militia of this Province"[67] was passed. Under this Act every householder was required, when the Troops or Militia were on the march, to furnish them with a room, fire and utensils for cooking and in case of emergency to take horses, carriages and oxen as the service might require. The owner was to be reimbursed with seven shillings and six pence per day. No householder was required to billet more than six men. There were penalties for refusal to accommodate the Troops or Militia.

Two years later, on March 13, 1811 "An Act to amend an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in being, for the raising and training the Militia of this Province""[68] was passed. This Act was concerned with the Quakers, Menonites [sic] and Tunkers and their exemption money for non-military service. Instead of returning the amount of money received from sales of chattels it now would be kept by the Treasurer of the District to be applied to the next year's assessment. The Constable taking the chattels was to try to take only what was necessary for the one year and to stop selling when the exemption money plus expenses, incurred by the sale, had been reached. All money was to be paid to the Treasurer of the District.

In a further Act passed on March 13, 1813[69] owners of carriages with two horses were now to be paid twelve shillings, six pence per day and if the owner sent a driver he was to be allowed a further two shillings, six pence per day.

A further Act was passed on March 14, 1814 which was "An Act to repeal part of the Laws now in force for Raising and Training the Militia of this Province, and to make further and more effectual provision for the same."[70] The Act of 51 George III, 1811, c. 7 was not to be repealed. Under this Act the person commanding a regiment or battalion could require the Adjutant of such regiment to furnish him with a complete return of all persons within the limits of such regiment, giving name, age and place of abode. The Captains of companies could be called upon to submit the same information concerning persons in their company. All men between sixteen and sixty were to be considered militia men. However, men over fifty were not to be called upon to bear arms except on the day of the annual meeting or in time of emergency.

The Lieutenant Governor could employ any company anywhere in the Province. A captain could divide his company into squads. Every regiment or battalion was to be formed into squads of fourteen men each. The commanding officer of a regiment was required to call out his regiment at least twice a year for exercise and review. The Justice of the Peace, sheriffs, constables, and other parish officers were required to apprehend deserters.

The commanding officer of any regiment, having first obtained a warrant from the Justice of the Peace, could impress carriages, or teams for the purpose of transporting troops, naval or military stores on their passage through the Province. The owners were reimbursed according to the use made of this service. During times of war the Lieutenant Governor could employ the Militia on the lakes and rivers of the Province as well as upon land.

Provision was made for the widow and children, until they reached fifteen years of age, of officers, non-commissioned officers or privates disabled in service so as to be incapable of earning their livelihood.

Every commanding officer of a regiment was required to transmit annually to the Treasurer of the District a return of Quakers, Menonists [sic] and Tunkers, and also all other persons exempt from military duty. The Treasurer was to recover the fines payable by these persons. However, no person over sixty years of age was fineable. This Act was to continue only until the end of the next Session of the Provincial Parliament.

On April 1, 1816 "An Act to amend an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in being, for the raising and training the Militia of this Province"[71] was passed. Under this Act only natural born subjects or naturalized subjects by an Act of the British Parliament or persons who had taken the oath of allegiance were required to enroll in the Militia. The Adjutant General now was to be reimbursed for all expenses of postage, stationary and other contingent expenses of his Office.

All fines and exemption money imposed after July 1, 1812 and still outstanding were to be sent to the Sheriff under warrants issued by the Justice of the Peace. All money collected by sheriffs, treasurers, magistrates, etc. must be transmitted to the Receiver General within three months for the use of the Province. A detailed account was to accompany all money remitted. Any money to be paid by this Act and by virtue of a warrant issued by the Lieutenant Governor was to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

On July 12, 1819 the Act passed in the forty-eighth year of His Majesty's reign had still a further clause repealed.[72] Clause twenty-five which provided for a Court of Inquiry, consisting of several officers to collect evidence and report to the Lieutenant Governor upon an offence committed by a militia officer not on active duty, but which did not allow the officer to testify was repealed. This Act provided for a Court Martial to be held at the call of the Lieutenant Governor. No other clauses of the 1808 Act were to be affected by this Act.

In "An Act to repeal part of and amend the Laws now in force for raising and training the Militia of this Province"[73] passed January 17, 1822 further clauses of 48 George III, c. 1 were repealed. The Militia was no longer to be called out on June 4 nor were they to provide themselves with six rounds of powder and ball. Under this Act the Militia was to be called out annually on April 23 or the following day if the 23rd was on a Sunday.

The Commanding Officer of several regiments was to appoint a clerk to each company whose duty it was to: keep registers of their respective companies; furnish the non-commissioned officers with lists of the men whom they were directed to train; attend commissioned officers making inspection of arms; and keep account of fines. The Commanding Officer could also appoint a clerk and serjeant-major for each regiment.

The colonels or commanding officers of regiments were to submit to the Adjutant General, for the information of the Lieutenant Governor, returns of: strength of their regiments; arms and an account of all fines collected, of expenditures with certified copies of vouchers of such expenditure.

Companies were to be divided into two classes: those sixteen to forty years of age, and those above forty years of age. The first class was to be considered the flank company who could be called out ten times a year and they would be exempt from statute labour. The Lieutenant Governor was empowered to appoint a surgeon to each regiment. This Act was to be in force for four years.

On March 19, 1823, a further Act[74] was passed which repealed further 28 George III, c. 1 and also part of 2 George IV, c. 3.

In the latter Act the clauses dealing with the appointment of a clerk, serjeant-major as well as those establishing flank companies were repealed. In the former Act the clause establishing the number of private men in a company was repealed. This Act stipulated that a company should consist of not less than thirty and not more than eighty privates. A company or companies of artillery could be formed by the Lieutenant Governor in such county or counties as was required.

On March 6, 1838 "An Act to amend and reduce to one Act, the Militia Laws of this Province"[75] was passed. This Act contained fifty-four clauses. It repeated many of the clauses already discussed above. It had been promulgated to bring together the Acts still in existence, many of which were considered defective and repealed seven of the above discussed Acts. However, this Act was completely repealed on May 11, 1839 by "An Act to repeal, alter and amend, the Militia Laws of this Province"[76] because it had been found insufficient. This Act contained sixty-one clauses.

The Lieutenant Governor still appointed the officers. He could call out the Militia in time of actual war with a foreign power; put down or suppress a rebellion; repel an invasion; or for any purpose connected with the preservation of the public peace. He prescribed the uniform to be worn by the Militia; constituted regiments of dragoons, artillery or light infantry which were to be separate from the regiments in the District; and form rifle companies.

The Colonel or officer commanding any regiment could assemble a Court Martial in times of peace for trial of offences against this Act by non-commissioned officers or privates. The Lieutenant Governor would assemble the Court Martial for trying an officer.

The Lieutenant Governor could issue orders for impressment of horses and teams for service and for billeting troops. He could appoint a commodore for a provincial navy who would rank as a colonel.

Certain persons listed above still were exempt from military service. Keepers of toll gates and persons attending locks on the Rideau, Welland and other public canals were added to the exempt list. All aliens had to report annually to the Commanding Officer in their District. The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint an Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel.

Any proceedings begun under 1 Victoria, c. 8 were not considered void by the repeal of that Act.

In the *Report on the public departments* of 1840[77] the duties of the Adjutant General were defined as follows: (1) To exercise a surveillance over all the Militia of the Province; (2) To conduct the correspondence and keep the necessary books; (3) To examine the returns; (4) To ascertain the character and fitness of those whom he recommends for Militia commissions — For these he is allowed the assistance of an assistant Adjutant General and one clerk.

A number of reports were published, some by the House of Commons of Great Britain, while others were issued as appendices to the *Journal* of the House of Assembly. These reports are listed in alphabetical order by author under special publications. Since most of the annual lists referred to above were not required to be presented to the Lieutenant Governor for the information of the Legislature, they do not appear to have been printed. Three lists of fines were printed and have been listed in chronological order under serials.

Serials

Upper Canada. Adjutant General's Office.
    Return of militia fines. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
    pp. 187-193. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3).OLU

Upper Canada. Adjutant General's Office.
    Return of militia fines. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
    4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 93, 1836). OLU

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Adjutant General's Office.
Militia fines and exemptions May 11, 1839 to July 22, 1841. [Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Kingston: George Desbarats & Thos. Cary, 1842]
[4] p. (Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. *Journals. Appendix* v. 1, (AA.), 1841). OLU

Special Publications

Allan, W.
Letter on the subject of medals. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 522-523. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL

Great Britain. Admiralty Office.
An account of the number of Royal Marines serving in Canada, between the 5th of January 1815 and 5th of January 1816. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. n.p., 1816.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 153, 1816). OOP

Great Britain. Admiralty Office.
A return of the extra expense incurred in the Hastings 74, for the purpose of fitting her up for carrying the Earl of Durham and Suite to Canada. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed, 8 May 1838. n.p., 1838.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 376, 1838). OOP

Great Britian. House of Commons. Select Committee on Colonial Military Expenditure.
Report, together with minutes of evidence, and an appendix and index. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 4 August 1835. n.p., 1835.
144 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 473, 1835). OOP

Upper Canada. Adjustant General's Office.
. . . Abstract of the field exercises and evolutions of the army; Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards, !st September, 1834. Reprinted for the Upper Canada Militia. Hamilton: Ruthven's, 1839.
vi, 114 p. OLU
At head of title: At His Majesty's command.

Upper Canada. Adjutant General's Office.
Copy of the militia general order touching the court of inquiry held upon Colonel Prince. Ordered to be printed 10th June 1839. n.p., 1839.
2 [2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 106, 1839). OOP

Upper Canada. Adjutant General's Office.
Letters respecting medals for the militia of the Province of Upper Canada. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
p. 130. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU

Upper Canada. Adjutant General's Office.
Papers on the subject of postage. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 428-429. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Adjutant General's Office.
Return of commissions issued since 6th March, 1838. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 490-533. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Adjutant General's Office.

A system of drill for the militia of Upper Canada; by command of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor. York: Printed by Robert Stanton, 1830.
viii, 66 [9] xx, 7 p. music, tables. OTL
The last seven pages were printed in Toronto in 1835 by Robert Stanton although the spine carries the date of the title page, 1830.

Upper Canada. Militia Pension Office.

Abstract account of pensions paid by Edward McMahon. [York, U.C.: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1826]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825/6). OTL

Upper Canada. Short Hills Prisoners.

Documents sent down by message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the prisoners taken at the Short Hills, Niagara District. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839].
pp. 624-651. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839). OLU

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR

Like the other offices of government no provision was made for the office of Provincial Secretary in the Constitutional Act.[78] However three persons served as a provincial secretary between December 1791 and February 1841. One person also was a member of the Executive Council for most of the same period and one was a member of the Legislative Council for eighteen of the twenty-one years. There were also three acting provincial secretaries who held office for short periods of time, one assistant and one deputy. One of the acting provincial secretaries later was appointed to the Legislative Council, an office which he held for thirty-two years.[79]

Several publications were issued by the Provincial Secretary. Others have been included here since they deal with the fees of officers of the government.

Serials

Upper Canada.

Fees and emoluments of officers. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 114-144. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

Upper Canada.

Return of emoluments of public officers for 1829 and 1830. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 100-104. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2).OLU

Upper Canada.

Return of officers of the provincial government and their emoluments on an average of the last five years. n.p., 1825.
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825). OTL

Upper Canada. Provincial Secretary's Office.

Return of fees, from Clerk of the Crown and other public officers. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 468-474. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Special Publications

Upper Canada. Provincial Secretary's Office.
Documents on the appointment of executive councillors, etc. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 723-729. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839). OLU
Includes officers appointed to the Militia Force of Upper Canada, January 1st to August 1st, 1836.

Upper Canada. Provincial Secretary's Office.
Message from Lieutenant Governor, with communication from Provincial Secretary [re construction of a fire-proof vault for preservation of records. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 729-730. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Provincial Secretary's Office.
Various documents respecting certain expenses of the provincial government. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
9 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 40, 1836/7). OLU

Upper Canada. Secretary's Office.
Report of Mr. Secretary Macaulay on new arrangements of the offices of the private and provincial secretaries. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 310-322. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE

The Constitutional Act[80] did not provide for a Receiver General. However, one of the first offices to be established after Royal Assent was given to the Act was that of Receiver General. Peter Russell was appointed to the office on December 21, 1791, an office which he held until September 30, 1808. On July 12, 1792 he was appointed to both the Executive Council and Legislative Council. He was also administrator of the Province from July 20, 1796 to August 17, 1799.[81] Three other persons held the position between 1808 and 1841. One was a member of the Executive Council only, another was a member of both the Executive Council and Legislative Council, while the third was appointed to the Legislative Council after being appointed Receiver General. He also held an appointment in the Executive Council for one month. A fifth person, who served as acting Receiver General for several months was later appointed to the Legislative Council.

On July 9, 1973 "An Act to establish a further fund for the payment of the Salaries of the Officers of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and for defraying the Contingent expenses thereof"[82] was passed. This Act repealed the Act of 14 George III passed in 1774 by which a duty of one pound, sixteen shillings sterling money of Great Britain was to be assessed for every licence issued to any person for keeping a house or other place of public entertainment or for retailing wine, brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors. Under this new Act a further twenty shillings currency was to be collected and paid to the Receiver General. This further amount could be in local currency. The licensee also was required to post a bond of ten pounds to assure that an orderly house was kept. Out of every one hundred pounds collected, the Receiver General could deduct three pounds for his own use.

On June 17, 1802 the Receiver General, who now was responsible for receiving money from Lower Canada on imports through an attorney representing him in that Province, requested that he be granted three per cent on all provincial moneys received by him.[84] The petition resulted in "An Act to declare and ascertain the Rates which the Receiver General shall take and retain to his own use, out of the Monies passing through his hands, which are subject to the disposition of the Parliament of this Province,"[85] being passed. Under this Act the Receiver General was to receive three pounds out of every hundred collected in Upper Canada and three pounds and ten shillings of duty on imports of goods, wares and merchandise coming into this Province from Lower Canada.

The above Act did not require any annual report on moneys received or dispersed. However two reports were published in an *Appendix* to the *Journal*, one for 1801 and one for 1802. Both of these reports had been examined and signed by the Inspector General. Thus they are listed above in the section on the Inspector General's Office.

When the Committee on Public Accounts met on March 12, 1823[86] it resolved that it was unable to make a satisfactory report due to the complex manner in which the accounts were arranged and that an address should be sent to the Lieutenant Governor apprising him of the fact. Thus the following address, signed by the Speaker was sent on March 13[87] in which it is stated that: "Much trouble and confusion arises from the perplexed manner in which the Public Accounts are made up from the different charges in the Receiver General's Account of Warrants paid by him for various services not being extracted and classed under distinct heads, and from these Warrants being issued at broken periods and no account rendered of the outstanding claims to complete the year." The Committee requested that the Public Accounts be organized in such a manner that full information regarding each transaction be presented to the Assembly at the next Session. The accounts which were published in an *Appendix* for that year were examined by the Inspector General and have been listed under that Office.

By the first Session of the eighth Parliament large sums of money were needed to pay military pensions. Thus on April 14, 1821 "An Act to authorize the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to borrow a sum of money upon the securities therein mentioned, to be applied in discharging the arrearages due to Militia Pensioners"[88] was passed. The money for paying these pensions was to come from duty on imports from Lower Canada. This money had not been paid for over two years. The Receiver General was authorized to raise a loan not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds. Government debentures were to be issued to persons or corporations willing to loan money, for a period of one, two or three years. Interest on the debentures was to be six per cent. The Receiver General was required to send an annual report to the Lieutenant Governor before each Session of Parliament; of the correct account of the numbers, amount and dates of the different debentures; the amount of the debentures redeemed by him, with the interest paid; the amount of the debentures outstanding and unredeemed; the expenses for issuing the debentures. These reports were to be laid before the Legislature. The Receiver General also was to account for any money paid by him toHis Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. On November 28, 1821 the Lieutenant Governor sent the first return on debentures to the Assembly.[89] No copy of this return was located. The following year the Assembly requested that the document be presented[90] which apparently was not done. However, in 1823 the accounts of the debentures were transmitted,[91] at both the spring and fall Sessions.[92] At the latter Session the accounts were referred to the Committee on Public Accounts. Apparently none of these returns were printed.

While no printed report of the Committee has been located, as a result the Assembly passed a resolution in which it was stated "That it is expedient to authorize the Executive Government of this Province to treat with the holders of any Government Debenture issued under 2nd Geo. 4, ch. 5 for the postponement of payment of the same or any part thereof; That in the present state of uncertainty as to the amount of our Revenue arising from duties imposed on Merchandise imported into Quebec, and as to the time of its receipt, it is expedient to authorize the Loan upon Debentures of a sum not exceeding £25,000 to be applied towards the public service for the year 1824, and to be charged upon the Revenues to be received from Lower Canada."[93] These resolutions resulted in a Select Committee being appointed to draft a bill which received Royal Assent on January 19, 1824.[94] This Act allowed postponement of payment of outstanding debentures and a further loan of twenty-five thousand pounds. The requirement re reporting remained the same. Two returns on the militia debentures were printed and have been listed below.

By 1830 the public debt had increased considerably. A further Act was passed on March 6, 1830.[95] In this "Act to borrow a sum of money in England, at a reduced rate of interest, to cancel the Public Debt of this Province" the amount requested was ninety thousand pounds, sterling money of Great Britain. The security still was based on the duties to be raised and collected at the Port of Quebec. The rate of interest to be paid by the Receiver General to the loaners was four per cent, two per cent lower than paid on the earlier debentures. There was no stipulation that the Receiver General, who was to be paid one hundred and fifty pounds for his trouble, had to report to the Lieutenant Governor, but he was required to report to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. Three such reports were printed.

On the same day "An Act to authorize the Receiver General of this Province to raise by debenture, on the credit of certain duties therein mentioned, a sum of money, for the relief of the sufferers during the late War with the United States"[96] also was passed. Under this Act fifty-seven thousand, four hundred and twelve pounds, ten shillings was to be raised with the Imperial government providing an equal amount. The provincial amount was to be secured from an import duty on salt and whiskey coming from the United States. The rate of interest was to be five per cent. The Receiver General was required to present an annual report to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the Legislature. These reports were printed in the *Appendix* to the *Journal* of the House of Assembly. These debentures, unlike those issued in 1821, had no time limit for paying back the principal. As usual the Receiver General was required to make a report to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

More and more money was needed to finance the work of Parliament. On April 16, 1835 "An Act to authorize a Loan to be raised in the manner therein mentioned"[97] was passed. Under this Act the debentures for four hundred thousand pounds sterling were to be signed by the Receiver General, but payable to the Inspector General who was to endorse them. The Inspector General was to issue a semi-annual report, on January first and July first, to the Lieutenant Governor of all debentures endorsed by him. The Receiver General was required to send to the Lieutenant Governor a statement: of all debentures issued by him giving the correct account of the numbers, amount and dates; the amount of all debentures redeemed by him; the amount of the interest paid on the debentures. This statement was to be laid before the Legislature.

Two years later in order to cut down on the wording of certain acts "An Act to supply by a general law certain forms of enactment in common use, which may render it unnecessary to repeat the same in Acts to be hereafter passed"[98] was passed. Under this Act any Act dealing with money "to be paid out of the public revenues of the Province, such money shall be paid by the Receiver General of this Province, in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall for that purpose be issued by the Lieutenant Governor."[99] It was understood that the Receiver General would transmit to the Lieutenant Governor, before each Session of the Legislature a correct account of the numbers, amounts and dates of the different debentures; also, the amount of the said debentures outstanding and unredeemed. This report was to be laid before the Legislature.[100]

The following year, on March 6, two further acts were passed concerning debentures. (1) "An Act to authorize a loan of money in London and for other purposes therein mentioned"[101] was passed. The Lieutenant Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council could authorize the Receiver General to raise one million pounds sterling at an interest of three percent per annum payable in twenty, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, forty, forty-five and fifty years, such interest payable half-yearly in London.

The interest was to be paid half-yearly by the Receiver General on warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor. The Lieutenant Governor was to direct that the debentures were to be transmitted to Her Majesty's government to be sold for the benefit of the Province.

As soon as any sum was raised by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury such sums were to be applied towards redeeming the outstanding debts of the Province.

The second Act to be passed was "An Act to prevent the Receiver General from advancing any further sum on loans on certain public Works until the interest is paid".[102] Under this Act "no further sum or sums of money shall be paid and advanced by Her Majesty's Receiver General for the purposes of carrying on or constructing any public work or improvement, authorized to be constructed by any Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province, for which any loan is authorized to be raised and advanced, and security to be taken for the repayment of the same, together with the interest now due for any sum or sums heretofore advanced by this Province for the construction of the same be paid, nor until six months interest be paid on any sum or sums to be hereafter advanced."

The following year a further Act was passed by the Legislature but was held up for Royal Assent which was given by proclamation on January 30, 1840. In this "Act to afford further facilities to negotiate Debentures for the completion of certain Works"[103] the following amounts were specified:

St. Lawrence Canal	£50,000
Ship Lock at Dunnville and Welland Canal	15,000
Grand River Navigation	12,500
Johnstown District Roads	500
Queenston and Grimsby Roads	10,555
Road North of Toronto	9,000
Road West of Toronto	7,000
Road East of Toronto	4,000
Improvement of Trent River	12,000
Credit Harbour	750
Total	£121,305

These debentures were to be made payable in England.

The Commission appointed to investigate the public departments stated that: the Receiver General was responsible for handling the provincial funds which were appropriated under the authority of the acts passed by the Provincial Parliament. He also was responsible for dispersing the Crown funds which were subject to the orders of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Colonial Department and the Lieutenant Governor in Council. All payments were to be made under warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor.[104]

As stated above the Receiver General was required to present an annual report on debentures to the Lieutenant Governor. The first such report to be printed was in 1827 under the title of *Schedule of government debentures*. These schedules contained a full report of all debentures, showing Act, to whom granted, date of redemption and amount. They are listed in chronological order under serials. A number of other reports were issued by the Receiver General. These are listed in alphabetical order under special publications.

In addition to the above reports, from 1811 to 1840 the Imperial Parliament published estimates of expenditure for the succeeding year. These estimates include expenses for the Indian Department, water communication, canals (in particular the Rideau Canal) and the Militia. These reports also have been listed below in chronological order under serials. A report for 1829 was published with "Various reports" which will be found listed in Chapter IV in the section "General printing". The *schedule of government debentures redeemed and* *outstanding* for 1832 will be found under "Sundry documents" also in Chapter IV "General printing".

Serials

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates of the civil establishments abroad for the year 1811. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 1 April 1811. n.p. [1811?]
7 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 94, 1811). OLU

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, miscellaneous services for the year 1814. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 30 November and 1 December, 1813. n.p. [1813?]
11 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 39, 1813). OTAR
Upper Canada p. 3.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates of the charge for defraying the civil establishment of certain colonies for the year from the 1st of January to 31st December, 1815. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 18 April, 1815. n.p. [1815?]
7 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 224, 1815). OLU
Upper Canada p. 3.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Further estimates etc. miscellaneous services for the year 1816. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed 7 May 1816. n.p. [1816?]
7 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 324, 1816). OTAR
Upper Canada p. 3.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates and accounts, miscellaneous services for the year 1818. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 16 May, 1817. n.p. [1817?]
12 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 279, 1817). OTAR
Upper Canada p. 4.

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Further estimates, miscellaneous services for the year 1818. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 27 February, 1818. n.p. [1818?]
7 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 74, 1818). OTAR
Upper Canada p. 4.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services for the year 1819. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 12 February, 1819. n.p., 1819.
5 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 47, 1819). OOP
Estimate for Master Shipwright at Kingston p. 5.

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Further estimates, etc. miscellaneous services for the year 1819. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 31 March 1819. n.p. [1819]
9 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 192, 1819).
Upper Canada p. 5. OTAR

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. Miscellaneous services for the year 1820. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 12 May 1820. n.p. 1820.
13 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 64, 1820). OTL
Civil establishment, Upper Canada p. 4.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Further estimates, etc. miscellaneous services for the year 1821. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 5th March, 1821. n.p. [1821]
pp. 11-20. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 155, 1821). OTAR
Upper Canada p. 19.

Serials (*continued*):

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Further estimates, etc. miscellaneous services for the year 1822. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 12 March 1822. n.p. [1822?]
pp. 16-28. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 75, 1822). OTAR
Upper Canada p. 27.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Further estimates, etc. miscellaneous services for the year 1823. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 18 May 1823. n.p. [1823]
2 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 401, 1823). OLU
Emigration to Canada.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Further estimates, etc. miscellaneous services for the year 1823. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 25 March 1823. n.p. [1823?]
pp. 15-43. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 192, 1823). OTAR
Upper Canada p. 39.

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services for the year, 1824. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 12 February 1824. n.p. [1824?]
13 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 17, 1824). OTAR
Upper Canada p. 3.

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services; for the year 1825. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 11 February 1825. n.p. [1825?]
9 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 30, 1825). OTAR
Upper Canada p. 3.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, of miscellaneous services for the year 1825. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 23 March, 1825. n.p. [1825]
11 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 131, 1825). OLU
Emigration to Canada.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services for the year 1831. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 25 June 1831. n.p., 1831.
9 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 31, 1831). OTL
Indian presents for Canada p. 6; Water communication, Canada p. 6.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates etc. miscellaneous services; for five quarters to 31 March 1833. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 6 April 1832. n.p., 1832.
14 [2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 362, 1832). OOP
Indian Department, Upper and Lower Canada pp. 12-13.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services; for the year ending 31 March 1834. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 3 April 1833. n.p. 1833.
13 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 169, 1833). OOP
Indian Department, Upper and Lower Canada p. 10; Water communication, Canada p. 11.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services; for the year ending 31 March 1835. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 26 March 1834. n.p., 1834.
9 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 184, 1834). OOP
Indian Department, Upper and Lower Canada p. 7; Water communication p.8.

Serials (*continued*):

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services for the year ending 31 March 1836. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 8 April 1835. n.p., 1835.
21 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 144, 1835). OOP
Indian Department.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates etc. miscellaneous services for the year ending 31 March 1837. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed, 30 March 1836. n.p., 1836.
11 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* 160, 1836). OTAR
Clergy, North America p. 5; Indian Department, Canada p. 7.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services; for the year ending 31 March 1838. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 23 March 1837, n.p., 1837.
18 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 149, 1838). OOP
Clergy, North America p. 5; Indian Department, Canada p. 7; Canals in Canada pp. 17-18.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services; for the year ending 31 March 1838. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 28 June 1837. n.p. 1837.
9 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 445, 1837). OOP

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services; for the year ending 31 March 1839. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 11 April 1838. n.p., 1838.
12 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 314, 1838). OOP
Indian Department, Canada p. 7; Canals in Canada p. 12.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services; for the year ending 31 March 1840. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 27 March 1839. n.p. [1839]
12 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 142-V, 1839). OOP
Indian Department, Canada p. 6; Rideau Canal, Canada p. 12.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services; for the year ending 31 March 1841. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 31 March 1840. n.p. [1840]
22 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 179-V, 1840). OOP
Indian Department, Canada p. 6; Rideau Canal, Canada p. 20.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
General abstract of the revenues and other receipts of the local governments of the several British colonies in the year 1833; — also, General abstract of expenditure incurred by local governments of the British colonies, from colonial resources for the year 1833. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 2 September 1835. n.p., 1835.
3 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 586, 1835). OOP

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
no. 1. — General abstract of the colonial expenditure, by Great Britain in the year 1834-35 (military, civil and naval); no. 2 — General abstract of the revenues, etc. of the local governments, in the year 1834; no. 3. — General abstract of expenditures, by the local governments, from colonial resources, in the year 1834. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 19 August 1836. n.p., 1836.
11 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 598, 1836). OOP

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Return of debentures issued for the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds applied in discharging the arrearages due to Militia pensioners. [York: Printed by W. L. Mackenzie, 1826]
[4] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1826). OTL

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Return of debentures issued for the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds applied in discharging the arrearages due to Militia pensioners. [York: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]
[3] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* A, 1826/7). OTL

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Communications relative to affecting a loan in England. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 165-167. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Message from His Excellency, with communication from the Receiver General relative to loaning of money. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 113-120. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4).OTL

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Message from His Excellency with communication from Rec. Gen'l on the subject of a loan in England. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto] W. J. Coates [1836]
6 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 7, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Message from Lieutenant Governor, with letter from the Receiver-General, and Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. on provincial debentures. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 731-733. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Schedule of government debentures redeemed and outstanding, York, Upper Canada, 8th January, 1827. [York, U.C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the House of Assembly, 1829]
pp. 20-22. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Government debentures. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 204-207. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Schedule of government debentures redeemed and outstanding, York, U. C., 8th January, 1831. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 37-41. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Schedule of government debentures redeemed and outstanding. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 85-90. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Schedule of government debentures, redeemed and outstanding, issued under authority of acts of the provincial legislature. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 122-129. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/34). OTL

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Schedule of government debentures redeemed and outstanding under authority of acts of the provincial Legislature. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
11 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 17, 1835). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Schedule of government debentures redeemed and outstanding, issued under authority of acts of the provincial Legislature. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
10 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 8, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Schedule of government debentures redeemed and outstanding issued under the authority of acts of the Provincial Parliament. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
10 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 7, 1836/7).OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Schedule of government debentures redeemed and outstanding, under the authority of acts of the provincial Legislature. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. [169]-179. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Schedule of government debentures, redeemed and outstanding, under the authority of acts of the provincial Legislature. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 119-130. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Schedule of government debentures redeemed and outstanding, issued under the authority of acts of the provincial Legislature. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 179-194. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU

Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office.
Schedule of government debentures issued under authority of acts of the provincial Legislature. [Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Kingston: George Desbarats & Thos. Cary, 1842]
unpaged. (Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. *Journals. Appendix* v. 1. (B), 1841). OLU
This report covers the period January 1, 1840 to July 20, 1841.

Special Publications

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Copies of communications which have passed relative to the appropriation of the Crown revenues, and other financial arrangements relative thereto, between the governors of Upper or Lower Canada, and the legislatures of the two provinces. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 15 July 1831. n.p. [1831?]
10 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 102, 1831). OTAR

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Return of the sums paid, or directed to be paid, to Sir Francis Head, as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, as outfit, pay or allowance. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 17 June 1839. n.p., 1839.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 322, 1839). OOP

Special Publications (*continued*):

Great Britain. House of Commons.
Select Committee on the Accounts of Colonial Receipts and Expenditure.
Report with the minutes of evidence, appendix and index. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 13 July 1837. n.p. [1837]
iv, 210, 25 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 516, 1837).OOP
Chairman: Dr. Bowring.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Copy of Treasury minute dated 10th June 1831; Letter from the Admiralty, 17th June 1831; Ditto, Secretary of State for the Colonies, 29th June 1831; Ditto, Ordinance, 5th July 1831; Treasury minute, dated 8th July 1831, upon the subject of giving to Parliament a more early and effectual control over the expenditure for public works abroad, as recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the water communication in Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed 15 July 1831. n.p., 1831.
3[1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 100, 1831). OOP

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
General statement of Crown fund A. 14th Geo. 3d, for the year from 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1835. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
pp. 12-13. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 98, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Message from Lieutenant-Governor, with memorial from Mr. B. Turquand [re: remuneration Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
p. 718-720. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
Payments from revenues under 14 Geo. III. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
6 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 14, 1835] OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office
Rents of Clergy Reserves. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
22 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 5, 1835). OLU

Upper Canada. Receiver General's Office.
A return of monies received from the Canada Company, and application thereof. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 24 March 1834. n.p., 1834.
3 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 150, 1834). OOP

Other Offices — Land

As noted at the beginning of this Chapter the Commission established in 1839 to investigate the public departments listed eight branches of government to be surveyed by the Committee to look into the Receiver General's Office. These branches consisted of the Receiver General's Office (discussed above); Agent for the sale of Clergy Reserves; Chief Agent for Emigration; Commissioner of Crown Lands; Secretary of the Clergy Corporation; Surveyor General of Lands; Surveyor General of Woods and Forests and School Lands.[105]

While the same person was appointed as the Agent for the sale of Clergy Reserves, Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands and Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods and Forests in Upper Canada as well as being responsible for the

Secretary of the Clergy Corporation, all of these branches dealt with some aspect of land and thus will be discussed here, but each under its own heading.

Agent for the sale of Clergy Reserve Lands

Under the terms of the Constitutional Act passed June 10, 1791[106] the Protestant Clergy were not only to receive for their support and maintenance a portion of the land already granted but a portion of all lands to be granted in the future. The Lieutenant Governor was made responsible, by His Majesty, for carrying out this stipulation whenever any Crown land was granted. Clergy lands were to be equal in value to the seventh part of the lands so granted.

Any rents or profits which might accrue from such lands were to be used solely for the maintenance and support of the Clergy. Parsonages or rectories, according to the establishment of the Church of England were to be erected in every township or parish which existed or which might be constituted in the future. This was to be carried out on the advice of the Executive Council. The Lieutenant Governor also was to present every parsonage or rectory with an incumbent or minister of the Church of England. The minister was to have all the rights accorded by Royal Letters Patent to the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

All the above stipulations could be varied or repealed by an Act passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. However, before such an Act could receive Royal Assent it had to be laid before the Imperial Parliament. The first Act[107] to be passed by the Provincial Parliament was on July 3, 1797 to correct a clerical error into deeds in which the word "clergyman" instead of "clergy" had been used. The Act also reaffirmed the conditions of the Constitutional Act.

Two years later a bill entitled "An Act for the better ascertaining the appropriations of land to be allotted to the use of a protestant Clergy"[108] was passed by both the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. This bill was sent to His Majesty for Royal Assent which it did not receive.

For the next twenty-five years Clergy Reserves received little attention by the Provincial Parliament. However, by the first Session of the ninth Parliament several petitions on the subject of an equal distribution of the avails arising from the Lands set apart for the "maintenance of a Protestant Clergy in this Province" were received by the House of Assembly. A Select Committee established to investigate the petitions reported "that the Lands set apart in this Province for the "maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy" ought not to be enjoyed by any one denomination of Protestants, to the exclusion of their Christian brethern of other denominations equally conscientious in their respective modes of worshiping God and equally entitled, as dutiful subjects, to the protection of His Majesty's Government."[109]

As certain clergy lands were to be sold the Committee recommended that an address be sent to His Majesty requesting that the proceeds be used for the support of all Protestant Clergy.

On June 27, 1825 the Imperial Parliament passed an Act to incorporate by charter "The Canada Company" and to grant to the Company "certain lands in the Province of Upper Canada".[110] The land which was to be sold to the Canada Company was the clergy reserve land, the greater part of which was considered waste land and not cultivated. A group of people had already established a company for purchasing, improving, settling and disposing of lands in Canada in particular the Crown reserves and had subscribed a capital of one million pounds sterling upon which ten pounds per centum had been paid. Under this Act His Majesty could sell one equal half part of the Clergy Reserves lying in townships which had been laid out by March 1, 1824. Clergy Reserves which were owned by individuals or had been settled were not to be sold. All money received from the sale of land was to be used solely for the support and maintenance of the Protestant Clergy.

At the next Session of the Provincial Parliament the above mentioned Committee's report was read again and the Committee was ordered "to draft a bill to authorize the sale of that part of the Clergy Reserves not already sold to the Canada Company." The Committee reported that such a bill already had been drafted.[111] When the Legislative Council returned the bill to the Assembly it had been completely revised. It did not contain any reference to the Clergy Reserves but rather stated that the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council should grant to any congregation professing to be Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, Menonites [sic], Tunkers or Moravians, having a settled minister or teacher ordained, and a subject of His Majesty, a Charter under the great Seal of the Province, enabling them to receive a conveyance of land by grant or purchase. Only five acres in any town could be held by any denomination.[112] This bill did not become law since there was no agreement between the two Houses. The House of Assembly sent a petition to His Majesty requesting that all religions should share in the benefits of the Clergy Reserves and if this was not feasible that the funds should be used for education and the general improvement of the Province.[113] The reply to the petition of the House of Assembly was that the King did not intend to increase the amount of reserves allotted by the Imperial Parliament for the established Church.[114]

At the third Session of the ninth Parliament the House resolved that the King's reply was unsatisfactory to the Assembly.[115] Eleven resolutions were passed, one of which was to draft a bill authorizing the sale of all clergy lands in the Province since it was only the Church of England clergy who enjoyed such benefits, and they were in the minority in the Province. "An Act to authorize the sale of the Clergy Reserves in this Province"[116] was passed by the Assembly. This bill was not approved by the Legislative Council[117] and thus did not go forward for Royal Assent.

On July 2, 1827 the Imperial Parliament passed "An Act to authorize the sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada".[118] Under this Act one fourth of the Clergy Reserves had to be kept in each Province and no township could be completely deprived of the whole of its Clergy Reserves.

Much of the Clergy Reserves had remained waste land and thus unproductive for want of capital. If certain parts of this land could be sold, the money thus raised could be used to improve the remaining land and used for its original purpose of supporting and maintaining the Protestant Clergy. This Act empowered the Lieutenant Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to sell up to one fourth of the land designated clergy reserve land. The amount of land to be sold could not exceed one hundred thousand acres in any one year. All money raised from the sale was to be paid to the revenue officer in the Province (i.e. the Receiver General). The Lieutenant Governor could grant or accept lands in exchange for Clergy Reserves.

On November 26, 1827 in a letter received from Downing Street the Lieutenant Governor was authorized, with the advice of the Executive Council, to proceed with the sale of the lands as laid down in the above Act. The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint a proper person to look after the sale of the lands. However, His Majesty had already nominated Mr. Peter Robinson who had already received two commissions on July 17, 1827, appointing him Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown lands in the Province of Upper Canada, and Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods and Forests in the Province of Upper Canada. The Executive Council could nominate another person, but he had to be approved by His Majesty. The Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council was to prepare rules and regulations for proceeding with the sale. These also had to be approved by His Majesty.[119] The Executive Council made thirteen recommendations as follows: (1) Mr. Robinson had to give sureties of five thousand pounds; (2) The Surveyor General was to supply a return of all Clergy Reserves in the Province; (3) The proper officers were to furnish Mr. Robinson with a return of all arrears in rents owing on the Clergy Reserves; (4) Mr. Robinson was to prepare a statement of which reserves were to be sold and at what price; (5) Lots under lease were to be sold at a private sale; (6) Lots not under lease were to be sold in the same way; (7) The buyer of lots could pay by the instalment with ten per cent on entering the agreement, the rest in nine equal annual payments with yearly interest; (8) Actual settlement on the land had to be a condition of purchase; (9) Payment of arrears of rent was to be a condition of sale; (10) All rents received by Mr. Robinson were to be paid over half yearly; (11) Mr. Robinson could incur such expense as his office required; (12) Mr. Robinson, in reporting the proposed sales, was to suggest measures which would be useful in establishing general regulations; (13) The Act of the Imperial Parliament 7 & 8 George IV, c. 62 was to be promulgated by proclamation.

While the Executive Council was satisfied with the Imperial Act of 7 & 8 George IV, c. 62 and the appointment of an Agent for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, the House of Assembly apparently was not for on February 28, 1829 they passed a bill to be known as "An Act to provide for the disposal of a part of the Clergy Reserves in this Province." The bill was never returned from the Legislative Council.[120]

A third attempt was made on February 1, 1830 when a further bill for the sale of Clergy Reserves was passed by the House of Assembly.[121] When no word had been received from the Legislative Council on the bill, a Select Committee was appointed to search the *Journals* of that House for their proceedings.[122] The Committee reported that the Legislative Council had read the bill for the first time on February 1. However, the bill was not read further, nor was it returned to the House of Assembly.[123]

At the second Session of the eleventh Parliament the Assembly brought in still another bill. This time rather than attempting to sell the Clergy Reserves in support of education the bill, if passed, would re-invest the Clergy Reserves in His Majesty. This bill, however, was not proceeded with beyond the first reading.[124] At the next Session yet another proposal to bring in a bill for re-investment was presented but not proceeded with.[125]

At the fourth Session of the eleventh Parliament "A Bill to provide for the sale and leasing of the Clergy Reserves in this Province" was introduced.[126] On February 24, 1834 a proposed bill was presented. It was passed by the House of Assembly and sent to the Legislative Council.[127] Later that day one thousand copies with amendments were ordered printed.[128] No further report was found on this bill.

In 1835 "A Bill for the sale and leasing of the Clergy Reserves in this Province for the purposes of General Education" was presented. It was referred to a Select Committee to examine, amend and report.[129] That bill was passed and sent to the Legislative Council.[130] The Council did not pass the bill but sent down a series of resolutions in which they suggested that the Reserves be re-invested in His Majesty and kept for religious purposes.[131] Another Select Committee was established to study the resolutions. The Committee brought in a resolution in which they condemned the resolutions of the Legislative Council and reiterated their stand that the land should be sold and the proceeds used for education.[132] The resolution was presented to the Lieutenant Governor the next day[133] for transmittal to the Secretary of State.

A further bill "for the disposal of the Clergy Reserves in this Province for the purposes of General Education"[134] was passed in 1836. This time the Legislative Council returned the bill with amendments and reiterating that the Clergy Reserves should be re-invested "in His Majesty to be applied for the Maintenance of public worship and support of religion in this Province." These amendments were referred to a Select Committee.[135] The Committee amended the amendments by re-inserting the sale of the Clergy Reserves.[136] Four thousand copies of the bill with amendments of both the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were to be printed for the use of the members.[137] The Council rejected the amendments.

At the first Session of the thirteenth Parliament, the House of Assembly decided to send a resolution to the Legislative Council which they hoped would solve the impasse. The resolution stated: "Resolved that it is desirable that the Lands, commonly called Clergy Reserves, and the proceeds arising from the sale thereof, be appropriated for the promotion of the religious and moral instruction of the people throughout this Province."[138] A Joint Committee was established. The Legislative Council was not certain what moral instruction meant.[139] The Assembly established a Select Committee to further study the resolution. Up to this time the Clergy Reserves still had been for the sole use of the Church of England. Thus the Select Committee recommended that the proceeds be apportioned among the following churches:[140] The Church of England; The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland and the United Synod of Upper Canada; The Roman Catholics; The British and Canadian Wesleyan Methodists; The Baptists.

The funds were to be devoted to providing religious instruction. A report of the annual expenditure was to be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before both branches of the Legislature. All Clergy Reserves were to be sold under the same regulations as were Crown Lands. The amount each church should receive was to be based on the number of Ministers and the number of communicants. Two thousand copies of the above report were to be printed for the use of the members. There was no action taken on these recommendations.

The matter of the Clergy Reserves was discussed again at the third Session of the thirteenth Parliament but no action was taken.[141] However, at the fourth Session a bill was passed[142] by the House of Assembly, also by the Legislative Council[143] to be entitled "An Act to dispose of the Lands commonly called Clergy Reserves and for other purposes therein mentioned". In an address to the Lieutenant Governor which accompanied the Act it was stated that the proceeds from the sale of Clergy Reserves should be placed in the hands of the Receiver General, subject to the disposition of the Imperial Parliament, for religious purposes. Thus the concept that the money should be used for general educational purposes appears to have been laid to rest.

While the Act was passed on May 11, 1839 it was not until January 23, 1840, when a report was requested on the disposition of the Act, that the Lieutenant Governor assured the Legislature that he would transmit the Act without delay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.[144] Since this was the last Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada to be held, no reply was received and the government of the Province of Canada was left to decide the matter of Clergy Reserves.

Since no Act, passed in Upper Canada, received Royal Assent there was no requirement for any reports on the Clergy Reserves. However, a number of reports were published by both the House of Commons in Great Britain and the House of Assembly in Upper Canada.

That Clergy Reserves were being sold was evidenced by four reports, three of which were ordered to be printed by the House of Commons between 1838 and 1840. One document contained a report of all sales between 1827, the year Robinson was appointed agent, and 1839. A report for 1836 was published by the House of Assembly. These reports have been listed in chronological order under serials. Other reports dealing with the Clergy Reserves, rectories, Christian denominations, ministers, etc. have been listed in alphabetical order under special publications. In addition to the above, reports for the years 1832, 1833, 1835, 1836 and 1839 will be found under "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section on "General printing".

Serials

Upper Canada. Surveyor General's Office.
Message from His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, with accounts of receipts and payments of sales of Clergy Reserves and grants to religious bodies. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
pp. [1]-6. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 96, 1836). OLU

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
An account of the total amount of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves sold in Upper and Lower Canada, and at present invested in the three per cent Consolidated Revenue. Ordered to be printed 4th May 1838. n.p. [1838?]
1 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 142, 1838). OTAR

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
1. Copies or extracts of despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Sir George Arthur; 2. Account of the Clergy Reserves sold in Upper and Lower Canada from the year 1827; 3. Account of the total amount of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves sold in Upper and Lower Canada. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed 15 August 1839. n.p. [1839]
53 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 537, 1839). OTAR

Great Britain. Treasury. Civil Service.
Proceeds of the sale of Clergy Reserves in Canada (under the provisions of the Act 7 & 8 Geo. IV) which are now invested in the English funds together with an account of the present annual interest due upon said investments; distinguishing Upper and Lower Canada. Ordered to be printed 13th April 1840. n.p., 1840.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 96, 1840). OOP

Special Publications

Catholic Church.
Petition on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 67-69. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* X, 1839). OTL

Church of England. Clergy.
Petition of the clergy of the Established Church. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 65-66. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* W, 1839). OTL

DeBlaquière, Peter Boyle, 1784-1860.
Copies of letters etc. read in the Legislative Council in the debate upon Clergy Reserve bill, January 17, 1840. Toronto: Printed by R. Stanton, 1840.
30 p. OTMCL

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Statement in detail of monies appropriated by vote of the House of Commons to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in the years 1831 to 1832 Upper Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 25 June 1833. n.p., 1833.
4 [2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 432, 1833). OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Statement, in detail, showing what payments were made to Bishops, rectors, missionaries, or other religious teachers in Upper Canada, whether of the Churches of England, Rome, Scotland, or any other denomination, during the last year, out of funds raised in the Province. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed, 23 July 1834. n.p. [1834]
3 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 514, 1834). OTAR

Special Publications (*continued*):

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Copies or extracts of correspondence alluded to in Lord Glenelg's despatch to Sir F. B. Head, 7th September 1837, between himself and persons communicating with him on behalf of the Churches of England and Scotland. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 15 April 1840. n.p., 1840.
44 [2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 244, 1840). OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Return of the religious bodies or denominations of Christians, who would be entitled to receive a portion of the proceeds of the reserved lands. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 9 April 1840. n.p., 1840.
12 [2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 219, 1840). OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Secretary.
Copies or extracts of despatches from the Colonial Secretary and Sir G. Arthur; and return respecting the Clergy Reserves in Lower Canada. Ordered to be printed 23 July and 26th August 1839. n. p. [1839]
45 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 191, 1839). OTAR

Great Britain. Lord Chief Justice.
Clergy Reserves (Canada) Act. Opinions of the judges on the questions propounded to them on the 13th of April last. Ordered to be printed 4th May 1840. n.p., 1840.
2 [2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 109, 1840). OTAR
OOP

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copies of three despatches relative to the endowment of certain rectories in this Province, and on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 37-48. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* D, 1839). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copies or extracts of despatches respecting the Clergy Reserves 1791-1796. Ordered to be printed 10th April 1840. n. p. [1840?]
11 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 124, 1840). OTAR

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Despatch on the subject of Clergy Reserves. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836]
pp. 32-33. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* E, 1835/6, 1836).
OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Despatches relating to grants, etc. to religious denominations. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
pp. 6-12. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 97, 1836).
OLU
Contains a list of Protestant Clergy in Upper Canada with their station, appointment and salary.

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Return of the names and rank of persons in Holy Orders in Upper Canada who received salaries in 1832 granted to them by government previously to the Appropriation Act in 1832, and of those who received salaries in the course of the last year, specifying the amount of salaries; also the amount of salaries granted to any person in Holy Orders, as such by any permanent Act of the Provincial Legislature so far as the same is known. Ordered to be printed 23rd March 1838. n.p. [1838?]
3 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 111, 1838). OTAR
Upper Canada pp. 2-3.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Return of the number of persons on the establishment of the Church of England, and other religious denominations, maintained by grant of public money, in each of the colonies. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 25 February 1839. n.p., 1839.
25 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 55, 1839). OOP

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Despatch and correspondence on clergy in North America 1834. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
7 [i.e. 8] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 68, 1835). OLU
Contains a list of ministers, where stationed in Upper Canada, date of appointment and salary p. 4.

Hamilton, A.
Copy of a memorandum transmitted to Viscount Goderich by the Rev. A. Hamilton, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, dated 16th May 1827, with tables, in reference to the state of the church in the North American colonies, in the year 1824. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 22 May 1827. n.p., 1827.
5 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 377, 1827). OOP

Morris, William.
Reply of William Morris, member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada to six letters addressed to him by John Strachan. Toronto: Printed at the Scotsman Office, 1838.
54 p. OTL

Pringle, J. William.
Copy of a letter from Captain Pringle to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 9th May 1840, relative to extent and value of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed 1 June 1840. n.p., 1840.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 337, 1840). OOP

Rolph, John, 1793-1870.
Speeches of John Rolph and Christop'r A. Hagerman, on the bill for appropriating the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to the purpose of general education, 1st Session, 13th Parliament. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1837
31 p. OLU

Strachan, John, 1778-1867.
Copy of a letter addressed to R. J. Wilmot Horton by the Rev. Dr. Strachan, dated 16 May 1827, respecting the state of the church in that Province. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 22 May 1827. n.p., 1827.
5 [3] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 378, 1827). OOP

Strachan, John, 1778-1867.
A speech of the Venerable John Strachan in the Legislative Council, Thursday sixth March 1828; on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. Published by request. York, U. C.: Printed by Robert Stanton [1828?]
iv, 43 p. OLU OTAR

Upper Canada.
Copies or extracts of correspondence respecting the Clergy Reserves in Canada: 1819 to 1840. Ordered to be printed 2d April 1840. n.p., 1840.
2 v. (Gt. Brit Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* 83-83.2, 1840). OTAR
Contents: Par. 1, Correspondence; Part 2, Extracts of the Journals of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada respecting Clergy Reserves (1819-1840).

Special Publications (*continued*):

Part 2, p. 113 contains a note: "The Journals of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada for the year 1840 have not been received by the Colonial Department" hence the date of inclusion is only to 1839.

Upper Canada.
Distribution of government appropriation to Roman Catholic clergy, etc. Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
15 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1836). OLU
This Appendix is unnumbered but it was bound between nos. 19 and 22. The index listed it as no. 20.

Upper Canada. Attorney General's Office.
[Appointment of Commissioners to evaluate Clergy Reserve Lands] n.p. [1825]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825. OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Proceedings had by the House of Assembly during the 2nd Session 12th Provincial Parliament on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed. Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer, 1836.
27 p. OOA

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Copies of all acts passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, recognizing any of the various denominations of Christians existing in the Province. Ordered to be printed 10th April 1840. n.p. [1840?]
11 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons, *Papers* no. 94, 1840).OOA OTAR

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof; together with a despatch from the Governor General of Canada, dated 22nd January 1840. Ordered to be printed 23d March 1840. n.p. [1840?]
15 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* nos. 70 and 148, 1840). OTAR

Upper Canada. Legislative Council.
Message from Legislative Council with certain resolutions on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 27, 1835). OLU

Upper Canada. Legislative Council.
Message with certain resolutions on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. [Toronto: 1835]
22 p. OOA

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Copies or extracts of any despatches from the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada on the subject of the creation of rectories in that Province. Ordered to be printed 26th March 1839. n.p. [1839]
72 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 48, 1839). OTAR

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Copies or extracts of the correspondence between the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the creation of rectories in the Province, by Sir John Colborne. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed, 27 March 1839. n.p. [1839]
72 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 14, 1839). OTAR
pp. 5-70 missing from the copy examined.

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Returns respecting the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada. Ordered to be printed 5th March 1839. n. p. [1839]
14 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 29, 1839). OTAR

Commissioner for the Sale and Management of Crown Lands and Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods and Forests

On July 17, 1827 the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury issued instructions to Peter Robinson[145] appointing him Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands. He was already a member of the Executive Council and a year and one half later was appointed to the Legislative Council.[146]

The Commissioner was required to provide security for Clergy Reserves separate from that of the remainder of his duties. In each case he had to provide sureties of five thousand pounds with an additional five thousand pounds from his own assets.[147] He also was required to establish the following six accounts for receiving and disbursing money:[148] (1) Crown Lands, the net proceeds were to be paid to the Receiver General and were to form part of the casual and territorial revenue; (2) Clergy Reserves, the principal from the sale of these was to go to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury while any interest was to go to the Receiver General; (3) Military Reserves at Toronto; (4) Lands of the Six Nations Indians, money from the sale of numbers three and four was to be put in the public provincial account, which really meant sent to the Receiver General; (5) Lands of sundry tribes of Indians, the money from the sale of these lands was to be paid to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; (6) Duties on timber under the head of *Woods and Forests*, were to be sent to the Receiver General to form part of the casual and territorial revenue.

The Commissioner also was required[149] to present an annual report of progress to the Lieutenant Governor as well as to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. Notice of property for sale was to be published in the *York gazette* (The *York Gazette* should read *Upper Canada gazette* since the former had ceased to be published in 1816) as well as any other newspaper which might be circulating in the Province, showing the time and lots to be sold.

In 1837 "An Act to provide for the disposal of Public Lands in this Province and for other purchases therein mentioned" had Royal Assent proclaimed on May 17, 1838.[150] Under this Act the Lieutenant Governor, with the consent of the Executive Council could appoint in each District resident agents of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the sale of public lands. The Commissioner of Crown Lands was to furnish the District Agent with correct lists and maps of the lands for sale in his District. The District Agent was to collect the money from the sale of land which he must hand over to the Commissioner. When the land was completely paid for the purchaser would receive a free grant of the same by His Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province.

The Commissioner was instructed to erect a grist-mill and a saw-mill in each township where it was necessary to have one. The Commissioner was required to give an account of sales to the Receiver General every three months. He also was required to present an annual report to the Lieutenant Governor. A list of the names of the District Agents and their residence was to be published in the *Upper Canada gazette* and in one newspaper in the District. This Act was to be in force for two years. On May 11, 1839 a further Act[151] amended the above Act to extend the time of the Act for a further period of five years.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in a separate Commission, also issued on July 17, 1827 appointed Peter Robinson, Surveyor General of His Majesty's

Woods and Forests in the Province of Upper Canada,[152] to do a survey of the woods and forests; ascertain in what Districts there might be considerable growth of masting or other timber suitable for the use of His Majesty's navy. He also was required to make an annual report of such survey to both the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and the Lieutenant Governor. Public notices were to appear in the *York gazette (Upper Canada gazette)* and one newspaper for licenses for cutting timber. This requirement was to be upon the advice of the Lieutenant Governor. An annual report on the number of licenses granted and the quantity of timber cut was to be made to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. A copy of his contingent account was to be presented to the Lieutenant Governor.

A number of reports, issued by the Commissioner of Crown Lands were printed in the *Appendix* to the *Journal* of the House of Assembly. Many more reports were issued by various departments of the Imperial House of Commons as *Papers* due to the fact that the Commissioner of Crown Lands was required to present an annual report to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. All reports in this section are arranged in alphabetical order under the name of the department. Further reports for the years 1831, 1832, and 1839 will be found under "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Special Publications

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
I. Copies of the regulations lately adopted in the Canadas for granting waste lands in these provinces. II. Respecting the Clergy Reserved lands in Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 9 April 1827. n.p., 1827.
7[1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 254, 1827) OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Copy of the conditions under which lands are granted in the British North American colonies, and in the colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 4 May 1830. n.p., 1830.
5 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 51, 1830). OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Returns of sales of land in Upper and Lower Canada; and of grants or appropriations of Crown Lands without purchase from 31 December 1823 to 1 January 1834. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 14 August 1834. n. p. [1834?]
3 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 615, 1834). OTAR

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Returns: Sales of land in Upper and Lower Canada; Receipt and expenditure of the land and timber funds in Upper and Lower Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 27 March 1835. n. p. [1835?]
23 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 92, 1835). OTAR
These returns were submitted by officials in Upper and Lower Canada.

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Upper Canada. Orders in Council etc. respecting the sale of lands in Upper Canada (Mr. Hume). Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 3 May, 1837. n. p. [1837?]
121 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 269, 1837). OLU

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Return showing the total quantity of Crown land, etc. which has been sold in each of the colonies of Great Britain since 1st January 1831, etc. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 18 July 1840. n. p., 1840.
6 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 510, 1840). OOP

Special Publications *(continued)*:

Great Britain. Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.
Instructions to Peter Robinson, commissioner for the sale and management of Crown lands in the Province of Upper Canada. [York, U. C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the House of Assembly, 1829]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL

——— ———— pp. 163-166. (Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. Report on the public departments. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates. 1840]). OLU OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Orders in Council and returns respecting the sale of lands in Upper Canada. Ordered to be printed 15th July 1837. n. p. [1837?]
121 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 244, 1837). OTAR

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch relating to the appropriation of the revenue by the Provincial Parliament arising from the sale of land and timber within this Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 38-39. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* Q, (1837/8). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch on the subject of a bill passed by the two Houses in 1837, for disposing of the public lands in this Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
p. 9 (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* E. 1839). OTL

Richards, John.
Copy of Report to the Colonial Secretary, respecting the waste lands in Canada, and emigration. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 30 March 1832. n. p. [1832?]
26 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 334, 1832). OTAR

Upper Canada. Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown and Clergy Lands.
Returns. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 440-450. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands.
Receipts and payments from Crown lands. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
6 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 10, 1835). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioner for the sale and management of the Crown Lands Office.
Detailed accounts of timber cut on the waste lands of the Crown. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 132-141. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/34). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioner for the sale and management of the Crown Lands Office.
General statement shewing the total number of acres set apart for the clergy in the Province of Upper Canada and their application to the 23rd day of November, 1836. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 13, 1836/7). OLU

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Crown Lands Office.
[List of lots of land to which claims will be forfeited if not asserted or settlement duties not performed. Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
35 p.
OOA
Defective copy. Some pages torn.

Upper Canada. Crown Lands Office.
Timber dues collected on the Ottawa and other rivers in the Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 431-438. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

Office of the Secretary of the Clergy Corporation

This office was established by the Executive Council of Upper Canada on October 20, 1818 and made patent under the Great Seal of Upper Canada on April 30, 1819. The Corporation still existed on November 19, 1839 although the government had suspended its operation earlier. The duties of this office were as follows: (1) Collect the rents on the Clergy Reserves; (2) Report on all petitions respecting the purchase of the Clergy Reserves; (3) Settle disputes; (4) Answer all inquiries respecting the Clergy Reserves; (5) Pay all money collected to the Receiver General; (6) Give security of two thousand pounds; (7) Submit a list of leasees of Clergy Reserves, with the lot number of rent paid, every six months to the Inspector General with a copy to the Lieutenant Governor.[153]

The Commission on the Public Departments of 1839 published a statement of the amount in arrears for rents of the Clergy Reserves, the different lots and the amount for which each individual was in arrears.[154] A further statement showed the amount due on leased Clergy Reserves.[155]

No separately printed reports were issued by this Corporation. However, the twenty-seven page report published by the Commission does show, perhaps, how inactive the Secretary had been in collecting the rents.

Chief Agent for Emigration

In the Speech from the Throne read in the House of Assembly on February 5, 1818[156] the Lieutenant Governor remarked that migration from the United Kingdom was expected to have benefits for Upper Canada and that consideration should be given to paying the expense of the location of land which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent had bestowed upon the Emigrant.

On February 22, 1830 the Agent for emigrants of color petitioned the Lieutenant Governor to allow colored persons from the United States to purchase ten thousand acres of unsurveyed Clergy Reserves in the county of Lincoln in the Gore District. The Lieutenant Governor replied that vacant surveyed Crown lands were open for purchase by anyone, under the terms laid down by the Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands.[157]

In his speech on January 28, 1832 on closing the second Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament the Lieutenant Governor persuaded the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to use their influence in their respective counties to organize societies for the purpose of providing information to emigrants. This information on settling and finding employment was to be available at the ports where emigrants would disembark.[158] Three years later in his closing speech at the first Session of the twelfth Provincial Parliament the Lieutenant Governor asked the members of both Houses to be prepared to receive emigrants from the "Parent State".[159]

At the opening of the next Session, in 1836, the Lieutenant Governor in his Speech from the Throne stated that "emigration was down, that highways must be improved, education must be easily available. Only then will you attract persons of wealth, intelligence, and industry."[160] No laws were passed by the Provincial Parliament concerning immigrants. (It is to be noted that the term "emigrant" was always used, thus inferring that all transactions were originating outside of Upper Canada, which indeed they were).

In 1833 the Office of the Chief Agent for Emigration was established in Toronto. His duties were: (1) Corresponding with agents; (2) Examining and paying accounts of agents; (3) Affording information to emigrants relative to the periods fixed for the sale of government lands and the condition on which it could be obtained; (4) Direct emigrants, in want of work, to places where they may find it; (5) Grant free passages and medical attendance and comforts to such indigent emigrants as may require such aid; (6) Afford relief to the commuted pensioners throughout the Province who need assistance.[161] A further duty was to keep the accounts of the persons authorized to distribute the bounty of the British Government to distressed commuted pensioners.[162]

A number of reports on emigrants were issued, chiefly by the Colonial Department of the Imperial government. However, reports are to be found in "Sundry reports" printed by the House of Commons for the years 1830, 1832, 1833 and 1835. All reports listed below have been arranged in chronological order.

Special Publications

Fothergill, Charles.
A sketch of the present state of Canada, drawn up expressly for this work. n. p., 1822.
pp. [42]-64. OTAR
This would appear to be part of a series on emigration.

Upper Canada.
Two petitions for private naturalization bills, from certain inhabitants of the Johnstown and Eastern Districts. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* D, 1826/7). OTL

Cockburn, Francis.
Return to an address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 4th March 1828: — for Copy of the report, laid before the Colonial Department by Lieut. Colonel Cockburn, on the subject of emigration; together with the instructions received from that Department on 26 January 1827. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 10 March 1828. n. p., 1828.
18 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 109, 1828). OOP

—— ——— Appendix. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 17 March 1828. n.p., 1828.
99 [1] p. maps. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 148, 1828). OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Return to an address to His Majesty, dated 1 August 1832; — for copy of any acts passed by the colonies in British North America, and which have received His Majesty's sanction, by which a tax is to be levied on emigrants arriving from the United Kingdom: — Also, Copy of circular from the Colonial Office, recommending the same. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 11 August 1832. n. p., 1832.
10 [2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 730, 1832). OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Copies or extracts of the correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department and the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of the British

Special Publications (*continued*):

Colonies in British North America and Australia, since the last return, in so far as it relates to emigration. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 1 April 1833. n. p. [1833]
56 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 141, 1833). OOP

Upper Canada. Emigrant Office.
Emigration accounts. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
20 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 45, 1835). OLU
Education reports also were numbered *Appendix* 45.
Contains reports for the years: 1831, 1831/2, 1832/3, 1833, and 1834.

Upper Canada. Agent for Emigration.
Copy of the annual report from the Agent for Emigration in Canada for 1836. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 21 March 1837. n. p. [1837]
28 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 132, 1837). OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Annual report from the Agent for Emigration in Canada for 1837; and correspondence with the Governors of the Australian colonies respecting emigration. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 14 May 1838. n.p. [1838]
63 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 339, 1837/8). OOP

Great Britain. Agent General for Emigration.
Reports from the Agent General for Emigration and the Agent for Emigration in Canada; and also correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governors of the Australian colonies respecting emigration. Ordered to be printed 19th August 1839. n. p. [1839?]
88 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 255, 1839). OTAR

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Copy of the address of the Upper Canada House of Assembly, imploring Her Majesty's government to promote emigration to Canada; and also, copy of the petition of the Canada Company that the £60,000 due from them to the government may be employed for the furtherance of emigration to Canada. Ordered to be printed 14th May 1840. n. p. [1840?]
5 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 127, 1840). OTAR

School Lands

On June 18, 1798 the President informed both Houses of the Provincial Parliament that His Majesty was pleased "to direct the government of this Province to appropriate a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown as a fund for the establishment and support of a respectable Grammar School in each District and also of a College or University for the instruction of youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge".[163] The amount of land to be granted was to be decided by the President in consultation with the Executive Council, Judges and Law Officers of the Crown.

Eighteen years later, on March 22, 1816[164] a joint address of both Houses of the Provincial Parliament was presented to the Lieutenant Governor in which they requested that an appropriation of a portion of the waste land of the Crown be used to encourage the establishment of common schools.

The problem of school lands still had not been resolved by 1831. On December 21 seven resolutions were submitted to the Assembly, based on documents which were printed in the *Appendix* to the *Journal* for that year, by a Committee relative to the School Lands Reservation, for adoption by the Assembly. They reiterated the statement of 1798 and stated that not even "one Free Grammar School had been endowed from the lands" nor had any Seminary been established. They further stated that the: public schools were not able to give adequate instruction; school lands should be used for the purpose intended; money arising from school lands should be paid immediately to the Receiver General and funds placed at the disposal of the Legislature, where they would be open for public inspection; and an address should be presented to His Majesty, asking for the school lands to be used as intended by King George the third. On November 9, 1832 the King's reply was received. It stated that sums arising from the sale of school lands not already sold "will be paid into the hands of the Receiver General, to be applied in the promotion of Education in such manner as the Legislature may direct."[166]

A year later, in his Speech from the Throne the Lieutenant Governor stated "The important subject of public Education which has on several Sessions occupied much of your attention, demands your early notice and consideration particularly the questions which relate to the revision of the system of Township Schools — the application of the proceeds of sales of School Lands for the support of superior District Schools and the requisite extension of the Royal Charter under which the University is at present established."[167]

In their reply the Assembly stated that "the important subject of public education . . . shall not fail to receive our early and most anxious consideration, particularly the means by which, an improved system of Township School Education may be best promoted; and also the application of sales of School Land."[168]

On November 30, 1833 the Assembly passed eight resolutions dealing with education. It was pointed out that the whole reservation of school lands, which amounted to 740,275 acres, had already been divided as follows:

To individuals	170,719 acres
University of King's College	225,944
Upper Canada College	66,000
Surveyors for surveying	19,282
Remaining applicable to the support of Grammar Schools	258,330
Total	740,275

On January 26, 1835 the Lieutenant Governor suggested that a Commission be established to carry into effect the measures which the Legislature had put forward with regard to the distribution of the proceeds from the sale of school lands.[170] That same day the Assembly requested a complete statement of all lots, tracts, parcels or blocks of land set aside for school teacher, master, school house in the several townships not made in the reservation of 1797 [sic][171] The following day the Lieutenant Governor reported that he had not received any report on the request of the Assembly.[172] By March 12 the Lieutenant Governor sent the documents relating to land for schools and school masters to the House of Assembly.[173]

On March 19, 1835 the Assembly received a reply to their address of December 4, 1833 to the King[174] in which it was stated that the allotment of land made in 1798 for schools and larger seminaries consisted of twelve townships, that the amount stated by the Assembly was fairly accurate. However, after deductions for Crown and Clergy Reserves there would be 549,207 acres of which 291,944 acres had been assigned to the University and Upper Canada College. Approximately 240,000 acres were estimated to be available for the assistance and endowment of schools. 17,263 acres appeared to be left. These had been specified by the Assembly for the surveyors for surveying such lands. Most of the 240,000 acres were not advantageously situated. The Lieutenant Governor, if the Assembly wished it, could select this number of acres from the settled townships returning to the Crown the undesirable land.

For the next four years the matter of school lands appeared to be dormant. On March 21, 1839 the Assembly requested three hundred copies of the entries in the journals and documents of the first, second and third Sessions of the eleventh Parliament to be printed for the use of its members.[175]

The next year Investigation Committee number two of the Commission to investigate the public departments reported that they had not been able to acquire the information they sought on school lands, so they were unable to make a report to the Assembly at the fifth Session of the thirteenth Parliament.[176]

Six documents were issued, three of which are listed below under special publications and three for the years 1831, 1833, 1835 which will be found under "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Special Publications

Upper Canada.
Account of sales of school lands since the year 1832. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
10 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 21, 1836/7).OLU
A detailed account of the sales from the Inspector General.

Upper Canada.
Documents relative to school lands. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 134-140. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Proceedings had in the Legislature of Upper Canada, during the years 1831-2 and 3 on the subject of the lands set apart by His late Most Gracious Majesty George the third for the purpose of schools; together with sundry despatches and documents relating to the same subject. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto, U.C.: Joseph C. Lawrence, 1839.
41 p. OKQ

Surveyor General's Office

The Constitutional Act of 1791[177] made no provision for a Surveyor General. But in the Instructions issued by the King to Governor Carleton in 1768, on his appointment as Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec (which then included both Lower and Upper Canada) the Governor was to appoint a "skilful person" to make an accurate survey of the Province which was to be used for establishing settlements in the Province.[178]

By 1792 the instructions for the Surveyor General included: surveying the waste lands of the Province; examining the returns of the surveys; locating the lands granted to individuals; and preparing descriptions of the same for the Secretary of the Province to be inserted in the Patent Deeds; searching and certifying to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury all claims to lands by the heirs, devizees, or assignees of the original nominees of the Crown.[179]

The first person to be appointed as Surveyor General in Upper Canada, was on September 23, 1792, just six days after the first Provincial Parliament convened. From 1792 to 1840 six persons were appointed to the office as well as four persons who acted as Surveyor General for brief periods of time, one of whom later was appointed to the position. Only one of the six served on both the Executive and Legislative Councils. He also had been appointed the Commissioner of Crown Lands two years earlier. One served on the Executive Council, while two were members of the Legislative Council.[180]

The first Act to be passed concerning the Surveyor General was "An Act to ascertain and establish on a permanent footing the Boundary Lines of the different Townships of this Province".[181] Under this Act passed on July 5, 1798 provision was made for identifying the boundaries in that stone monuments or monuments of other durable material were to be placed at the corners of each township and concession with lines from the monuments showing the permanent boundary line. Such monuments could only be placed under the inspection and order of the Surveyor General of the Province. Any person defacing, wilfully pulling down or altering the monuments was guilty of felony and put to death without benefit of clergy.

The Surveyor General could carry out the provisions of the Act only after a Magistrate of a District or County, not being part of a District, in Quarter Sessions assembled, had applied to the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that such a survey be made.

Thirty freeholders within a township could apply to the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled to have monuments erected. The Justices must estimate the cost of the same. Each acre within the township was to be assessed equally.

On November 27, 1818 a further Act[182] was passed which confirmed the use and protection of monuments. This Act also set down the qualifications for surveyors which included an examination by the Surveyor General as to their fitness or capacity for the work. All surveyors had to obtain: a licence from and be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor; enter into a bond, with two sufficient sureties of five hundred pounds to His Majesty; and take an oath of allegiance to His Majesty to be administered by the Surveyor General.

On July 12, 1819 in an Act passed relative to the levying and collecting rates and assessments[183] the Surveyor General was required, before July 1, 1820, to provide the Treasurer of each District with a list of the lots in every town, township, or reputed township. The list was to include: the name of the person who had been granted the land by His Majesty; any ungranted land; land reserved as Crown or Clergy Reserves or for any other public purpose. This list was to be provided annually after July 1, 1820. The Surveyor General was to receive twenty shillings for every schedule for each township.

By April 14, 1821 a further "Act to remunerate the Surveyor General for certain services"[184] was passed. Under this Act the Surveyor General was to receive from the Receiver General one hundred and fifty-four pounds, four shillings and two pence local currency for the services listed in the 1819 Act.

At the next Session of Parliament a further Act[185] was passed on January 17, 1822 whereby the Surveyor General was to receive twenty shillings for each original schedule of a township provided after July 1, 1820.

On March 6, 1838 "An Act to authorize the establishment of Boards of Boundary Line Commissioners within the several Districts of this Province"[186] was passed. A Board of three persons, including a licensed surveyor was to be established by the Lieutenant Governor, in each District to be known as the Boundary Commissioners. The Commissioners were given the power and authority to hear and determine all matters of dispute touching any line or lines, boundary or boundaries of any township, concession or lot, and of any part or parts of any lot or lots in their respective districts. The acts, orders, judgments and decrees of the Commissioners, or any two of them, were final except in the case of appeal. All evidence taken before the Commissioners was to be written, read and signed by the person giving evidence. The judgments of the Commissioners could be appealed. The final judgments were to be published in the *Upper Canada gazette*. The Act was to last for four years.

By a further Act[187] passed on February 10, 1840 the provisions regarding boundaries passed in 1798 were binding on the Boundary Commissioners.

Only six reports issued by the Surveyor General were located, three of which were published in the *Appendix* to the *Journal* of the House of Assembly. One report, however, covered a twelve year period. One report for 1832 will be found under "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Special Publications

Upper Canada. Surveyor General's Office.
Documents relating to the agreement between His Majesty's government and the Canada Company. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 64, 1837/7). OLU

Upper Canada. Surveyor General's Office.
Indian lands of the Grand River with survey of Grand River by Thos. Ridout. n.p., 1821.
24 p. OTAR

Upper Canada. Surveyor General's Office.
Information for the use of persons emigrating to Upper Canada; containing an explanation of the various modes of application for land; together, with the different forms of petitions and their progress to grant; with a statement of fees, authorized by ordinance, and accompanied by a lithographic plan, exhibiting the various townships in the Province. York, U. C.: Printed by Robert Stanton [1832]
16 p. OTMCL

Upper Canada. Surveyor General's Office.
Reports. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
45 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 37, 1836/7).OLU
Contents: Report of Lieutenant John Carthew on an Exploring Party; Report of Lieut. Baddeley, with the expedition about to explore the North-West of the Matchedash in the direction of the French River; Report of William Hawkins, employed to explore the country north of the Township of Mara, in the direction of Lake Nipissing.

Upper Canada. Surveyor General's Office.
Schedule of townships surveyed, and of lands located and granted in each township, with the amount of fees charged on each respective grant, during the last twelve years ending on the 31st December, 1828. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 61-136. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU

NOTES

[1] Upper Canada. Inspector General's Office. Public Accounts [1839. Toronto: Printed by W.J. Coates, 1840] pp. 17-18.

[2] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public departments*. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840] pp. iv-xii.

[3] Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal*. June 18, 1798.

[4] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*. June 18, 1798.

[5] 47 George III, 1807, c. 6.

[6] 48 George III, 1808, c. 16.

[7] 56 George III, 1816, c. 36.

[8] ibid. s. 6.

[9] ibid. s. 8.

[10] ibid. s. 9.

[11] ibid. s. 11.

[12] ibid. s. 13.

[13] 59 George III, 1819, c. 4.

[14] ibid. s. 4.

[15] ibid. s. 5.

[16] ibid. s. 6.

[17] ibid. ss. 9, 10.

[18] 60 George III, 1820, c. 7 (when quoted in further acts or cumulations it is designated as 1 George IV, 1820, c. 7).

[19] 4 George IV, 1824, c. 8.

[20] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 35, 1836.

[21] ibid. p. 4.

[22] ibid. p. 22.

[23] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839, p. 857. First report of Select Committee on His Excellency's speech relating to education.

[24] 2 Victoria, 1839, c. 10.

[25] ibid. s. 2.

[26] ibid. s. 3.

[27] ibid. s. 7.

[28] ibid. s. 9.

[29] ibid. s. 10.

[30] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public departments.* [Toronto: W. J. Coates, 1840] pp. 329-380.

[31] 56 George III, 1816, c. 36.

[32] March 15, 1827.

[33] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 16.

[34] 2 Victoria, 1839, c. 10.

[35] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31.

[36] Armstrong, Frederick H. *Handbook of Upper Canadian chronology and territorial legislation.* London, Canada: Lawson Memorial Library, The University of Western Ontario, 1967. pp. 19-20.

[37] 41 George III, 1801, c. 3.

[38] 2 George IV, 1821, c. 10.

[39] 4 George IV, 1823, c. 20.

[40] 10 George IV, 1829, c. 3.

[41] 5 William IV, 1835, c. 9.

[42] ibid. c. 27.

[43] 2 Victoria, 1839, c. 15.

[44] 3 Victoria, 1840, c. 13.

[45] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public departments.* [Toronto: printed by W. J. Coates, 1840] pp. 29-52.

[46] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31.

[47] Armstrong, Frederick H. *Handbook of Upper Canadian chronology and territorial legislation.* London, Canada: Lawson Memorial Library, The University of Western Ontario, 1967. p. 20.

[48] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal,* July 3, 1798.

[49] ibid. July 3, 1801; June 28, 1802 (partially printed); March 4, 1803; February 20, 1804 (partially printed).

[50] ibid. June 2, 1801.

[51] ibid. June 9, 1802.

[52] ibid. January 27, 1803.

[53] ibid. June 9, 1802; February 17, 1804; February 14, 1805; February 14, 1806; February 6, 1810; February 7, 1811; February 7, 1812; February 18, 1814; February 22, 1816; February 9, 1821; November 19, 1823.

[54] 43 George III, 1803, c. 9.

[55] 46 George III, 1806, c. 6.

[56] 48 George III, 1808, c. 8.

[57] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* February 25, 1806; February 18, 1807; March 5, 1808; March 10, 1810; March 4, 1811; March 2, 1812; March 14, 1814; June 25, 1819.

[58] ibid. February 9, 1821.

[59] ibid. March 2, 1820.

[60] ibid. March 12, 1821; December 18, 1821; December 19, 1823.

[61] ibid. March 1, 1805; March 1, 1806; March 9, 1807; March 8, 1808; March 9, 1810; March 11, 1811; March 5, 1812; March 27, 1816; February 18, 1818; July 9, 1819; April 5, 1821; January 16, 1822; March 19, 1823; January 19, 1824. (*Journals* were not available for the years: 1809; 1813; and 1815).

[62] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public departments.* [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840] pp. 32-33.

[63] ibid. pp. 114-115.

[64] 33 George III, 1793, c. 1.

[65] 48 George III, 1808, c. 1.

[66] Armstrong, Frederick H. *Handbook of Upper Canadian chronology and territorial legislation.* London, Canada: Lawson Memorial Library, The University of Western Ontario, 1967. p. 16.

[67] 49 George III, 1809, c. 2.

[68] 51 George III, 1811, c. 7.

[69] 53 George III, 1813, c. 10.

[70] 54 George III, 1814, c. 1.

[71] 56 George III, 1816, c. 31.

[72] 59 George III, 1818, c. 12.

[73] 2 George IV, 1822, c. 3.

[74] 4 George IV, 1823, c. 5.

[75] 1 Victoria, 1838, c. 8.

[76] 2 Victoria, 1839, v. 9.

[77] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public departments.* [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840] p. 251.

[78] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31.

[79] Armstrong, Frederick H. *Handbook of Upper Canadian chronology and territorial legislation.* London, Canada: Lawson Memorial Library, The University of Western Ontario, 1967. p. 22.

[80] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31.

[81] Armstrong, Frederick H. *Handbook of Upper Canadian chronology and territorial legislation.* London, Canada: Lawson Memorial Library, The University of Western Ontario, 1967. p. 23.

[82] 33 George III, 1793, c. 13.

[83] Imperial Act of 14 George III, 1774, c. 88.

[84] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* June 17, 1802.

[85] 42 George III, 1802, c. 3.

[86] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* March 12, 1823.

[87] ibid. March 13, 1823.

[88] 2 George IV, 1821, c. 5.

[89] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* November 28, 1821.

[90] ibid. January 12, 1822.

[91] ibid. January 22, 1823.

[92] ibid. November 22, 1823.

[93] ibid. January 7, 1824.

[94] 4 George IV, 1824, c. 24.

[95] 11 George IV, 1830, c. 19.

[96] ibid. c. 22.

[97] 5 William IV, 1835, c. 31.

[98] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 14.

[99] ibid. s. 3.

[100] ibid. s. 9.

[101] 1 Victoria, 1838, c. 51.

[102] ibid. c. 52.

[103] 2 Victoria, 1839, c. 72.

[104] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public departments.* [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840] p. 15.

[105] ibid. p. vi.

[106] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31.

[107] 37 George III, 1797, c. 14.

[108] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* June 29, 1799.

[109] ibid. March 18, 1825, p. 64.

[110] Imperial Act of 6 George IV, 1825, c. 75.

[111] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* December 9, 1825. p. 28.

[112] ibid. December 20, 1825. p. 39.

[113] ibid. January 16, 1826, p. 81.

[114] ibid. December 12, 1826. p. 10.

[115] ibid. December 22, 1826. pp. 23-25.

[116] ibid. January 12, 1827. p. 48.

[117] ibid. February 13, 1827. p. 86.

[118] Imperial Act of 7 & 8 George IV, 1827, c. 62.

[119] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public departments.* [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840] pp. 312-315.

[120] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* February 28, 1829. p. 44

[121] ibid. February 1, 1830. p. 34.

[122] ibid. February 20, 1830. p. 63.

[123] ibid. February 23, 1830. p. 65.

[124] ibid. January 25, 1832, p. 120.

[125] ibid. November 13, 1832. p. 21.

[126] ibid. December 12, 1833. p. 41.

[127] ibid. February 24, 1834. pp. 126-127.

[128] ibid.

[129] ibid. January 16, 1835, p. 14.

[130] ibid. March 4, 1835, pp. 203-204.

[131] ibid. March 27, 1835. pp. 296-297.

[132] ibid. April 10, 1835. pp. 362-363.

[133] ibid. April 11, 1835. pp. 365-366.

[134] ibid. February 24, 1836, pp. 288-289.

[135] ibid. March 22, 1836, pp. 324-329.

[136] ibid. April 7, 1837. pp. 398-400.

[137] ibid. April 8, 1836. p. 406.

[138] ibid. December 17, 1836. p. 173.

[139] ibid. December 22, 1836, p. 215.

[140] ibid. January 11, 1837. pp. 257-258.

[141] ibid. February 26, 1838, p. 370.

[142] ibid. May 9, 1839. p. 354.

[143] ibid. May 11, 1839. pp. 375-376.

[144] ibid. January 23, 1840. p. 224.

[145] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829, 2 p.

[146] Armstrong, Frederick H. *Handbook of Upper Canadian chronology and territorial legislation.* London, Canada: Lawson Memorial Library, The University of Western Ontario, 1967. p. 19.

[147] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public departments.* [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840] pp. 157-166.

[148] ibid. pp. 157-163.

[149] ibid. pp. 163-166.

[150] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 118. (This Act was reserved and proclaimed only on May 17, 1838).

[151] 2 Victoria, 1839, c. 14.

[152] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public departments.* [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840] pp. 173-176.

[153] ibid. pp. 269-272.

[154] ibid. pp. 273-286.

[155] ibid. pp. 287-300.

[156] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal,* February 5, 1818.

[157] ibid. February 22, 1830. p. 64.

[158] ibid. January 28, 1832. p. 131.

[159] ibid. April 16, 1835. p. 419.

[160] ibid. January 14, 1836. p. 3.

[161] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public departments.* [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840] pp. 322-327.

[162] ibid. p. 23

[163] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal,* June 18, 1798.

[164] ibid. March 22, 1816.

[165] ibid. December 21, 1831. p. 55.

[166] ibid. November 9, 1832. p. 19.

[167] ibid. November 19, 1833, p. 9.

[168] ibid. November 25, 1833. p. 14.

[169] ibid. November 30, 1833. pp. 18-20.

[170] ibid. January 26, 1835. p. 58.

[171] ibid.

[172] ibid. January 27, 1835. p. 69.

[173] ibid. March 12, 1835. p. 231.

[174] ibid. March 19, 1835, p. 260.

[175] ibid. March 21, 1839. p. 72.

[176] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public departments.* [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840] p. 63.

[177] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31.

[178] Ontario. Bureau of Archives. *Fourth report*. Toronto: L. K. Cameron, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1907. p. 43.

[179] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public Departments.* [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840] p. 201.

[180] Armstrong, Frederick H. *Handbook of Upper Canadian chronology and territorial legislation.* London, Canada: Lawson Memorial Library, The University of Western Ontario, 1967. pp. 24-25.

[181] 38 George III, 1798, c. 1.

[182] 59 George III, 1818, c. 14.

[183] 59 George III, 1819, c. 7.

[184] 2 George IV, 1821, c. 21.

[185] 2 George IV, 1822, c. 16.

[186] 1 Victoria, 1838, c. 19.

[187] 3 Victoria, 1840, c. 11.

CHAPTER VI

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Under the terms of the Constitutional Act[1] the Lieutenant Governor together with the Executive Council was to be a court of civil jurisdiction for the hearing and determining appeals. The Act provided for the Legislature to pass acts which would allow further courts to be established. Of the eight acts passed at the first Session of the first Provincial Parliament five were concerned with the Administration of Justice in the Province. Chapters one and eight were dated October 15, 1792. Chapters two, four and six bore no date. However, the House of Assembly stated that all acts were signed by the Lieutenant Governor on October 15, 1792.[2]

The first Act was "An Act to repeal certain parts of the Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America and to introduce English Law as the Rule of Decision in all matters of Controversy, relative to Property and Civil Rights."[3] Real property, contracts and securities already executed were not to be affected by this Act. The laws of England were to be the rule of decision and the rules of evidence were to be regulated by those established in England. Ecclesiastical rights or dues were not affected.

Chapter two was "An Act to establish Trials by Jury."[4] All issues of fact were to be determined by the verdict of twelve jurors conforming to the law and custom of England. The jurors could bring in a special verdict.

Chapter four was "An Act to abolish the Summary Proceedings of the Courts of Common Pleas in Actions under Ten Pounds Sterling."[5] With the introduction of trial by jury it was considered very inconvenient to process debts of under ten pounds in the courts of common pleas. Thus Chapter six was "An Act for the easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts."[6] Under this Act two or more Justices of the Peace, acting under His Majesty's Commission, could hold a court of justice to be called a Court of Request. The Justices, appointed to be Commissioners were: to meet the first and third Saturday in every month within their divisions, to hear, determine and give judgment on what seemed just. After February 1, 1793 any person having a debt or debts owing to him not exceeding forty shillings, Quebec currency, could cause the debtor to be warned or summoned by a writing by a Justice of the Peace to appear in this Court (Court of Request).

The eighth and last Act to be passed was "An Act for building a Gaol and Court House in every District within the Province and for altering the Names of the Districts."[7] As indicated in the Act, a gaol and court house was to be built in every District. Four Districts were to have their name changed as follows:

Lunenburgh	to	Eastern District
Mecklenburgh	to	Midland District
Nassau	to	Home District
Hesse	to	Western District

The Magistrates in Quarter Sessions were to procure different plans and elevations of the gaol and court house and approve of one plan. They also were to contract for the building, giving it to the lowest bidder, provided the security was sufficient. The gaol and court house were to be completed within eighteen months after the contract was let. The Act also designated the place where the buildings would be located as follows:

District	Town	Township
Eastern	New Johnstown	Edwardsburgh
Midland	Kingston	

Home	Newark. This designation was changed by 56 George III, c. 18 to York
Western	Not designated, but to be as near to present court house as convenient

The Sheriff in the District was empowered to appoint a gaoler for the gaol and a keeper of the Court House. The Justices of the Peace were to draw up the rules and regulations, which had to receive the approbation and signature of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. They also were to set the yearly salary of the gaoler.

At the second Session of the first Provincial Parliament two further acts were passed on July 9, 1793. Chapter six was "An Act to fix the times and places of holding the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, within the several Districts of this Province."[8] The actual time and place was designated for the four Districts. The time of holding the Court was the second Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

Chapter eight was "An Act to establish a Court of Probate in this Province, and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof."[9] The Probate Court was established for granting probate of wills and committing letters of administration of persons dying intestate. The Lieutenant Governor was to preside in the said Court to hear, give, order or decree, or pronounce judgment in all questions, causes or suits that might be brought before him. The Lieutenant Governor could appoint an official principal, register [sic] and such officers as might be necessary for the exercise of the jurisdiction of this Court.

The Lieutenant Governor also was authorized to institute by Commission, under the Great Seal of the Province a court in every District to be known as:

Surrogate Court of the Eastern District
Surrogate Court of the Midland District
Surrogate Court of the Home District
Surrogate Court of the Western District

He could appoint: a surrogate to preside as Judge in each of the said Courts; the Register and other necessary officers. Each Court was to have its own seal with the name properly inscribed.

During the third Session of the first Parliament three further acts dealing with the courts were passed, on July 9, 1794. The first was "An Act for the regulation of Juries".[10] This Act laid down how juries were to be selected. Among the list of duties which the clerks of the peace were required to perform was to prepare yearly a list of jurors duly classed and delivered to the sheriffs. The sheriffs were required to keep in a book a list of all persons summoned to serve as jurors. No juror was expected to serve more than once in a year. A panel of not less than thirty-six and not more than forty-eight was to be drawn for each assizes. Twelve names were to be selected from this panel. The Court of King's Bench could order a special jury to be struck for the trial of any issue.

The second Act to be passed was "An Act to establish a Superior Court of Civil and Criminal Juridiction and to regulate the Court of Appeal."[11] By this Act the Court of King's Bench was established as a Court of Record of original juriadiction. It was to possess all the powers and authorities which the laws of England had given to a Superior Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction in that country. A Chief Justice with two Puisne Justices were to preside in this Court which was to be held in the same place as the Lieutenant Governor resided. The sitting of the Court was for four terms a year, Hilary, Easter, Trinity and Michaelmas. The several acts and ordinances of the late Province of Quebec constituting the Courts of Common Pleas were repealed.

The Court of Appeal, established by the Constitutional Act, remained. However, the

Chief Justice of the Province could preside in place of the Lieutenant Governor if necessary. All matters of five hundred pounds or less were to be settled by the Court of Appeal, if the case was appealed. However, if the amount was over five hundred pounds an appeal could be made to His Majesty in Council. A schedule of fees for all persons holding official positions with the Court was appended.

The third Act to be passed was "An Act to establish a Court for the cognizance of Small Causes in each and every District of this Province."[12] This Court was to handle all actions of contract above forty shillings and not exceeding fifteen pounds. It was to be known as the District Court, and was to be presided over by a Judge or Judges, appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of the Province. It also had four terms of sitting, each of which were for one week preceding the Quarter Sessions by two weeks. A schedule of fees for the Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk, Crier and Judge was appended.

As doubts were rising about the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench, on August 10, 1795 "An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to establish a Superior Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and to regulate the Court of Appeal"[13] was passed. Under this Act the Court of King's Bench was to have jurisdiction in actions for goods seized as contraband and process to be had therein, as in similar cases in His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in England. The Act also stipulated that the Court of King's Bench would be held in Newark for two years.

On June 3, 1796 two further acts were passed. Chapter two[14] amended parts of 34 George III, 1794, c. 1, dealing with juries, and c. 2. which dealt with the establishment of the Superior Court of Civil and Criminal Justice. Under this Act the sheriffs and not the clerks of the peace were to establish the panel of names of jurors. The numbers remained the same.

Chapter four[15] amended certain parts of 33 George III, 1793, c. 6 which dealt with the time and place of holding the Courts of General Quarter Sessions. Under the original Act the Court for the Western District was to be held in Detroit. The place now was changed to the parish of Assumption. The Court was to be held as formerly on the second Tuesday of July, October, January and April. However, for the Midland and Eastern districts the time of holding court was changed from the second Tuesday to the fourth Tuesday for the months of January and April.

Over the period of the next twenty-five years various acts affecting the Court of King's Bench were passed,[16] which were repealed in whole or amended by an Act passed on January 17, 1822.[17] While this Act repealed most of the previous acts it repeated many of the clauses found in them. This Act really was an Act to reduce to one Act the requirements found in the previous acts. The schedule of fees contained in the 1794 Act did not appear and it was a requirement of the Judges to establish the fees to be paid to the officers of the Court.

During this same period of time various acts also were passed concerning the District Courts.[18] Thus also on January 17, 1822 "An Act to reduce into one Act the several Laws now in force establishing District Courts, and regulating the practice therof, and also to extend the powers of the said District Courts"[19] was passed. There were some changes in procedure. However, appointments and sittings remained the same. The schedule of fees for each category was enlarged to include payment for a number of items not listed in the 1794 Act. All the previous acts were repealed except those parts which dealt with the Court of Request.

The next year an Act[20] was passed in which a reporter was to be appointed, by the Lieutenant Governor, as an officer of the Court of King's Bench, to keep a record of all decisions of the Court. The Reporter was required to submit his report on the first day of each term for examination by the Judges, all of whom were required to sign it, as the authentic report of all the decisions made in the previous term.

The Act also required that attornies take out annually before the first day of Michaelmas term certificates of having been admitted to practice in this Province as an attorney in the said Court. This certificate from the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas was given upon receipt from the Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada of payment of two guineas. All money paid to the Treasurer must be paid to the Receiver General who would pay the Reporter on warrant from the Lieutenant Governor, and account for the same to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The actual day of sitting of two of the four terms of the Court of King's Bench caused doubts. Thus on January 17, 1825 "An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the commencement of the Terms of Michaelmas in the last year, and of Hilary in this present, and to appoint the periods for holding the several Law Terms"[21] was passed. Under this Act specific dates were given for each term.

Approximately fifteen years earlier on March 12, 1810 "An Act to declare the Common Gaols in the several Districts of this Province to be Houses of Correction for certain purposes"[22] was passed. The gaols were to be houses of correction until such could be built. The persons to be so committed were idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds.

By 1831, it became apparent that the courts were not taking notice of private acts. Thus on March 16 "An Act to prevent a failure of Justice by reason of immaterial variances in certain Law proceedings, and to require all Courts to take judicial notice of private Act of Parliament"[23] was passed. This Act required "That all Acts of the Provincial Parliament" whether public or private were "equally to be taken notice of judicially by all Courts, Judges, Justices and other persons" without being specially pleaded.

While the laws relating to the District Courts had been repealed, amended, consolidated and extended in 1822, it was not until 1833 that the laws regarding the Court of Request received the same critical appraisal.[24] Under this Act two or more Commissioners, replacing the Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor by Commission, were empowered to hold a Court of Request on the first and third Saturday of each month within their respective divisions. The Justices, in Quarter Sessions were to decide the actual divisions. This law was to take effect September 1, 1833. The Commissioners could hear all cases not exceeding ten pounds. The Clerk of the Peace in each District was to transmit to the Office of the Lieutenant Governor a list of the divisions within his District. This Court could not hold pleas for gambling debts, liquors drank at a tavern or titles to real estate. This Act was to be extended to any new District which might be created. The first duty of the Justices of the Peace in a new District was to divide the District into divisions.

The Commissioners could appoint a clerk who was required to enter and preserve all proceedings of the Court. The clerk also was required to give security of one hundred pounds. The Commissioners could also appoint a bailiff who, like the clerk must give security of one hundred pounds.

All fines collected by the Commissioners were to be handed over to the Overseers of Highways in the Division where the fine was collected, to be used for highways. A schedule of fees for the Commissioners, clerks and bailiffs was appended.

On March 4, 1837 three acts were passed. The first was "An Act to establish a Court of Chancery in this Province."[25] In this Court the Lieutenant Governor was to be the Chancellor. The judicial powers, both legal and equitable were to be exercised by a Judge, appointed by His Majesty under the Great Seal of the Province, who was to be known as "the Vice Chancellor of Upper Canada". This Court was to be held at the seat of government in this Province or in such other place to be appointed by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor. The Court was to have the same jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England and possess the same power and authority as were possessed by the

Court of Chancery, by the laws of England. The Court was to have jurisdiction in: all cases of fraud; all matters relating to trusts; all matters relating to mortgages; dower; all matters relating to infants; ideots [sic] and lunatics and their estates, except where special provision had been made; all matters relating to awards, etc. The Court could: prevent suits of law conscience; decree letters patent, repeal patents erroneously issued, etc.

The Vice-Chancellor had the full power and authority to: declare the form of process; define the practice and proceedings to be observed; regulate the amount of fees and disbursements to be taxed to parties and to the officers of the Court. The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint one Register, two Masters, one Accountant and a Serjeant-at-Arms.

The Common Gaols were to be under this Court. All sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, gaolers, constables and other peace officers were to aid, assist and obey the Court when required to do so by the Vice-Chancellor. Appeals went from this Court to the Lieutenant Governor in Council and thence to the King in Council in England as were the judgments of the Court of King's Bench.

The Vice-Chancellor could be removed from office by a joint address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly requesting the same. The Vice-Chancellor could appeal the decision to His Majesty in His Privy Council. All barristers and attornies admitted to practice in the courts of common law in the Province were to be permitted full power and authority to practice in the Court of Chancery as counsel or solicitor respectively.

The second act to be passed the same day was "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Court of Request."[26] This Act provided for persons, having a demand not exceeding ten pounds to be able to summon a debtor from any part of the District to the Division where the debt was contracted. There had been doubts about the magistrates varying or changing the divisions of the several Courts of Request within their District. This Act made it lawful for the magistrates to make such changes. They were, however, to declare the respective divisions at their Quarter Sessions. Each division was to be numbered, described in a book which was to be kept by the Clerk of the Peace. Periodically the Clerk of the Peace was to transmit a copy of such book to the Office of the Lieutenant Governor. Commissioners, who initially were appointed under 3 William IV, c. 1 could appoint a clerk, who would issue all summons, subpoenas, executions and receive from the bailiffs all moneys collected under this Act. They were also to appoint the bailiffs.

In the *Report on the public departments*, the thirteen Districts had 173 division Courts of Request with 1,068 Commissioners. The number of summons issued greatly out numbered the number of judgments issued.[27]

The third Act to be passed in 1837 was "An Act to authorize the erection, and provide for the maintenance of a House of Industry in the several Districts in this Province."[28] Under this Act all rateable property in the District was to be taxed in the same way for this purpose as it was for the purpose of erecting the gaols and court houses. The Justices of the Peace were to publish in one or more newspapers of the District what the rate would be. If no newspaper existed in the District then they were to post the rate on the Court House door. The Justices of the Peace also were to appoint five inspectors who would be responsible for the inspection and governing of the House. The Inspectors were to: meet once a month; make rules and regulations for governing the House; keep an account of the charges of erecting, keeping, upholding and maintaining such a House together with an account of all materials found and furnished, together with the names of the persons received into such House, as well as those discharged and also of the earnings. One copy of the report was to be presented annually to the Justices of the Peace in each District, and one copy was to go to each branch of the Legislature.

By 1838 it was found that the gaols which had been built in the Province, over thirty years earlier, were insufficient in accommodation and other requisites. Thus on January 12, 1838 "An Act to regulate the future erection of Gaols in this Province"[29] was passed. By virtue of this Act the Lieutenant Governor was to appoint three Commissioners, who together with the Chief Justice of the Province, the Vice-Chancellor, the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and the Sheriffs of the several Districts would compose a Board of Commissioners.

The Commissioners had to approve plans for any future gaols. Any contracts entered into by the Justices or other persons, but had not been completed, immediately were to be suspended and handed over to the Board of Commissioners with the plans and specifications. Arbitrators, five in number were to be appointed to determine the amount of damages suffered by the contractors required to suspend operations. The decision of the Arbitrators could be set aside by the Court of King's Bench. Awards were to be paid out of the funds of the District in which the gaol was to have been built.

The Commissioners were to make the rules and regulations for the government of the gaols, which included diet, clothing, bedding, medical attendance, religious instruction, conduct of prisoners, punishment, etc. These rules had to be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before each House of the Legislature at their next Session and could not take effect until the termination of that Session. The Commissioners also were to present an annual report to both branches of the Legislature.

Obviously little or no action had been taken on the above Act, since the Commission to investigate the public departments appointed in 1839, made the following recommendations: The Executive Council should be authorized by the Legislature to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners to prosecute a system of local investigations of every gaol now in use; to examine the keeper of each gaol and from information received to draw up a correct report of the plan, size, situation and construction of the gaol building; the cells used for the confinement of criminals; the accommodation for debtors; the house observed; the system of internal discipline; the allowance of food, bedding, and other necessities; salaries; and generally everything relating to the moral and physical condition of the inmates. The report was to be submitted to the Commissioners appointed under the above Act.[30]

The Office of the Sheriff was also investigated by the Commission. While the duties of this officer were to collect fines; be entrusted with the charge of prisoners; appoint gaolers; superintend gaols, the chief responsibility was the care and custody of debtors and the seizure and sale of estates, real and personal. Since the sheriff handled large sums of money, he must own real estate to the value of seven hundred and fifty pounds above incumbrances (3 William IV, 1833, c. 9, s. 8). In addition he must give security to the government of the following amounts which varied from District to District: Home, Niagara, Gore, London, Newcastle. Midland, Johnstown, Eastern and any new District, the amount was one thousand pounds; Western, Bathurst and Ottawa five hundred pounds. These sureties had to be approved by the majority of the Justices of the Peace at a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District. All sureties had to be renewed every four years.[31]

The sheriff was required to hand over promptly to the Receiver General all money collected by him (7 William IV, 1837, c. 10, s. 12). The Commission found that this requirement was not being carried out and that indeed the Receiver General had received very little money from the sheriffs. The Commission recommended that the Inspector General should carry out a check on the activities of the sheriffs.[32]

One other officer investigated was the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas. The rules regulating his duties were laid down by the Court of Queen's Bench. As the keeper of the records the Clerk had no real protection for them from fire and accidents. The Commission recommended that better accommodation be provided for keeping these very important records.[33]

Three reports on the gaols were issued between 1836 and 1840. These are listed below in chronological order under serials. A number of reports were issued by the various branches of the Administration of Justice. These are listed below. Other reports will be found under "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing". Such reports include: Administration of Justice, 1829, 1830, 1834; Court martial pay list, 1831; House of Industry, 1839; King's Bench reports funds for printing, 1832; Sheriffs, 1834, 1839.

Serials

Upper Canada. Sheriff.
Gaol reports for the last four years. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
8 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 117, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Sheriff.
Gaol reports. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 11, 1836/7).OLU
Reports of Grand Juries of the Midland, Johnstown, Eastern and Bathurst Districts included.

Upper Canada. Commissioner of Gaols.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 320-325. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40).
OLU

Special Publications

Bytown. Magistrates.
Letter from magistrates to Mr. Secretary Joseph on the subject of the Bytown riots. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
6 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 52, 1836/7) OLU

Keele, William Conway, 1798-1872 (comp.).
A brief view of the township laws up to the present time; with a treatise on the law and office of constable, the law relative to landlord and tenant, distress from rent, inn-keepers, etc. Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1835.
iv, 151 p. OLU

Keele, William Conway 1798-1872 (comp.).
The provincial justice, or magistrate's manual, being a complete digest of the criminal law, and a compendious and general view of the provincial law, with practical forms, for the use of the magistracy of Upper Canada. Compiled and inscribed by permission, to His Majesty's Attorney General, by W. C. Keele. Toronto: Printed and published at the U.C. Gazette Office, 1835.
vii, 488 p. OLU

—— ——— Appendix.
(various pagings)

Robinson, John Beverley, 1791-1863.
Charge of the Honorable John B. Robinson to the Grand Jury at Toronto, (Thursday, 8th March, 1838) on opening the Court appointed by special commission to try prisoners in custody on charges of treason. Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838.
21 p. OTAR

Robinson, John Beverley, 1791-1863.
Speech in Committee of the Bill for conferring civil rights on certain inhabitants of this Province. n.p., 1826.
56 p. OKQ OTAR

Special Publications (*continued*):

Robinson, John Beverley, 1791-1863.
Upper Canada Statute 3d Wm. IV, chap. 4 relating to capital offences; with an exposition of the provisions, in a charge of Chief Justice Robinson, to the Grand Jury of the Home District; April, 1833. [York, Upper Canada: Printed by Robert Stanton, 1838?]
39 p. OTAR

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.
Return of judgments entered in the Court of King's Bench of Upper Canada from 1st January to 31st December, 1831. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 28-37. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU

Upper Canada. Chief Justice.
Letter from the Honourable Chief Justice to the Clerk of the House [Legislative Council. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1840]
p. 5 (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* B, 1839/40). OTL
Letter from John B. Robinson, giving poor health as a reason for his absence from the Legislative Council.

Upper Canada. Court of Chancery. Register Office.
Return of suits. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 524-525. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL

Upper Canada. Court of Requests.
Return of causes tried in the Court of Requests. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 37-84. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU

Upper Canada. Court rules.
Easter term, 11th Geo. IV. It is ordered by the Court, that from and after this present Term of Easter . . . the fees herein-after expressed shall and may be taken, and be allowed to be taken by any counsel, attorney, clerk of the crown, sheriff, clerk of assize, and marshall, constable, crier, and jurors, for the services respectively rendered by them. [Toronto: R. Stanton, 1830]
16 p. OOA

Upper Canada. Courts.
Pay list of the expenses attending the assembling and holding of two Militia General Courts Martial, at the Village of Amherst in the Newcastle District. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 [1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 20, 1836/7). OLU

Upper Canada. Home District. Grand Jury.
Representation of the Grand Jury of the Home District on the subject of an asylum. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 115-116. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU

Upper Canada. Home District. Grand Jury.
Statement of Grand Jury, Home District, with charge of Judge. [Escape of prisoners. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 92, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Midland District. Justices of the Peace.
Petition on the subject of insane persons. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 6, 1835). OLU

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Western District. Magistrates.
Letters from several magistrates of the Western District to the Treasurer. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
p. 190. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU
These letters were with reference to 4 George IV, c. 9 in which the Treasurer of the District was to pay certain money to the magistrates for highways.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY

During the second Session of the eleventh Provincial Parliament an Act[34] was passed on January 12, 1832 to obtain plans and estimates for the erection of a penitentiary in the Province. One hundred pounds was granted Commissioners to obtain information and report their findings. Their report, which was presented to the third Session of the eleventh Parliament was published.[35] At the next Session, on March 6, 1834 "An Act to provide for the Maintenance and Government of a Provincial Penitentiary, erected near Kingston in the Midland District"[36] was passed.

The Penitentiary was to be under the direction of a board of five inspectors to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. The Board was to choose one of its members to serve as President. They were to make all necessary rules and regulations respecting the discipline and policing of the Penitentiary. The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint the Warden, Chaplain, Physician, and deputy Warden while the Board would appoint not more than twenty keepers and the necessary number of clerks.

The Board was required to meet every two months at the Penitentiary. They also were required to keep regular minutes of meetings and proceedings, and to present an annual report to the Legislature before November 1 each year. The report was to contain a statement on: the state and condition of the Penitentiary; the prisoners; the moneys expended and received and generally their proceedings. The first report was issued for the year 1835. These reports were published in the *Appendix* to the *Journal* of the House of Assembly, and are listed below in chronological order under serials.

The warden was required to close his accounts on the first day of October each year and on or before the first day of November render to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the Legislature, a full and true account of all moneys received and expended by him, with the accompanying vouchers. No copy of any of these reports were located.

Several further commissions were established; one to superintend the erection of the Penitentiary and another to consider the removal of the Penitentiary from Kingston to Marmora. The reports of the Commissioners were published in the *Appendix* to the *Journal* of the House of Assembly. They are listed by author under special publications. In addition to the reports listed below other reports on the Provincial Penitentiary were printed in "Sundry reports" for the years 1831, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836 and 1839. These will be found in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Serials

Upper Canada. Commissioners on Penitentiaries.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 26-41. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners on the Provincial Penitentiary.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
10 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 20, 1835). OLU

Upper Canada. Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.
Report, 1835. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
23 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 19, 1836). OLU

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Board of Inspectors of Penitentiaries.
Report, 1836. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
26 [1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 10, 1836/7). OLU

Upper Canada. Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.
Report, 1837. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 186-211. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8).OLU

Upper Canada. Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.
Report for 1838. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 203-235. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.
Report, 1839. Printed by order of the House of Assembly 8th February, 1839. [Toronto: W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 57-92. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU

Upper Canada. Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.
Annual report [1839/40. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Kingston: George Desbarats & Thos. Cary, 1842]
[31] p. (Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1 (M.), 1841). OLU

Special Publications

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Despatch on the subject of prison discipline. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836]
pp. 33-37. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* F, 1835/6).OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of a Provincial Penitentiary.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 101-105. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioners on the removal of the Penitentiary from Kingston to Marmora.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 236-256. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners on the subject of prisons, penitentiaries, etc.
Report. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
28 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 71, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1836-1838 (Head).
Message from His Excellency with despatch on the subject of prison discipline. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
24 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 44, 1836). OLU

ASSESSOR, CLERK OF THE PEACE, COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT TREASURER

On July 7, 1793 "An Act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers within this Province"[37] was passed. Under this Act annual town meetings were to be held. For 1793 a day was to be fixed by two Justices of the Peace. Hereafter the meeting was to be held the first Monday in the month of March. The Inhabitant Householders were to choose a town clerk whose duty it was to make a complete list of every male and female inhabitant within his jurisdiction. This list was to be given to the Justices of the Peace to be submitted to the General Quarter Session. The Clerk also was to keep a list which would be passed on to his successor.

The Inhabitant Householders were to choose two persons to serve as Assessors, who would assess all rates and taxes imposed by any Act of the Legislature. They also were to choose one person to be a Collector, who should demand and receive from the Inhabitant Householders all moneys due and payable.

On the same day "An Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Assessments and Rates, in every District within this Province, and to provide for the payment of Wages to the Members of the House of Assembly"[illegible] was passed. Under this Act eight different classes of households were established. Assessors, within thirty days of their appointment, were to complete a return of every household living within the limits of their parish or township, etc. Their report was to be presented to two Justices of the Peace living within their parish, township, etc. which they were to signify as correct by signing the return. The Collector in every parish or township, who had been required to post a bond to the church or Town Warden of one hundred pounds, could now demand and receive the rates set down. A copy of the return also was to be given to the Clerk of the Peace of the respective Districts.

The Collector of the rates was required to pay, every three months to the Treasurer of the District, all the money he had collected. He also was required to keep books of assessment for the examination of the Treasurer.

If any Inhabitant Householder refused or neglected to pay his taxes within fourteen days after demand by the Collector, the said Collector was required to levy the same by distress and sell off the goods and chattels having first obtained a warrant from the Justice of the Peace.

The Justices of the Peace, at their General Quarter Sessions, were to nominate and appoint a suitable inhabitant of the District to be Treasurer. He was required to give security and was accountable for the several sums of money which would be paid to him, also the money to be paid by him under order from the Justices. He was allowed to keep three pounds out of every one hundred paid to him by the Collectors. Books of entry were to be kept by the Treasurer. He was required to report to the Justices the amount of money received and how it was spent.

When three quarters of the money collected, as shown by the Treasurer's report, had been spent the Justices in their respective General Quarter Sessions could revise the amounts laid down in this Act. Members of the House of Assembly were to be paid ten shillings per day when in attendance. A schedule containing the form of the high constable's warrant, to levy the rate and form of an assessment was appended to the Act.

On July 9, 1794 "An Act to amend certain parts of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act to authorize and direct the laying and collecting of Assessments and Rates, in every District within this Province, and to provide for the payment of Wages to Members of the House of Assembly""[illegible] was passed. Chapter three, which had been passed in 1793 was found not to be sufficiently comprehensive. Thus, the Assessors were required to add a ninth and tenth class of Inhabitant Householders. The Collectors were to demand and receive the rate assessed for these two new classes of Inhabitant Householders as they could demand the taxes for the previous eight.

On March 5, 1803 "An Act particularizing the Property, real and personal, which, during the continuance thereof shall be subject to Assessments and Rates, and fixing the several valuations at which each and every particular of such Property shall be Rated and Assessed"[40] was passed. Under this Act all the clauses of 33 George III, c. 3 except those dealing with the application of rates, and all clauses of 34 George III, c. 6 were repealed. Instead of assessment based on the amount of acreage there was now a flat rate based on every acre of arable meadow or orchard. This Act also specified the amount to be paid on personal property, mills, shops, uncultivated land, fire-places, etc.

The Assessors were authorized, empowered and required to demand and receive from every inhabitant, annually a list of all rateable property, real and personal in his or her possession. In addition to posting the list in some public place the Assessor was to give a copy to the Clerk of the Peace so that he could lay it before the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Magistrates, having ascertained the amount of money required to be raised for defraying the public expenses of the District, were authorized, empowered and required to divide it among the persons required to pay and to direct the Clerk of the Peace to give a certified copy of the report to every Collector within the District. Clauses 20, 22-27, 29 which dealt with the District Treasurers and their duties were to continue to be in force.

The Clerk of the Peace, in each and every District, was required to transmit, before the end of November, to the Clerk of the House of Assembly an aggregate account of the assessment containing a full and true statement of every species of property on which the assessment was based. The Treasurer was to transmit to the Lieutenant Governor, before the first Monday in November a true copy of the account which he delivered to the Justices of the Peace and had posted in the Court House. The Act was to continue for four years. The form to be used in the assessment was appended.

On March 10, 1807 "An Act to repeal the several Acts now in force in this Province, relative to Rates and Assessments, and also to particularize the property, real and personal, which during the continuance thereof, shall be subject to rates and assessments, and fixing the several valuations at which each and every particular of such property shall be rated and assessed"[41] was passed. Under this Act the acts of 33 George III, c. 3; 34 George III, c. 6, and 43 George III, c. 12 were repealed. This Act as had the previous Act specified the amount of money to be paid per acre of cultivated land, the type of house (height and material used) animals owned, etc. Some of the rates formerly quoted in pounds, now were quoted in shillings. The Assessors still were to receive from the inhabitants a list of their rateable property, both real and personal. The Clerk of the Peace still was to receive a copy of the list from the Assessors to be laid before the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Now the Courts of Quarter Sessions, instead of the Magistrates, were to assess the amount of money required to defray the public expenses of the District and to divide this amount among the inhabitants. The Clerk of the Peace was to transmit a certified copy of the Assessment Roll to every Collector in the District. If taxes were not paid the Collector could seize and sell the goods and chattels of the person refusing to pay, under a warrant issued by the Justice of the Peace. The Clerk of the Peace still was required to send to the Clerk of the House of Assembly an aggregate account of all assessments.

The Justices were to nominate and appoint a Treasurer for the District who was required to give security, which was to be approved by the Justices at their Quarter Sessions. The Treasurer was required to keep books of entry of all money received and paid by him. These were to be available for inspection by the Justices. This Act was to be in force for four years. The form of assessment to be used was appended.

On March 16, 1808 in "An Act for the better regulation of Parish and Town Officers throughout the Province"[42] the bond to be posted by the Collector was completely changed. He now had to enter into a bond jointly and severally, with two sufficient freeholders, to the Treasurer of the District to the amount of two hundred pounds lawful money of the Province. Thus the amount specified in 1793 not only was doubled but the sureties were completely changed.

By 1811 the present mode of assessment had been found inconvenient, thus on March 13, at the third Session of the fifth Provincial Parliament "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the forty-seventh year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to repeal the several Acts now in force in this Province, relative to Rates and Assessments, and also to particularize the Property real and personal, which during the continuance thereof, shall be subject to Rates and Assessments, and fixing the several valuations at which each and every particular of each Property shall be Rated and Assessed" and to make further provisions for the same"[43] was passed. Under this Act the Act of 47 George III, c. 7 was completely repealed, to take effect the first Monday in March 1812. The basis for assessment was changed in that definite personal items were assessed as well as real estate. The Assessors could demand lists of rateable property which lists they were to return to the Clerks of the Peace to be laid before the Quarter Sessions. The Clerks of the Peace were also required to transmit certified copies of the Assessment Rolls to the Collectors. If the Collector could not collect the amount of taxes fourteen days after demand he could sell the goods and chattels of the person refusing to pay, under warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace.

The Treasurer of the District continued to be appointed by the Justices at their General Quarter Sessions. He was required to give security and to pay the accounts authorized by the Justices. He also was required to keep books and give a report to the Justices at their General Quarter Sessions. Now in addition he was required to present an annual report to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the Legislature. This Act was to continue for four years. The form of assessment to be used by the Assessor was attached to the Act.

On March 14, 1815 a further Act[44] was passed. This Act continued 51 George III, c. 8 with certain exceptions. The Assessors were no longer to demand the lists of rateable property real and personal from the Clerk of Peace, but after March 1, 1816 from each inhabitant. The Assessors still were to transmit the list to the Clerk of the Peace to be laid before the Court of Quarter Sessions. From the lists submitted by the Assessors, the Clerk of the Peace was to draw up a schedule according to a form annexed to this Act. A copy of each schedule was to be submitted to the Treasurer of the District. This Act was to be in force for the usual four years.

On July 12, 1819 "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other Rateable Property throughout this Province"[45] was passed. This Act which was to take effect the first Monday in January 1820 repealed all the above acts which had been passed between 1793 and 1815. The Assessors were to draw up lists giving particular specifications of land. The several Courts of Quarter Sessions, having determined the amount of money needed were to apportion the same among the names on the Rate Rolls. The Clerk of the Peace was required, as formerly, to transmit a certified copy of the Assessment Roll to each Collector in the District.

The Surveyor General, annually on July 1, was to furnish the Treasurer of each District with a list or schedule of the lots in every town, township or designated township, designed by numbers and concessions. Crown Reserves and Clergy Reserves were to be included. The Treasurer was to keep an account of all lands according to the schedule submitted by the Receiver General. His books had to be available for examination by the Justices at the Court of General Quarter Sessions.

The Clerk of the Peace in every District was required annually before the end of January to transmit to the Lieutenant Governor, an aggregate account of the assessment to be laid before the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

The Treasurer still was to be appointed by the Justices at their General Quarter

Sessions. He was required to give security and was accountable to the Justices for the payment of bills. He was required to keep books of entry of the several sums of money received and paid by him and to deliver under oath to one of the Justices, at their respective General Quarter Sessions, a true and exact account of all money received and spent. He also was required to transmit annually, under oath a certified copy of the same to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

The Surveyor General was to be paid by the Receiver General for all surveys under warrants which would be issued by the Lieutenant Governor. The Receiver General was accountable to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

On February 28, 1823 when the Lieutenant Governor presented the assessment and population returns to the Legislative Council,[46] he was not satisfied with these returns and recommended that more adequate laws be instituted for obtaining correct statements of the population.[47] As a result a Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly was established to investigate the problem of accurate population statistics.[48] The Committee suggested that the Assessors should visit every household to obtain actual information on the number of males and females both under and over sixteen who were living in a household.

Still concerned about an accurate census of the population, on January 19, 1824 "An Act to repeal part of the second clause of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of His late Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers within this Province" and to make more effectual provision for obtaining an accurate census of the population of this Province"[49] was passed. It was considered expedient that an accurate census of the population of this Province should be obtained from time to time and deposited in the Office of the Lieutenant Governor. Under this Act the Town Clerk was no longer responsible for taking the census. It now was to be the responsibility of the Assessor. A form was drawn up which included names of heads of families, males, females under sixteen, males and females over sixteen and a total, with the number in each family. Refusal to have a census of the family could cause a fine of forty shillings.

Assessors still were to be choosen at the Town Meeting. However, if any Assessor so choosen refused to perform his duties then the Justices would appoint another person to be assessor. The Town Clerk was required to present a list of Assessors to the Clerk of the Peace for the District within twenty days of the Town Meeting.

The Assessors were to deliver the list, of the population, to the Clerk of the Peace before April 1 each year. The Clerk was to compile a general return of the population of his District and transmit it to the Lieutenant Governor on or before June 1 each year.

On April 4, 1825 "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George III, intituled, "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessments of lands and other rateable property throughout this Province" and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the lands on which the same are charged"[50] was proclaimed. Owners of land which had not been surveyed by or under the authority of the Surveyor General were required to submit a schedule of such land to the District Treasurer, or a schedule of the land actually surveyed with a plan or map of the land. This return had to be submitted by July 1, 1825. The District Treasurers were to keep a record of all unsurveyed land and the owners were to be assessed on this land as well as the land on which the Surveyor General had submitted a report. This included the Clergy Reserves.

The Treasurer of each District was to present to the Justices of the Peace in Quarter

Sessions assembled an accurate account of all land in his District which was eight years in arrears in taxes, specifying the amount. This was to take effect beginning July 1, 1828, and was to be presented annually. The Clerks of the Peace were to issue writs for levying the assessments due in each township. These writs were to be directed to the Sheriff who could sell a portion of the land for taxes. The money collected by the Sheriff was to be turned over to the Treasurer of the District. The Treasurer of each District was to insert in the *Upper Canada gazette* and also in a newspaper in the District a list of all lands liable for sale for arrears of taxes. No land could be sold within six months of the Sheriff receiving the writ. All sales were to be by public auction. A copy of the form of assessment which included the population statistics as well as the form of the writ to sell and the form of the Sheriff's deed was included with the Act. On March 25, 1828 "An Act to amend the Assessment Laws of this Province"[31] was passed. It was considered expedient to enable persons holding lands in several Districts in the Province to pay the rates and taxes on the same to the Treasurer of the District in which they resided. The person paying in another District however, was to pay five per cent on said rates to compensate the Treasurer for his work of collecting the tax. The Treasurer had to keep an account of the moneys received for each District separately and had to transmit to the Treasurer of the District in which the lands were situated on July 1 the amount of taxes, rates or assessments.

After July 1, 1829 the Treasurers were not to receive taxes on lands in other Districts if they were in arrears for more than six years. In each case the tax must be paid in the District in which the land was situated. No Treasurer could receive payment if overdue by eight years.

In an Act[32] passed on April 16, 1835 some sixteen acts were repealed including several relative to the appointment and duties of town officers, line fences, water courses, fence viewers and Overseers of Highways and Roads. However, in sections 19, 20, 21 provision was made for the Assessors to conduct a census on a somewhat different basis in that the space for totals was omitted but in its stead were two columns, one for listing "deaf and dumb" and the other for "insane". The date for presenting the return to the Lieutenant Governor, by the Clerk of the Peace, was July 1 instead of June 1.

On March 4, 1837 "An Act to amend the Laws now in force regulating the Sale of Lands for Arrears of Taxes, and for other purposes therein mentioned"[33] was passed. Under this Act all sales of land in any District for taxes was to take place in the town in which the Quarter Sessions were held, on the second day of such Sessions, at or near the Court House.

No Treasurer, Sheriff or Clerk of the Peace could purchase any of this land. The Sheriff within one month after each sale was to make a return of the lots sold and transmit the same to the Secretary and Registrar of the Province in order that all land be registered in one public office in the Province.

Two further acts were passed on March 6, 1838, one "to postpone the sale of Lands in arrears of Taxes".[34] The second "altered and amended sundry Acts regulating the appointment and duties of Township Officers".[35] Under the first Act the large quantities of land which were to be sold for arrears of taxes, due to the peculiar circumstances of the Province (1837/8 Rebellion) such sales should be postponed and no lands sold during 1838. Under the second Act voters at Township Meetings had to be a Freeholder or Householder and twenty-one years of age. At the meeting one Clerk, one Assessor, one Collector was to be chosen. The Township Clerk was required to make two copies of his proceedings, one to be kept and the other transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace for the District.

The Assessor was to obtain from every ratable inhabitant a list of all property both real and personal. This work was to be completed annually between the first Monday in January and the first day of March. The list was to be attested under oath before the Clerk of the Peace of the District.

Further amendments were made to the census returns in that the necessary columns were to be added to show the different denominations of Christians to which a family might belong.

The Collector still was to apply to the Clerk of the Peace for the Assessment Roll for his township. He was to pay all money collected to the District Treasurer on or before the third Tuesday in December.

The Clerk of the Peace in every District still was required to make out a general return of the population of his District from the several returns received from the Assessors and transmit it to the Lieutenant Governor on or before July 1 each year.

Assessment returns were published every year from 1824 to 1840 with the exception of 1828 and 1829 when they were published with the other "Sundry reports" which have been listed above in Chapter IV under "General printing". Population returns also were published each year from 1824 to 1840 except for the year 1828. District Treasurers reports were published for 1832 and from 1836 to 1840. These are listed below in chronological order under serials. The Sheriff's Office issued two reports for land sold for taxes. These also are listed in chronological order under serials. Four special reports were published, one return for the Niagara District issued by the Clerk of the Peace for that District and one by the Sheriff's Office for land sold in the Ottawa District and two by the Treasurers.

Serials

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Assessment returns for 1830. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 41-50. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Assessment returns for 1831. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 122-130. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2).OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Assessment returns for 1832. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 194-202. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832). OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Assessment returns for 1833. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 145-153. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4).OTL

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Assessment returns for 1834. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
13 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 13, 1835). OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Assessment returns for the year 1835. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
13 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 45, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Assessment returns for the year 1836. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
14 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 9, 1836/7).OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Assessment returns for the year 1837. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 240-244. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8).OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Assessment returns [1838. Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 393-397. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8).OLU

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Assessment returns of the Province of Upper Canada for the year 1839. Toronto: [Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 155-177. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40).
OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace.
[Assessment returns for 1840. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Kingston: George Desbarats & Thos. Cary, 1842]
[18] p. (Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. *Journals. Appendix* v. 1 (U.), 1841).
OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Population and assessment returns for the years 1824, 5, 6 and 7. [York: 1828]
[53] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Population returns. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 213-216. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Population returns, 1830. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 50-53. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Population returns for 1831. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 91-94. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Population returns for 1832. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 184-186. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3).OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Population returns for 1833. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 142-144. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/34).
OTL

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Population returns 1834. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
7 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 41, 1835). OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Population returns, 1835. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
9 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 46, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Population returns for the year 1836. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
6 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 8, 1836/7). OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Population returns for the year 1837. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 245-252. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8).OLU

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Population and assessment returns. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 440-468. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace Office.
Census of the population and of the religious denominations of the Province of Upper Canada, for the year 1839. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 137-154. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU
London District is printed on p. 178.

Upper Canada. Clerk of the Peace.
Population returns of the late Province of Upper Canada for the year 1840, laid before the Legislative Assembly by command of His Excellency the Governor General. [Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Kingston: George Desbarats & Thos. Cary, 1842]
[21] p. (Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. *Journals. Appendix* v. 1 (T.), 1841). OLU

Upper Canada. District Treasurers.
Returns. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 212-242. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2).OLU

Upper Canada. District Treasurers.
Returns. [Toronto] William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
45 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 40, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. District Treasurers.
Returns: [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
24 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 67, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. District Treasurers.
Treasurers accounts. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
31 [1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 59, 1836/7). OLU

Upper Canada. District Treasurers.
Treasurers accounts. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 356-378. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8).OLU
Newcastle District is found on p. 392.

Upper Canada. District Treasurers.
District treasurers accounts. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 373-404. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. District Treasurers.
Treasurers returns. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 526-586, 48* p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
pp. 42*-48* contain: Documents relating to the salary of the Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary.

Upper Canada. Sheriff's Office.
Return of lands sold for taxes under assessment laws. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 54-96. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

Upper Canada. Sheriff's Office.
Return of lands sold for assessment. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 106-179. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3).OLU

Special Publications

Upper Canada. Gore District. Treasurer.
Return. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
p. 439. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Home District. Treasurer.
An account of all monies paid and received by the Treasurer of the Home District for the years 1829, 1830, and 1831. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 191-194. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2).OLU

Upper Canada. Niagara District. Office of the Clerk of the Peace.
Return [Fees. York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 107-115. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2).OLU

Upper Canada. Sheriff's Office.
Return of land sold in the District of Ottawa, to satisfy the assessments in arrear for eight years, ending the first day of July, 1828. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 86-91. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU

NOTES

[1] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31, s. 34.

[2] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal.* October 15, 1792.

[3] 32 George III, 1792, c. 1.

[4] ibid. c. 2.

[5] ibid. c. 4.

[6] ibid. c. 6.

[7] ibid. c. 8.

[8] 33 George III, 1793, c. 6.

[9] ibid. c. 8.

[10] 34 George III, 1794, c. 1.

[11] ibid. c. 2.

[12] ibid. c. 3.

[13] 35 George III, 1795, c. 4.

[14] 36 George III, 1796, c. 2.

[15] ibid. c. 4.

[16] 35 George III, 1795, c. 4. s. 2; 37 George III, 1797, c. 4; 38 George III 1798, c. 6; 41 George III, 1801, c. 9; 49 George III, 1809, c. 4, s. 3 and 4; 51 George III, 1811, c. 3.

[17] 2 George IV, 1822, c. 1.

[18] 37 George III, 1797, c. 6; 38 George III, 1798, c. 3; 51 George III, 1811, c. 6, s. 1; 59 George III, 1819, c. 9.

[19] 2 George IV, 1822, c. 2.

[20] 4 George IV, 1823, c. 3.

[21] 6 George IV, 1825, c. 1.

[22] 50 George III, 1810, c. 5.

[23] 1 William IV, 1831, c. 2. (Chapter 1 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada, 1843).*

[24] 3 William IV, 1833, c. 1.

[25] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 2.

[26] ibid. c. 12.

[27] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public departments.* [Toronto: W. J. Coates, 1840] pp. 316-321.

[28] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 24.

[29] 1 Victoria, 1838, c. 5.

[30] Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839. *Report on the public departments.* [Toronto: W. J. Coates, 1840] pp. 10-13.

[31] ibid. pp. 3-10.

[32] ibid. p. 9.

[33] ibid. pp. 13-14.

[34] 2 William IV, 1832, c. 30.

[35] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3. pp. 26-41.

[36] 4 William IV, 1834, c. 37.

[37] 33 George III, 1793, c. 2.

[38] ibid. c. 3.

[39] 34 George III, 1794, c. 6.

[40] 43 George III, 1803, c. 12.

[41] 47 George III, 1807, c. 7.

[42] 48 George III, 1808, c. 14.

[43] 51 George III, 1811, c. 8.

[44] 55 George III, 1815, c. 5.

[45] 59 George III, 1819, c. 7.

[46] Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal.* February 28, 1823.

[47] ibid. November 24, 1823.

[48] ibid. December 3, 1823.

[49] 4 George IV, 1824, c. 7.

[50] 6 George IV, 1825, c. 7. (This chapter number was assigned in the *Statutes of Upper Canada,* 1843. No number was shown in the original Act published in 1825).

[51] 9 George IV, 1828, c. 3.

[52] 5 William IV, 1835, c. 8.

[53] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 19.

[54] 1 Victoria, 1838, c. 20.

[55] ibid. c. 21.

CHAPTER VII

COMMISSIONS

Four special Commissions were established by the Lieutenant Governor under acts passed by the Provincial Parliament, to investigate matters of concern to the Province. Two such Commissions dealt with the War of 1812, another with the 1837/8 Rebellion while the fourth was to investigate the activities of the public departments.

FORFEITED ESTATES

On March 14, 1814 "An Act to declare certain persons therein described, Aliens, and to vest their estates in His Majesty"[1] was passed. Many persons who claimed to be subjects of His Majesty and had taken the oath of allegiance, in order to receive grants of land from His Majesty, were actually inhabitants of the United States and had voluntarily returned to the United States without permission. After July 1, 1812 these persons were considered aliens and could no longer hold land in the Province. Under this Act the Lieutenant Governor could authorize by Commission under the Great Seal of the Province, any sheriff, coroner, or other persons in the several Districts to inquire of such persons by a jury, and also what lands they were seized of, and after such inquisition such land would revert to His Majesty. This Act was not to affect bona fide creditors.

On November 27, 1818 a further "Act for vesting in Commissioners the Estates of certain Traitors, and also the Estates of persons declared Aliens by the Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens, and to vest their Estates in His Majesty" and for applying the proceeds thereof towards compensating the losses which His Majesty's Subjects have sustained in consequence of the late war, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon".[2]

The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint as many commissioners as necessary in whom the forfeited estates, real and personal should be vested. Certified extracts of inquisitions were to be furnished to the Commissioners by the Clerk of the Crown. The extracts were to be kept in a book by the Commissioners. An extract signed by two Commissioners was to be evidence in a court of law. The Commissioners were to keep a register of the names of all persons attainted of high treason committed during the war and of all real and personal estate. This book was open for public inspection.

Duplicates of entries of real estate forfeited were to be sent to the Clerk of the Peace in each District where the real estate lay. Claims for forfeited personal estate had to be made within six months and to real estate within eight months after it had been registered by the Commissioners. Claims had to be in writing. The decisions of the Commissioners were final unless appealed within thirty days. When the Commissioners determined that a claim was just the Sheriff was to put the claimant in possession of the real estate decreed to him. The Commissioners were to sell the forfeited estates, both personal and real, by auction.

A further Act was passed on April 14, 1821[3] whereby the Commissioners could revise all claims brought before them respecting lands not yet sold under 59 George III, c. 12, and in cases where there had been bona fide sales by the alien, or under a judgment against him before his departure and before the passing of 54 George III, c. 9, could decree the lands to the persons claiming them under such sale. The claim had to be made within six months.

On January 17, 1822 "An Act to enable persons who have preferred claims to or out of certain Forfeited Estates in this Province to withdraw the same"[4] was passed. Under this Act persons preferring claims before the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, could withdraw the claim and all proceedings would cease.

Fourteen years had passed since the first Act regarding Forfeited Estates was passed. However, on March 25, 1828[5] a further Act was passed whereby no commission under 54 George III c. 9, would be issued after July 1, except such as might be necessary for rectifying an error in the proceedings under which an estate had been returned as forfeited.

On March 20, 1829 the final Act, dealing with confiscated estates[6] was passed. Power was given to the Commissioners, in certain cases, with the consent of the parties, to transfer lots which were intended to have been sold in place of those which by error, were actually sold, and to accept a transfer of the lot erroneously sold, in return. When the purchaser of land erroneously sold, declined to accept the intended lands in exchange, the money paid by him was to be repaid with interest, and the land conveyed to the rightful owner.

None of the above acts required any reports from the Commissioners on their activities. However, they did issue their proceedings in 1830.

Special publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners of Forfeited Estates.
Proceedings. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 143-160. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU

WAR LOSSES

While the War of 1812 had been over for some period of time it was not until March 19, 1823 that "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners, to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late War with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned"[7] was passed. The Lieutenant Governor was empowered, by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, to appoint five Commissioners, three of whom should form a quorum, to enquire into the losses sustained by His Majesty's subjects during the late war with the United States of America.

The Commissioners could examine, under oath, all persons thought necessary to determine losses. They also were given the power to request any books, papers, writings or records necessary for their information. They could appoint clerks, messengers and officers to assist them. They were required to give an account of their proceedings in writing to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the House of Assembly.

The Lieutenant Governor was empowered to issue warrants up to one thousand pounds to the Receiver General, authorizing him to pay the expenses incurred by the Commissioners. The Receiver General was to account for all money to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. The Act was in force for three years.

Two different printings of the report of the Commissioners were issued in 1825. One report listed below was issued by the Legislative Council. Further reports for the years 1833 and 1835 will be found with "Sundry reports" published by the House of Assembly and listed above in Chapter IV under "General printing".

Special publications

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch having reference to the making good to this Province the sum advanced from the Provincial Chest, in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly to satisfy, in full, the claims for War Losses. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 49-50. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* U, 1837/8). OTL

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America and for other purposes therein mentioned.
Report. By order of the House of Assembly. York, U.C.: Printed by J. Carey [1825]
7 [1] p. OTMCL

—— ———Report. [York, U.C.: 1825]
3 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* A. 1825). OTL

REBELLION 1837-8

In December 1837 rebellion broke out in the Province. On March 6, 1838 "An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of the Province for losses sustained during the late unnatural Rebellion"[8] was passed. The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint three persons as Commissioners by Commission under the Great Seal of the Province to enquire into the losses sustained by His Majesty's subjects during the rebellion. The Lieutenant Governor was to authorize the place(s) where the Commissioners would hold sittings from time to time. The Commissioners could send for persons, books, papers, writings or records which they judged necessary to carry out their investigations. They could employ a clerk or messenger to assist them.

The Commissioners were required to submit a copy of their *Proceedings* to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the next Session of Parliament. The Commissioners not only issued a report but also made the documents, which they had collected, available. In addition: two reports were issued by the Treasury Chambers in Great Britain giving an estimate for the army and ordnance services occasioned by the insurrection; forms of prayer on two occasions and communications from the Lieutenant Governor of both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were printed. These have been arranged below in alphabetical order.

Special publications

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
An estimate of the amount that will be required to defray the expenses of the service in the Canadas, consequent upon the insurrection in those provinces. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, August 1839. n.p., 1839.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 479, 1839). OOP

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
An estimate of the sum that will be required to defray the expenses, beyond the ordinary grants, for 1837-8 and 1838-9 for army and ordnance services, occasioned by the insurrection in Upper and Lower Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 25 July 1838. n.p., 1838.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 623, 1838). OOP

New Brunswick. Lieutenant Governor, 1837-1841 (Harvey)
Communication from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick with reference to the gallant conduct of the Militia of this Province during the late rebellion. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 25-26. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* E, 1837/8). OTL

Nova Scotia. Lieutenant Governor, 1834-1840 (Campbell).
Copy of communication. [Rebellion. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 133-134. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* BB, 1837/8).
OTL

Special Publications *(continued)*:

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims of crrtain inhabitants of this Province for losses sustained during the late rebellion.
Documents relating to claims for losses. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 651-696. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province for losses sustained during the late rebellion.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 492-522. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40).
OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
A form of prayer to be used on Friday, the 14th of December, 1838, appointed by proclamation for a day of public fasting and humiliation before Almighty God; and to supplicate His mercy, that He would be graciously pleased to put an end to the troubles which agitate the Province and restore to it the blessings of peace and tranquility. By authority. Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty [1838?]
8 p.
OTAR

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
A form of prayer with thanksgiving to Almighty God; to be used upon Tuesday, the 6th day of February 1838, being the day appointed by proclamation, for the general thanksgiving of Almighty God; to acknowledge His great goodness and mercy in delivering us from the dangers and calamities of the unnatural insurrection and rebellion, with which these provinces have been lately afflicted. By authority. Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty [1838?]
7 p.
OTAR

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Copy of a despatch from Lieut. Governor Sir George Arthur to Lord John Russell, dated Toronto, 22 October 1839, together with a copy of Lord John Russell's reply thereto. Order to be printed 7th July 1840, n.p., 1840.
6[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 198, 1840). OOP
OTAR
The rebellion of 1837-8.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS

In an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor dated May 9, 1839 the House of Assembly requested that an investigation be undertaken of the public departments of the Province. On October 22, 1839 a Commission of five members of the Executive Council with fifteen other persons including the Receiver General, Inspector General, Attorney General, with a representative from the Militia, Legislative Council, Upper Canada College, and the judiciary were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor.

The Commissioners were given full power and authority to summon persons and to send for and examine all papers, records and documents of every description in order to investigate the system of conducting the public business. They were to make recommendations for change where necessary.

To carry out the investigations eight committees were established, namely: Inspector General's Office; Receiver General's and other offices; Executive Council; Indian Affairs;

Education; Sheriffs and Clerk of the Crown and Pleas; Courts of Request and Commissioners of those Courts; Militia.

Several reports on specific departments as well as the main report were issued. These are listed below in alphabetical order by author.

Special publications

Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839.
Report on the public departments. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
xii, 380 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, 1839/40).
OTL

—— ——Another copy.
xii, 327, 52 p. OTAR OLU
This copy lacks the Report of the Committee on Education, but includes the reports on the Executive Council and Indian Department.

Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839.
[Reports] The Office of Sheriff, Public Gaols, and Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Receiver General's Office, Office of the Surveyor General of Lands, Office of the Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, Office of the Agent for the sale of Clergy Reserves, Office of the Secretary of the Clergy Corporation, Office of the Chief Agent for Emigration. Toronto: 1840.
112, xlvii p. OTAR

Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839.
Reports on the Executive Council and Indian Department in Upper Canada. Printed by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1840.
vi, 52 p. OLU OTAR

Upper Canada. Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839.
Appendix B to fifth report of the General Board. Report of Committee on Education. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: W. J. Coates, 1840.
pp. 329-380 of the Report on the public departments. OTAR

NOTES

[1] 54 George III, 1814, c. 9.

[2] 59 George III, 1818, c. 12.

[3] 2 George IV, 1821, c. 6.

[4] 2 George IV, 1822, c. 12.

[5] 9 George IV, 1828, c. 1.

[6] 10 George IV, 1829, c. 10.

[7] 4 George IV, 1823, c. 4

[8] 1 Victoria, 1838, c. 13.

CHAPTER VIII

TRADE, COMMERCE, DUTIES

Under the terms of the Constitutional Act of 1791[1] "the King and Parliament of Great Britain" were not to impose any duty, tax or assessment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America, or the West Indies, except only such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce, the net produce of such duties to be always paid and applied to and for the Colony, Province, or Plantation, in which the same shall be respectively levied, in such manner as other duties collected by the authority of the respective General Courts or General Assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces or Plantations are ordinarily paid and applied". The net produce of such duties was to be applied to and for the use of the Provinces respectively and in such manner as directed by the laws made by His Majesty with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province.

On July 9, 1801 "An Act for granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to and for the uses of this Province, the like Duties on goods and merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on goods and merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places"[2] was passed.

The following places were designated as ports of entry for the collecting and payment of duties: Cornwall, Johnstown, Newcastle, York, Kingston, Niagara, Queenston, Fort Erie Passage, Turkey Point, Amherstburgh and Sandwich. The Lieutenant Governor was to nominate and appoint one or more Collectors to each Port, who were required to report to the Lieutenant Governor all entries made at their Port. They were to account every six months to the Receiver General for all duties and seizures levied, paid and made by virtue of this Act or any Act or acts of the Parliament of Great Britain.

The Collectors were required to give security by two sureties of five hundred pounds each and himself of one thousand pounds. The Indians were not to pay any duty on pelts brought by land or inland navigation. A table of fees, contained in the Act, was to be posted in a conspicuous place in the office of the Collector.

By 1803 the above Act was found to be inadequate and that additional remedies and security against the evasion of such duties was necessary. Thus on March 5 a further Act was passed.[3]

The Lieutenant Governor with the advice of the Executive Council could authorize the building of Custom Houses to be paid for from the duties collected. Goods seized of less than twenty pounds in value could be proceeded with by the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions. If the owner did not agree with the Magistrates' assessment of the value of the goods he could request to have the case tried in the Court of King's Bench. The owner was required to give bond.

The Collector was required to pay to the Receiver General the duties collected on every vessel. The Lieutenant Governor was empowered to authorize the building of light houses.

On May 5, 1812 the Imperial Parliament passed "An Act to prevent foreign goods of certain descriptions being brought from the United States of America into Canada, and to allow a greater quantity of Worsted Yarn to be exported from Great Britain to Canada".[4] No goods except those grown, produced or manufactured in the United States of America were to be imported into the provinces from the United States. Twenty thousand pounds of worsted or woollen yarn could be imported from Great Britain per year.

A further Act was passed by the Provincial Parliament on July 12, 1819 whereby part of the Act of 1801 was repealed.[5] A list of articles with the amount of duty to be paid was outlined such as ale, beer, rope, playing cards, wax, leather, nails, salt, tobacco, etc. Flour, oak, pine and timber were to be imported free of duty. Tonnage was to be paid on all American vessels except those exclusively employed for transporting passengers and their baggage.

All money collected under this Act was to be paid to the Receiver General for the public use of the Province and towards the support of the government. The Receiver General was to account for the money to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. This Act was to last only until the end of the next Session of Parliament. Nothing in the Act was to affect the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain for regulating trade in this Province with the United States of America.

The following year still another Act was passed[6] in which certain articles could continue to be imported, some with an increase in price. New articles such as pork and beef were added to the list. This Act was to last until the end of the next Session of the Provincial Parliament.

The above Act was repealed on April 14, 1821.[7] In the new Act a much longer list of articles was included. Fruit and dairy products were added. Settlers coming into the Province could import some livestock free of duty. This Act was to be in force for two years.

On June 24, 1822 "An Act to regulate the trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other places and the West Indies"[8] was passed. This Act repealed twenty-four Acts which had been passed between 1786 and 1820. The Imperial Act of 52 George III, c. 55 was not repealed. However, procedures concerning any seizures of goods, wares, merchandize or ships which had occurred before the passing of this Act were to continue. Three schedules were appended to the Act: (A) A list of free ports in British possessions (Quebec was the port listed for the Canadas (Upper and Lower); (B) A list of articles which could be imported; (C) A schedule of duties payable on articles imported into His Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, from other places in America and the West Indies.

Another Act was passed the same day which regulated "the trade between His Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, and other parts of the world".[9] Under this Act six acts were repealed bearing dates from 1785 to 1817. This Act contained two schedules: (A) A schedule of articles allowed to be exported from Ports in Europe, or in Africa to any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in America or the West Indies; (B) A schedule of duties payable on articles imported into His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations or Islands in America or the West Indies, from ports in Europe or Africa, under the authority of this Act.

On August 5, 1822 "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for the purposes relating to the said Provinces"[10] was passed. This Act empowered the Lieutenant Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council to increase or decrease by proclamation the number of ports or places which were or hereafter might be appointed for the entry of goods, wares and commodities imported from the United States of America. Goods which were the produce of any of His Majesty's dominions could be exported to any port in the United States except arms or naval stores which required a licence.

The Province of Lower Canada was to pay through drawbacks to the Province of Upper Canada the duties imposed on goods coming into Lower Canada but proceeding for consumption in Upper Canada. This procedure had been by regulations and acts passed by the two legislatures regarding the same. However, the last agreement had expired on July 1, 1819. Commissioners appointed to look into the matter claimed that there were certain arrearages on the part of Lower Canada which Lower Canada denied. Arbitrators were to be appointed, one by the Lieutenant Governor of each Province and the third by the other two arbitrators. If the arbitrators could not agree on the appointment of a third then His

Majesty would make the appointment. The Arbitrators had power to hear all the claims of Upper Canada on account of drawbacks. They had the power to send for and examine persons, papers and records which they judged necessary. Any one refusing could be fined fifty pounds.

They were to report to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. Their award was final which they were to certify to the Treasury Commissioners and to the Lieutenant Governor in each Province. If any sum of money was to be paid, the Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada was to issue a warrant to the Receiver General of Lower Canada, to pay the Receiver General of Upper Canada the amount awarded.

All duties arising in Lower Canada from July 1, 1819 through to July 1, 1824 were to be paid in the proportion of one fifth for Upper Canada. After July 1, 1824 the division of duties was to be determined every four years by arbitrators appointed for that purpose. The Province of Lower Canada could no longer change the proportion of duties which affected Upper Canada by an Act of the Legislature. All such acts had to be sent to the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament. Two schedules were appended to this Act: (1) A schedule of goods produced in the United States which could be imported into either Province; (2) Duties to be paid on goods listed in schedule 1.

On March 7, 1823 "An Act to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies and other parts of the world"[11] was passed. Under this Act, instead of seven and one half per cent on the value of brandy imported, a duty of one shilling per gallon was to be collected.

On January 19, 1824 "An Act further to regulate by Law the commercial intercourse of the Province of Upper Canada with the United States of America"[12] was passed by the Provincial Parliament. Approximately twenty-eight items were listed with the duty to be imposed. Other articles could be imported duty free. All money collected was to be paid to the Receiver General and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. This Act was to be in force for five years.

That same day another Act was passed which repealed 41 George III, c. 5 and 43 George III, c. 2.[13] The Lieutenant Governor was authorized to nominate and appoint one or more Collectors at the Ports of Entry and Clearance now in existence or to be established in the future. Each Collector was required to give security with two sureties of five hundred pounds each and himself of one thousand pounds. The Collector could appoint a deputy. They could seize any vessel, boat, raft, carriage, goods, wares or merchandise liable to be seized under this Act. The Collectors were required to make a quarterly report to the Inspector General of all entries made at the Port; all duties paid or secured and the proceeds of all seizures and penalties received. All money collected was to be paid quarterly to the Receiver General.

The Lieutenant Governor could appoint in each District three Commissioners of Customs, any two of whom would be a quorum, to hear and determine, in a summary way, all information exhibited before them for the condemnation of any goods, wares or merchandise, seized or forfeited, not to exceed forty pounds. They also could seize the boat, vessel or raft or carriage in which goods were found. The Commissioners were to meet the last Saturday of the month at the Court House in the town in which the Quarter Sessions were to be held. An owner of seized property could request, upon payment of fifty pounds, to have his case removed to the Court of King's Bench.

All moneys paid to the Receiver General were to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. The clerks to the Commissioners were to report quarterly to the Inspector General, giving a full and correct statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners. A list of fees to be taken and received by the Collectors was to be prominently displayed in their office.

On June 27, 1825 "An Act for further regulating the trade of His Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, and for the warehousing of goods there"[14] was passed by the Imperial Parliament. This Act repealed schedules B. and C. of Imperial Act of 3 George IV, c. 44 and A. and B. of Imperial Act of 3 George IV, c. 45 and all the duties imposed by either Act. Schedule A of Imperial Act of 3 George IV, c. 44 contained the list of free ports. Under this new Act it was lawful after January 5, 1826 to import into any of the free ports, except Newfoundland, from any foreign place in America, Europe, Asia, within the Mediterranean Sea, Africa, Gibraltar, etc., provided such imports came in British vessels or in the ships of the country which produced the goods. There were, however, a number of items which could not be imported such as gunpowder, arms, ammunition or utensils of war, dried or salted pork, beef, pork and bacon, whale oil blubber, books prohibited in the United Kingdom, base or counterfeit coins. The new duties to be imposed were to be levied under the same powers as in former acts. It was lawful to export goods from any of the free ports, except Newfoundland, in the ships of the place of designation.

It was considered expedient to constitute and appoint some of the free ports to be free warehousing ports for all goods which might be legally imported into the said ports. Thus Quebec was considered such a port for the Canadas. The Collectors were to designate the place of the warehouse and were to direct the importers where the goods could be stored. The importer, instead of paying duty, had to give bond of two sufficient sureties, approved by the Collector. Goods could not be left longer than two years. A schedule of duties to be imposed was appended to the Act.

On July 5, 1825 "An Act to repeal the several laws relating to the Customs"[15] was passed. Some thirteen acts were repealed by this Act. The same day "An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad"[16] was passed. This new Act which contained eighty-six clauses was to become effective January 5, 1826. A table of free ports was listed. Quebec still remained the free port for both Upper and Lower Canada. A table of prohibitions and restrictions as well as a table of duties was included. The Imperial Act of 31 George III, c. 31, known as the Constitutional Act was not to be repealed. This Act really brought together into one Act the conditions of trading with the British possessions. A number of clauses dealt with countries other than Canada.

Two years later "An Act to amend the laws relating to the Customs"[17] was passed on July 2 1827. This Act included a "Table of new duties, 1827".

By 1832 some doubts had arisen as to the jurisdiction of Commissioners of Customs, thus on January 28 "An Act to remove doubts respecting the jurisdiction of Commissioners of Customs in this Province"[18] was passed. This Act stated that the Commissioners of Customs appointed in each District "shall have power to hear and determine, in a summary way all information exhibited before them for the condemnation of any goods, wares or merchandise, seized or forfeited under the provisions of the said Act when the value thereof....shall not exceed forty pounds. They were to be a Court of Record, having jurisdiction in cases of forfeitures and penalties not exceeding forty pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada.

On March 4, 1837 "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Collection of Duties on imports from the United States into this Province, and for further purposes therein mentioned"[19] was passed. This Act authorized the Collector to retain twelve pounds, ten shillings out of every hundred pounds of duties collected up to one thousand pounds and five pounds out of every hundred over and above the thousand. The Collector could not keep more than three hundred pounds in any one year. The Act contained explicit penalties for not obeying the laws.

A number of reports were issued, many of which originated in Great Britain but affecting Upper Canada. These have been arranged in alphabetical order by author. Further reports on duties for the years 1829, 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1839 will be found in "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section on "General printing".

Special publications

Canada.

Copies of all memorials, petitions or remonstrances from the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada in the years 1824 or 1825, on the subject of the existing corn laws. [Ordered to be printed 3d June 1825] n.p. [1825?]

3 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 124, 1825). OTAR

Upper Canada p. 3.

Canada. Governor in Chief, 1831-1835 (Aylmer).

Communication from Lord Aylmer to His Excellency Sir John Colborne on the subject of dutiable articles imported at Quebec. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]

pp. 94-101. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833-4). OTL

Great Britain.

Colonial intercourse. Comparative statement on duties, 26 February 1831. n.p., 1831.

2 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 0. 27, 1831). OOP

Great Britain. Colonial Department.

Returns transmitted by His Majesty's Consuls in the United States of America relative to the prices of corn and flour in 1824 and 1825. Also copies of regulations established by the provincial legislatures of the two Canadas, affecting the importation of foreign corn or flour into these provinces, and a return of the amount of Crown lands, settled or otherwise disposed of since the year 1820 in the two Canadas. Ordered to be printed 25th May 1825. n.p. [1825?]

27 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 111, 1825). OTAR

Upper Canada pp. 26-27.

Great Britain. House of Commons. Select Committee appointed to consider the means of improving and maintaining the foreign trade of the country.

First report. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 9 March 1821. n.p., 1821.

433 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 186, 1821). OOP

Great Britain. House of Commons. Select Committee on Timber Duties.

Amount of the quantities and value of all articles exported from the British North American Colonies in 1833. n.p. [1833?]

pp. 380-381. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 519, appendix no. 3, 1835). OOP

Great Britain. House of Lords. Select Committee appointed to enquire into the means of extending and securing the foreign trade of the country.

First report together with the minutes of evidence taken before the said Committee. Ordered to be printed 3d July 1820. n. p., 1820.

157 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Lords. *The Sessional Papers* no. 59, 1820). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.

An account of all corn and flour imported into Great Britain from Canada, during the last five years; specifying the quantities in each year. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 19 April 1833. n.p., 1833.

[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 286, 1833). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.

An account of all the exports from Great Britain to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland; in each year

from 1800 to 1814, both inclusive, distinguishing each colony or settlement. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 12 February 1816. n.p., 1816.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 15, 1816). OOP
Canada p. 1.

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
An account of all the imports from Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland, into Great Britain, in each year from 1800 to 1814, both inclusive; distinguishing each colony or settlement. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 12 February 1816. n.p., 1816.
11 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 14, 1816). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
Account of duties levied upon timber, deals, and other articles of wood, imported from North America, in each of the last three years, and of what would have been paid upon the same articles had they been imported from the Baltic. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 30 March 1827. n.p., 1827.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 232, 1827). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
An account of the real and official value of British manufactures exported to Upper and Lower Canada for the years 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824. Ordered to be printed 6 June 1825. n.p., 1825.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 134, 1825). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
An account of timber, deals, etc. imported into Dublin from British America in 1838. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 19 April, 1839. n.p., 1839.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 210, 1839). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
An account of the total quantity of timber, masts, deals, deal ends, staves, and plank, imported into Great Britain from the British North American colonies in the last twenty years; distinguishing each year and each colony. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 27 June 1820. n.p., 1820.
7 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 282, 1820). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
An account of the wheat, flour and other corn, imported into the United Kingdom from the North American colonies, from the year 1813 to the year 1833. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 28 August 1833. n.p., 1833.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 749, 1833). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
Accounts relating to the trade and navigation with the British North American colonies. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 31 May 1816. n.p., 1816.
17 [3] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 417, 1816). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
Return in part to an order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 17th March 1821; — for an account of the real and declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures, exported from Great Britain to the British colonies in North America.

Special Publications (*continued*):

distinguishing each colony; for the year 1820. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 19 March 1821. n.p., 1821.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 280, 1821). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
Return of all timber shipped from the North of Europe to ports in British North America and imported into the United Kingdom from 5 January 1831 to 15 February 1834. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 12 June 1834. n.p., 1834.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 372, 1834). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
A return of the total number of loads of timber imported into the United Kingdom, in each year, from the year 1784; from the British provinces in North America, and from the Baltic respectively distinguishing the quantity imported in British, from that imported in foreign ships. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 2 May, 1827. n.p., 1827.
3 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commous. *Papers* no. 300, 1827). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
Return to an order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 1 June 1820; — for an official value of goods exported from Great Britain to the British colonies in North America in the last twenty years, distinguishing each colony and each year, and British and Irish produce and manufactures from foreign and colonial merchandize; — Also, a similar account of the real value of goods exported to the said colonies. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 16 June 1820. n.p., 1820.
[4] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 169, 1820). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
Return to an order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 28th April 1819; — for an account of all exports from Great Britain to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland in each year from 1800 to 1818 both inclusive; distinguishing each colony and settlement. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 22 June 1819. n. p., 1819.
[4] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 491, 1819). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
Return to orders of the Honourable House of Commons dated 28th April 1819: — for An account of all fish dried, pickled, and smoked, exported from Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, (1) to the British West Indies (2) to all places except the British West India Islands. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 22 June 1819. n.p., 1819.
[4] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 492, 1819). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
Return to an order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 28th April 1819: — for, An account of the quantity of timber imported into Great Britain from British North America, in each year from 1800 to 1818, both inclusive, distinguishing each colony and settlement. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 22 June 1819. n.p., 1819
15 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 493, 1819). OOP

Special Publications (*continued*):

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
Table of duties on certain articles of provisions, and wood and lumber, not being of the growth, production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, nor of any British possession, imported or brought by sea, or by inland carriage or navigation, into the several British possessions in America. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 10 November 1830. n.p., 1830.
2 [2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 16, 1830). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
Two accounts (1) of wood imported into Great Britain from Norway, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, the British Colonies in North America (collectively) the British colonies in Africa and the British colonies in New South Wales; also into Ireland; — from 1822 to 1827. (2) A similar account of wood imported into London. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed 20 June 1827. n.p., 1827.
7 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 521, 1827). OOP

Great Britain. Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies.
Trade. Accounts, (1) Of the total number of loads of timber imported into the United Kingdom, in each year from the year 1784, from the British provinces in North America and from the Baltic respectively; (2) Of exports in British vessels from Hamburg to British colonies, in six months ending 30th June 1827; (3) Of the amount of duties levied upon timber, deals, and other articles of wood, imported from the British provinces in North America, in each of the years 1824, 1825, 1826, and 1827. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 19 July 1828. n.p., 1828.
3 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 562, 1828). OOP

Great Britain. Office of the Register General of Shipping.
An account of the number of ships employed in the years 1826, 1827 and 1828, in the trade between Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the United Kingdom; specifying the amount of their tonnage, the nature of their cargoes, and the port or place at which they discharged. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 19 June 1829. n.p., 1829.
5 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 350, 1829). OOP

Great Britain. Office of the Register General of Shipping.
An account of tonnage entered and cleared to and from the British colonies and foreign countries, in the years 1834 and 1835. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 3 April 1835.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 125, 1835). OOP

Great Britain. Office of the Register General of Shipping.
Accounts relating to the trade with British North America colonies, etc. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 24 May 1819. n.p., 1819.
18 [2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 362, 1819). OOP

—— ——— 3 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 363, 1819). OOP

Great Britain. Office of the Register General of Shipping.
Return to an order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 1 June 1820: — for An account of the number of ships, with their tonnage and men, which cleared out from Great Britain to the British colonies in North America, in the last twenty years; distinguishing each year and each colony. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 16 June 1820. n.p., 1820.
[4] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 170, 1820). OOP

Special Publications (*continued*):

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copies of two despatches on the subject of duty upon tobacco. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
p. 38. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* P, 1837/8). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch communicating Her Majesty's approbation of the proceedings of the Legislature at their last Session relating to the commercial difficulties existing in the Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 27-28. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* I, 1837/8). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of despatch relative to a surrender by His Majesty of the duties collected under the Act 14 Geo. 3, cap. 88.
[York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most excellent Majesty, 1832]
p. 116. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2). OLU

Upper Canada.
Export through Coteau du Lac. [York: John Carey, 1831]
p. 53. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

Upper Canada.
Sundry communications. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 167-169. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL
Contents: Circular from the Secretary of State relative to trade between the U.S. and the West Indies, p. 167; Order of His Majesty in Council authorising ships of the U.S. of America to import from said States into B. possessions abroad, goods the produce of said States and to export goods from British possessions abroad to any foreign country, p. 168; Letter from the committee of the privy council for trade upon the opening of the ports of the B. North American colonies to the ships and goods of the U.S. of America, p. 168; Extract of a letter from Mr. Mack to Mr. Backhouse on the above subject, pp. 168-169; Extract of a minute of the Lords of the Committee for Trade, dated 24th July 1830, p. 169; Report on the York Hospital, p. 169; Observations relative to commutation of statute labor, p. 169; Clerk of the Crown in Chancery report [Writ of election] p. 169.

Upper Canada. Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 52-58. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU
Arbitrator: George H. Markland.

Upper Canada. Arbitrator for the adjustment of the claims of Upper Canada upon Lower Canada
Report. By order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto?] Printed by John Carey [1823]
31, 15[4] p. OTMCL OOA
Arbitrator: James Baby.

Upper Canada. Arbitrators for ascertaining the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 52-62. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL

Upper Canada. Arbitrators on proportion of duties from Lower Canada.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
10, 58 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 4, 1836/7).
OLU

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Arbitrators on the financial concerns between Lower and Upper Canada.
Report. [York, U.C.: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie, 1826]
pp. [1]-5. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825/6). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to treat with Commissioners on the part of the Province of Lower Canada concerning duties.
Report. [York: 1821]
7 p. OOA

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to His Majesty respecting a reduction of the duties on tobacco imported into Great Britain from this Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836]
p. 19. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* B, 1835/6). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Copy of an address of 11th February 1836 to His Majesty respecting the commerce and trade of that Province, etc. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 30 June 1836. n.p. [1836?]
3 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 389, 1836). OTAR

NOTES

[1] Imperial Act of 31 George III, 1791, c. 31, ss. 46, 47.

[2] 41 George III, 1801, c. 5.

[3] 43 George III, 1803, c. 2.

[4] Imperial Act of 52 George III, 1812, c. 55.

[5] 59 George III, 1819, c. 1.

[6] 60 George III, 1820, c. 1. often quoted as 1 George IV, 1820, c. 1.

[7] 2 George IV, 1821, c. 1.

[8] Imperial Act of 3 George IV, 1822, c. 44.

[9] ibid. c. 45.

[10] ibid. c. 119.

[11] Imperial Act of 4 George IV, 1823, c. 2.

[12] 4 George IV, 1824, c. 1.

[13] ibid. c. 11.

[14] Imperial Act of 6 George IV, 1825, c. 73.

[15] ibid. c. 105.

[16] ibid. c. 114.

[17] Imperial Act of 7 & 8 George IV, 1827, c. 56.

[18] 2 William IV, 1832, c. 3.

[19] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 25.

CHAPTER IX

TRANSPORTATION

One of the essentials to opening up new territory is to have adequate transportation. Prior to 1791 there were Indian trails which continued to be used and waterways which were used extensively. The first Session of the first Parliament concentrated on the Administration of Justice. While the second Session did not concentrate on road building, two of the thirteen laws passed did lay the framework for the building of roads.

As time went on bridges became important, then navigation which included canals, harbours, light houses, followed by macadamized roads and finally steam dredging machines for keeping the harbours free of sediments. This Chapter will be devoted to all the above subjects, looked at separately, including the publications which were issued in connection with each topic.

SURVEYOR OF HIGHWAYS

At the second Session of the first Provincial Parliament, held in 1793, two acts were passed which concerned the highways of the Province. The first was "An Act to provide for the nomination and appointment of Parish and Town Officers within this Province"[1] by which at least two and not more than six persons were to be chosen by the Inhabitant Householders at the Town Meeting, to be specified in the warrants issued by the Justice of the Peace, to serve the Office of Overseers of Highways and Roads. These persons were to oversee and perform such things as would be directed by an Act to be passed dealing with highways and roads in the Province. The second Act was just such an Act entitled: "An Act to regulate the laying out, amending, and keeping in repair the Public Highways and Roads within this Province".[2] The method of road building, which had been used, was found to be insufficient, inconvenient and had resulted in numerous complaints. Each and every Justice of the Peace, acting under a Commission, issued by His Majesty, was declared a commissioner to lay out and regulate the highways and roads within their division Two to six Overseers of Highways and Roads were to be appointed according to provisions laid down in 33 George III, c. 2. The actual number, in each division, was to be specified in a warrant to be issued by the Justice of the Peace.

The roads already laid out were to be regulated by the Commissioners, who could alter them and lay out new ones. Such highways and roads were to be considered common public highways. The width of the roads and bridges also was specified. Fences were to be built if the road ran adjacent to a large body of water. The Commissioners could divide their respective parishes or townships into divisions which they could allot to the Overseers of the Highways to superintend, repair and keep in order. The Overseers were responsible for summoning persons required to do statute labour and set them to work to amend, lay out etc. the road. They were also required to keep a list of all persons who owned a car [sic] cart or team and all inhabitants who were liable to work on the highways and transmit it to the Commissioners of the division in which they belonged. Statute labour could be compounded. Each Overseer was to keep books of all statute labour as well as that compounded. On the third Sunday in March the Overseers were to publish, in writing, a notice to all persons desirous of compounding for their duties, specifying the time and place of payment of such composition. The money was to be used on the highway. After September 1, 1794 any tree standing within thirty yards of the highway was to be cut down by the owner. A fine of ten shillings could be imposed for not doing so.

From April 20 to May 20 and from July 1 to October 1 all work on the highways could be suspended. The Overseers could call out persons to remove the snow from the roads. Any person owning two hundred acres of land but not residing in the Province was required to pay twenty shillings per annum to keep the King's Highway in repair.

In 1794 a further Act[3] was passed. In this Act the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions were to enforce the section regarding the cutting of trees within the thirty-yard limit.

In "An Act to alter the method of performing Statute Duty on the Highways and Roads within this Province"[4] which was given Royal Assent by proclamation January 1, 1800, the Act of 33 George III, c. 4 was repealed in so far as statute labour was stipulated. Yearly rates were set based on the value of real and personal property. No mention was made of compounding statute labour.

On March 9, 1804 "an Act for granting to His Majesty a certain sum of money out of the funds applicable to the uses of this Province and defray the expenses of amending and repairing the Public Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new Roads and building Bridges in the several Districts thereof"[5] was passed. By 1804 it had become evident that the general prosperity of the Province would be advanced if the public highway and roads, already laid out in the several Districts, were amended and repaired and if new roads were laid out. Bridges were also becoming necessary, the lack of which was endangering lives. One thousand pounds was to be granted out of the rates and duties, already levied and collected, unappropriated in the hands of the Receiver General, and was to be spent under regulations issued by the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

The Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council was to issue a proclamation or proclamations stating what roads were to be repaired and what new roads were to be established. The proclamation would contain the names of the Commissioners appointed with full power and authority to proceed to repair and amend roads and bridges specified in the proclamation. The Commissioners were required to take an oath to faithfully carry out the duties assigned to them, before they could undertake any work. This Act did not repeal any former acts for raising or levying rates or regarding statute labour. All moneys granted were to be paid to the Receiver General in discharge of warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor and were to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

On March 3, 1806 "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty a certain sum of money out of the Funds applicable to the uses of this Province, to defray the expenses of amending and repairing the Public Highways and Roads, laying out and opening new Roads and building Bridges in the several Districts thereof" and to make further provision for the opening and amending the said Roads"[6] was passed. This Act stated, as had the previous Act, that it would very much advance the general prosperity of this Province if the public highways and roads, already laid out in the several Districts, were amended and repaired and new and additional roads laid out and opened in certain parts of the Province, which at present were difficult of access. Certain bridges also would become indispensibly necessary. The Act provided for one thousand six hundred pounds which was to be divided among the Districts as follows:

Districts	1806	1808
Eastern	200	200
Johnstown	150	200
Midland	150	200
Newcastle	200	200
Home	200	200
Niagara	150	200
London	300	200
Western	250	200

The money was to be paid by the Receiver General to the District Treasurers in discharge of warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor. The Treasurers were required to post bonds. The Receiver General was to account for the money to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. This Act was to be in force for two years.

A further Act[7] was passed on March 16, 1808 in which another one thousand six hundred pounds was to be granted to His Majesty out of provincial funds for the repairing of roads and laying out and opening new roads and building bridges. The distribution of this money was somewhat different (See table above). The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint one or more Commissioners in each District to carry out the Act. The Receiver General was to pay the money in discharge of warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor and account for the same to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. This was a temporary Act.

The following year, on March 9[8] a similar temporary Act was passed in which another one thousand six hundred pounds was granted. One year later on March 12, 1810 "An Act to provide for the laying out, amending and keeping in repair, the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to repeal the Laws now in force for that purpose"[9] was passed. Under the terms of this Act the Justices of the Peace in each District, in General Quarter Sessions assembled, were to appoint, as the occasion required, one or more surveyor or surveyors of highways in each county and riding, to lay out and regulate the highways and roads in each county or riding. Each Surveyor was required to take an oath before the Justice of the Peace that he would faithfully discharge his duty. Twelve freeholders could apply, in writing, to the Surveyor to have a road altered or to open a new highway. The Surveyor was required to report, in writing, to the Justice of the Peace. The Justice of the Peace in Quarter Sessions could authorize the Surveyor of Highways to employ a surveyor of lands to lay out or alter a highway. He was to be paid ten shillings per day for his work. All bridges and causeways were not to be less than fifteen feet in width. The Surveyors of Highways were paid only seven shillings and six pence per day.

Overseers of Highways and Roads were to continue to be appointed by the Justice of the Peace as authorized by 33 George III, c. 2. They were to superintend, repair and keep in order, the highways and roads, streets and bridges in their division. The Overseers were to summon the persons within their division required, to do statute labour, on the highways. Each Overseer was required to keep a list of every person who owned a cart, waggon [sic] plough, sled or team as well as a list of inhabitants who were liable to work on the highways. These lists were to be delivered to the Justices of the Peace. The Overseers also were responsible for collecting forfeitures. Since none of the above lists were required to be presented to the Legislature they do not appear to have been printed. The labourers were required to bring their own tools and work for eight hours per day. If a labourer owned a cart, wagon, or team of two horses, oxen or beast of burden, he was required to use them and provide a man to drive the same. For this the labourer was allowed two days of personal labour. A labourer could compound for such duty by paying the Overseer the sum of ten shillings for each cart, wagon, team, and driver, for each day and could compound for statute labour the sum of five shillings for each day not worked.[10]

Over the period of several years further temporary acts were passed which granted certain sums of money to be spent to amend, repair and build new highways and roads as follows:[11]

1810	(50 George III, c. 2)	£2,000
1811	(51 George III, c. 1)	3,450
1814	(54 George III, c. 3)	6,000
1815	(55 George III, c. 1)	20,500
1816	(56 George III, c. 23)	513.12.6 (This amount was to reimburse the Commissioners who had not received their allotment)
1816	(56 George III, c. 37)	21,000
1818	(59 George III, c. 5)	750

On April 1, 1816 a further Act[12] was passed. Under this Act statute labour could be compounded by paying a certain sum in lieu of work. Every male, from the age of twenty-one to fifty, not rated on the Assessment Roll, was compelled to work on the highways three days a year.

By 1819 it was considered expedient once more to amend the laws dealing with the public highways and roads. Thus on July 12 "An Act to repeal part of and amend the Laws now in force for laying out, amending, and keeping in repair, the Public Highways and Roads in this Province"[13] was passed. This Act repealed the clause dealing with compound for duty as required in 1810. However, now to compound for statute labour, three shillings, nine pence had to be paid per person per day and seven shillings and six pence for each cart, wagon, team. It also stated what persons, after the first Monday in March, 1820 were to perform statute labour on the highways, and in what proportion, based on the Assessment Roll. The part dealing with equipment and live stock was not exempt and at least three days work was to be completed by their use. Lands subject to be assessed, but not included in the Assessment Roll were rated at one eighth of a penny per acre. The District Treasurers were to collect this money. The Act was to be in force for eight years.

Five years later, however, two further acts were passed on January 19, 1824. Under the first Act[14] the Act of 1819 was to be made perpetual. Every person liable to perform statute labour now could compound it by paying two shillings, six pence per day in lieu of work. However, persons living in towns liable for more than six days of statute labour were required to pay to the Surveyor of Streets, two shillings and six pence in lieu of work before the first day of May in each year. The money collected by the Surveyors of Streets, who were to be appointed under this Act, was to be spent in repairs under the jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace. All laws relating to the Overseers of Highways were repealed. The money paid to the Overseers of Highways by the District Treasurers now was to be paid to the Magistrates, in the month of March.

The second Act passed in 1824 was "An Act to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the fiftieth year of His late Majesty's reign intituled, "An Act to provide for the laying out, amending, and keeping in repair, the public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to repeal the laws now in force for that purpose" and also to repeal part of and amend the provisions of "An Act to repeal part of and amend the provisions of an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of His late Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to repeal part of and amend the laws now in force for laying out, amending and keeping in repair, the public Highways and Roads in this Province."[15] The clauses dealing with the width of roads in 50 George III, c. 1, and how statute labour was to be compounded in 59 George III, c. 8 were repealed. All roads now were to be no less than forty feet in width and no more than sixty feet. The householders, under approval of the Justice of the Peace, could perform their statute labour in an adjoining town.

On March 25, 1828 "An Act to make valid the acts of Road Surveyors, and to make further provision for the same"[16] was passed. Surveyors had been required to be appointed annually and take the oath to faithfully perform their duty annually (50 George III, c. 1). Many however had continued to work for several years without their appointments being renewed. This Act made legal all actions taken by the Surveyor of Highways as though he had been appointed annually. Hereafter the Surveyor needed only one appointment and oath until he was removed from office.

By 1830 it was necessary to raise more money for road building. Thus, on March 6, 1830 two acts were passed. The first was "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the improvement of the Roads and Bridges in this Province".[17] Thirteen thousand, six hundred and fifty pounds was to be granted out of the rates and duties already raised, levied and collected or hereafter to be raised. This amount was to be allocated as follows:

District	1830	1831
Eastern	£1,300	£1,900
Ottawa	800	1,000

Bathurst	1,100	1,900
Midland	1,900	2,200
Newcastle	1,100	1,900
Home	1,550	1,900
Gore	1,600	2,000
Niagara	1,000	1,600
London	1,100	2,000
Western	1,100	1,700
Johnstown	1,100	1,900

These amounts were further divided by counties. The actual amount for a county and the specific road in the county was specified. The money was to be paid by the Receiver General to the Treasurer in the District. All work was to be performed under contract. The Commissioners, who were appointed by the Act to oversee the spending of the money, were required to transmit an account in detail to the Lieutenant Governor before January 1, to be laid before the Legislature. The Receiver General was accountable to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

While the two acts received Royal Assent the same day, before the second Session of the tenth Parliament prorogued it was discovered that the amount of money specified in chapter four could not be raised out of rates and duties. Thus a further Act was passed "to raise by loan a certain sum of money, to be expended on the public highways within this Province."[17] Under this Act the Receiver General was authorized to raise eight thousand pounds (over half of the original amount) by issuing debentures for two, four and six years. These debentures were chargeable upon the general funds of the Province. A report was to be submitted to the Legislature on all debentures issued, the interest paid, and how many had been redeemed.

On March 16, 1831 still another "Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money, to be raised by debenture for the improvement of Roads and Bridges in the several Districts of this Province"[19] was passed. Under this Act the Lieutenant Governor was to authorize the Receiver General to raise by loan upon the credit of government bills or debentures twenty thousand pounds at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent, to be paid half yearly. No amount for the individual debenture was specified. They were redeemable at a period not exceeding twenty years.

The Receiver General, before each Session of Parliament, was to report to the Lieutenant Governor, a correct account of the numbers, amounts and dates of the different debentures, the amount of the debentures redeemed by him, the interest paid, and the amount of the debentures outstanding and unredeemed, to be laid before the Legislature. Warrants were to be issued by the Lieutenant Governor to the Receiver General for the payment of the interest on January 1 and July 1 each year. The division of this money among the Districts is shown above. As in the 1830 Act, this Act specified exactly where the money was to be spent in each District.

Commissioners were appointed for each District to oversee the spending of the money allotted to their District. The Receiver General, under warrant from the Lieutenant Governor was required to pay the money to the District Treasurers and account for the same to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. The District Treasurers were required to pay the amount specified in the Act to the Commissioners. Contracts were to be let by tender, and given to the lowest bidder. The Commissioners were required to keep proper vouchers to accompany their accounts which were to be presented to the Lieutenant Governor on December 31 to be laid before the House of Assembly. (It is to be noted that the Legislature which included both the Legislative Council and House of Assembly was not specified, but only the House of Assembly.)

During the first Session of the eleventh Parliament some of the money allotted in 1830 for building roads and bridges in four of the Districts had not been completely spent. Thus on March 16, 1831 an Act was passed[20] whereby new Commissioners were appointed to oversee the spending of the money on the roads, which had been designated in 1830. The same requirements as laid down in the 1830 Act applied to the new Commissioners.

On March 6, 1838 "An Act to alter and amend sundry Acts regulating the appointment and duties of Township Officers"[21] was passed. Once more the Inhabitant Freeholders and Householders were to choose, at their Town Meetings, Overseers of Highways. The duties of the Overseers were stated in the Act. Each Overseer was required to: superintend, make and keep in repair the highways, roads, streets and bridges under orders from the Magistrates; notify all persons within his division, liable to perform statute labour, what needed to be repaired, etc.; give a certificate to every person upon completion of his statute labour; erect fences or guards along any highway passing by deep water.

The Overseer was to be provided, by the Township Clerk, with a list of all persons liable to do statute labour. Such persons could compound such work by paying the Overseer two shillings, six pence for every day they were required to work. The Overseer, under oath before a Magistrate, was required, by September 1, to account for all persons liable to work on the highways, showing labour completed or unperformed or compounded for the same. If compounded, he was to account for all money paid to him. By December 1, the Town Clerk was to submit a list to the Magistrate of all Overseers who had not complied with the above regulation.

Seven reports on the roads were located, two of which have been listed in chronological order under serials. The reports which the Receiver General was required to issue will be found in Chapter V under Receiver General in the section on serials. Five of the reports which dealt with repairing of roads for the years 1829, 1831, 1832, 1835 and 1839 will be found in "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Serials

Upper Canada.
Road accounts. [York: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* C, 1826/7). OTL

Upper Canada. Road Commissioners.
Road accounts. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 66, 1836/7). OLU

BRIDGES

River Trent

While the first Act to be passed regarding the building of bridges was in 1793[22] it was not until 1803 that the House of Assembly, in an address to the Lieutenant Governor asked him to allocate seven hundred and fifty pounds, from the unappropriated funds in the Provincial Treasury to be used to build roads and bridges.[23] This address apparently was never delivered for on the next day another address was drafted, this time asking for only five hundred pounds.[24] The Lieutenant Governor replied that the matter had to have the concurrence of every branch of the Legislature. Thus no action was taken.[25] The next year an Act[26] was passed whereby a certain sum of money was to be granted for building both roads and bridges.

It was not, however, until 1833 that a separate Act, dealing with the building of a specific bridge, was passed.[27] In "An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge across the River Trent, and for other purposes therein mentioned" passed on February 13 Commissioners were to: have a survey undertaken to determine the most suitable place for a bridge; procure plans and estimetes thereof; contract persons to do the work; fix rates and tolls upon the completion of the work; report to the Lieutenant Governor, for the information of the Legislature, on or before the first of November each year on all matters performed, with an account in detail of all moneys received and paid by them.

Four thousand and fifty pounds was to be raised by loan to finance the building of the bridge. The debentures were to be issued by the Receiver General. Warrants were to be issued for the payment of the debentures. The Commissioners were not to be concerned in the contracts, but they were to appoint officers, engineers, workmen, etc.; negotiate with parties interested, for lands taken or damages done. If settlement could not be reached then arbitrators were to be appointed to settle the dispute.

The Commissioners could make rules and regulations touching: the management and disposition of the moneys coming into their hands; the duty and conduct of the officers, clerks and servants employed by them. Fifty pounds was to be paid to the person making the survey. The Commissioners could appoint one of their number or some other person to act in all matters relating to the management and control of the works. All moneys raised by debenture were to be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor and were to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. The Receiver General also was required, before each Session of Parliament, to transmit to the Lieutenant Governor, to be laid before the Legislature, correct accounts of the numbers, amounts and dates of the different debentures, the amount of the debentures redeemed by him and the interest paid, also the amount of the debentures outstanding and unredeemed.

The report of the engineer was published as well as five reports by the Commissioners, two of which are listed below. The reports for 1833, 1834 and 1838 were printed as part of the "Sundry reports" of the House of Assembly for those years. The reports issued by the Receiver General will be found in Chapter V with his other reports.

Serials

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to survey and erect a bridge across the River Trent.
Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with a Report from the Commissioners for erecting a bridge over the River Trent. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 129, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to survey and erect a bridge across the River Trent.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 18, 1836/7). OLU

Special publication

Baird, N H
Report of the engineer appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on constructing a bridge across the River Trent. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 41-43. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU

Don and Humber Bridges

On March 6, 1830 "An Act to make good certain monies advanced by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to erect the Don and Humber Bridges"[28] was passed. These bridges had become impassable. They were essential to the access to the Capital. Thus the Lieutenant Governor had directed the Receiver General to advance one thousand one hundred and eighty pounds, nine shillings, eight pence for the purpose of erecting the

Special Publications (*continued*):

bridges, charging it to His Excellency's salary until the same could be authorized by law. The money was to be paid by the Receiver General under warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor, and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

There was no requirement for any reports on the project. However one report was printed, which is listed below.

Special publication

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1828-1836 (Colborne).
Communication from His Excellency relative to Don and Humber bridges. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
p. 216. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU

Dunnville Bridge

On March 6, 1834 "An Act to grant a sum of money to defray the expense of erecting a Bridge over the Grand River at Dunnville, and for other purposes therein contained"[29] was passed. A Board of Commissioners was to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, whose duty was: procure plans and estimates for a bridge across the Grand River at Dunnville and contract with such person or persons to undertake to build and erect the same. When completed, they were to fix such rates and tolls as seemed just. They also were required to report to the Lieutenant Governor for the information of the Legislature on or before November 1, each year, on all matters done with a detailed account of all moneys received and paid by them.

The Receiver General was to raise a loan upon government securities, not exceeding one thousand, two hundred and fifty pounds at six per cent interest. He was to issue debentures which would be payable in eight, nine, or ten years with interest. He also was required to render to the Lieutenant Governor an account of the number and dates of all debentures issued. This report was to be laid before the Legislature. Interest was payable half yearly under the Lieutenant Governor's warrant to be issued June 30th and December 31st.

The Commissioners could appoint engineers and officers. However, no Commissioner or secretary was to be directly engaged in or interested in any contract. They were to make rules and regulations; touching the management and disposition of the moneys coming into their hands; touching the duties and conduct of the officers, clerks and servants employed by them. They could appoint one of their own or some other person to manage the works.

All moneys raised by debentures were to be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor and were to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

By 1836 the Commissioners found that more work was necessary than had been at first estimated, to complete the bridge. Thus on March 4, 1837 "An Act to grant the Commissioners of Dunnville Bridge a certain sum of money to complete the same"[30] was passed. Two hundred and fifty pounds was granted. The same conditions as listed above were contained in this Act.

Four reports were issued by the Commissioners, only one of which is listed below. The reports for 1834, 1835 and 1838 were printed as part of the "Sundry reports" issued by the House of Assembly. The reports which the Receiver General was required to issue will be found in Chapter V.

Special publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of a bridge across the Grand River at Dunnville.
Report. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 9, 1836). OLU

Toll Bridge at Chatham

On the same day that the Act granting a supplementary amount of money to complete the Dunnville Bridge was passed "An Act granting a sum of money for the erection of a Toll-Bridge over the Thames River at Chatham, in the Western District"[31] was passed. Under this Act the Lieutenant Governor was to have the power from time to time to appoint two or more Commissioners to superintend the erection and completion of a bridge across the Thames River at Chatham. The Commissioners were to make a report to the Lieutenant Governor for the information of the Legislature on or before the first day of January annually, of all monies received and paid as well as all other matters done by them.

The Receiver General was to raise by loan one thousand, five hundred pounds at six per cent payable half yearly to finance the project. The debentures were for eight, nine or ten years. The Receiver General also was to issue an annual report to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the Legislature. All monies paid by the Receiver General were to be paid under a warrant issued by the Lieutenant Governor and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The reports of the Receiver General will be found in Chapter V. One report was issued by the Commissioners which is listed below.

Special publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed for building the bridge over the Thames at Chatham.
Petition. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 326-328. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839 40). OLU

NAVIGATION

Internal

While roads and bridges were the concern of the Legislature from 1793, when the first laws were passed regarding their building, it was not until the third Session of the seventh Parliament, held in 1818, that "An Act for granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money for the Survey of the Waters of the Saint Lawrence and for other purposes therein mentioned"[32] was passed on November 27. Two thousand pounds was to be granted to His Majesty to be expended on procuring surveys of the Saint Lawrence and estimates for improvement in the navigation. When the Select Committee on Public Accounts reported to the House of Assembly on June 25, 1819 they noted that there had been no mention of the two thousand pounds.[33] It was recommended that it might be desirable to address the Lieutenant Governor requesting him to suspend the operation of the above Act until funds were provided to meet the expense.

On February 24, 1820 the Lieutenant Governor reported that he had received a letter from the Provincial Agent in London regarding a civil engineer of sufficient abilities to undertake a survey of the Saint Lawrence.[34] On March 7, 1820 the Committee on Public

Accounts stated that the survey of the Saint Lawrence could not be considered an urgent matter and would further add to the deficit of the Province.[35]

On April 14, 1821 "An Act to make provision for the improvement of the internal navigation of this Province"[36] was passed. This Act repealed the Act of 59 George III, c. 18, thus leaving in abeyance for the time being a survey of just the Saint Lawrence waters. Under this Act the Lieutenant Governor could appoint five Commissioners (two with the President to be a quorum) to explore, survey and level the most practical routes for canals between Lake Erie and the eastern extremity of the Province. The Commissioners also were to transmit to the Lieutenant Governor, plans and estimates together with maps, field books accompanied by a report of all their proceedings to be laid before the Provincial Parliament within twenty days of their 1822 Session.

The Lieutenant Governor was to issue warrants for two thousand pounds to the Receiver General in favour of the Commissioners to defray the expenses for carrying the Act into effect. The money was to be taken from unappropriated funds in the hands of the Receiver General and was to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. A detailed account of the money was to be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the House of Assembly at the next Session of Parliament. This Act was to continue for three years.

On January 29, 1823 "An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the improvement of the internal navigation of this Province""[37] was passed. The Commissioners were relieved from reporting within twenty days of the 1822 Session but had to report by February 15, 1823. The report, however, was not tabled until December 31, 1823 which was the fourth Session of the eighth Parliament.[38]

In the meantime, on March 19, 1823 "An Act to make additional provision for the improvement of the Inland Navigation of this Province"[39] was passed. An additional one thousand pounds was granted in aid of the survey, etc. The Receiver General was to pay this amount on warrants, issued by the Lieutenant Governor, which was to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. If the money was not completely issued it was subject to the disposal of the Provincial Parliament.

Since the 1821 Act of 2 George IV was for only three years and the work on internal navigation had not been completed "An Act to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the improvement of the Internal Navigation of this Province" as amended by an Act passed in the third year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to make provision for the improvement of the Internal Navigation of this Province (except so much thereof as is thereby repealed and to grant a further sum for such improvement""[40] was passed on January 19, 1824. Under this Act two amounts of money which had been granted under the two previous acts were to continue. This Act was to continue for two years. The Commissioners were given power to cause a survey, by competent persons of the isthmus between Presque'isle harbour, in the Newcastle District and the head of the Bay of Quinty [sic] and estimates prepared of the sum of money necessary to connect the same by a navigable canal.

Several reports were issued by the Commissioners which were printed. One of the reports not only was published in the *Appendix* to the *Journal* of the House of Assembly but was printed privately as well. The last report, issued in 1829, was printed as part of the "Sundry reports" issued by the House of Assembly. It will be found listed in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Serials

Upper Canada. Commissioners of Internal Navigation.
First report of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in conformity to the provisions of an Act, passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the improvement of the Internal Navigation of this Province". [York: Printed by order of the House of Assembly, 1823?]
22 [2] p. front., (folded map). OTMCL

Upper Canada. Commissioners of Internal Navigation.
Third general report. By order of the House of Assembly. [York, U. C.: Printed by J. Carey, 1825?]
15 p. OTMCL

____ _______17 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioners of Internal Navigation.
General statement of receipts and payments. [York, U.C.: William Lyon MacKenzie, 1826]
p. 13. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825/6). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioners of Internal navigation.
Reports of the Commmissioners of Internal Navigation appointed by His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, in pursuance of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper-Canada passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the improvement of the Internal Navigation of this Province". Kingston: Printed by James MacFarlane, 1826.
vi, 89 xxvi p. OTMCL

Improvement of Navigation on the River Saint Lawrence

In 1818 an Act[41] was passed whereby two thousand pounds was to be granted to undertake a survey of the waters of the Saint Lawrence. This Act was later repealed and in its place an Act[42] was passed in 1821 to do a survey of the inland waters of the Province. Ten years later a committee was set up in Brockville to study improvement of navigation on the Saint Lawrence. The Committee sent recommendations to the Legislature requesting that navigation be improved. It was not however, until February 13, 1833 that "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to be raised by debenture for the improvement of navigation of the River Saint Lawrence"[43] was passed. The Act recognized the importance to the agricultural and commercial interests of the Province of having good navigation facilities on the Saint Lawrence. Thus the Lieutenant Governor was to authorize and direct the Receiver General to raise by loan seventy thousand pounds upon the credit of government bills or debentures at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent payable half yearly in this Province or four per cent to be paid half yearly in London. One third of the debentures was for eight, nine and ten years respectively.

The Receiver General was to transmit, before each Session of Parliament, to the Lieutenant Governor a correct account of the numbers, amounts and dates of the different debentures, the amount of the debentures redeemed and the interest paid and the amount of the said debentures outstanding and unredeemed. This information was to be laid before the Legislature. The Lieutenant Governor was required to issue the warrants necessary for the payment of interest on the debentures on the 30th of June and 31st of December.

Seven Commissioners, one to be a President, were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. They were to: have a survey undertaken and plans of improvements to be made in the navigation of the Saint Lawrence between Prescott and the eastern extremity of this Province by canals, locks or otherwise with estimates of the expense of such improvements; make contracts, fix tolls on any part completed; report to the Lieutenant Governor for the information of the Legislature on or before November 1st each year, all matters done by them with an account in detail of all moneys received and paid out; appoint engineers, agents, officers, workmen and servants for carrying out the work. The Commissioners were given full power and authority to explore the country between Prescott and the eastern extremity and to designate and establish, take, appropriate, have and hold for the use of the Province the line and boundary of a canal.

Navigation between the Head of the Long Sault and Cornwall was to be the first to be completed. Commissioners were to enter into agreements with the owners of the land for purchase of what might be required and for damages done in the progress of the work. If no agreement could be made three Arbitrators were to be appointed, one by the Commissioners, one by the claimant plus a third. Parties declining to accept the Arbitrators' decision might have damages assessed by a Jury at their own expense.

The Commissioners were to set the rates and dues on the completed canal. An account of tolls was to be rendered to the Inspector General on June 30th and December 31st. The money was to be paid to the Receiver General to be applied to the liquidation of the principal and interest on the debt. The Commissioners were to construct bridges where the highways were intersected by the canal. They could appoint one of their number to act in all matters relating to the management and control of the work to be carried on under their orders and directions. All Commissioners were to meet once a month.

All money raised by debenture was to be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor in favour of such Commissioners and be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

On March 6, 1834 "An Act to repeal part of, amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the present Parliament intituled "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money, to be raised by debentures for the improvement of navigation of the River Saint Lawrence""[44] was passed. The sections dealing with the seventy thousand pounds and the monthly meetings of the Commissioners were repealed. The Lieutenant Governor now could authorize the Receiver General to raise three hundred and fifty thousand pounds upon debenture at a rate of interest not to exceed six per cent in the Province or five per cent in London. The Commissioners could alter any highway which might interfere with the improvements to be made, but had to make another road equally good. Houses might also have to be removed. The owners were to be compensated.

All money raised by the debentures was to be paid by the Receiver General to the Commissioners under warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. The Act of 7 George IV, c. 20 with regard to debentures issued for the Welland Canal Company was to be applied to the debentures issued under this Act.

On March 4, 1837 "An Act to amend the law for the improvement of the navigation of the Saint Lawrence"[45] was passed. The 31st clause of 3 Wm. IV, c. 18 dealing with building bridges across the Canal was repealed. Instead the Commissioners were to provide scows to keep up the communication or erect a floating bridge where it was deemed absolutely necessary for the public convenience.

An annual report was issued by the Commissioners from 1834 to 1839. These were printed and are listed in chronological order below. The report of the Brockville Committee also was printed as were a number of other special publications.

Serials

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation on the River Saint Lawrence.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 67-79. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
31 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 7, 1835). OLU
Jonas Jones, President of the Board of Commissioners.

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence.
Report. By order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto: J. H. Lawrence, 1836]
42 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 11, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence.
Report. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: Patriot Office, 1836.
19 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* unnumbered 1836/7). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence.
Report. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 133-167. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU

——— ————Appendix [2] p. OLU.

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence.
Report for the year 1838. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 43-84. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners of the St. Lawrence Canal.
Report for 1839. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 268-293. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU
President: John M'Donald.

Special publications

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch on the subject of the improvement of that part of the River Saint Lawrence, within the boundary of Lower Canada. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 28-29. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* L, 1837/8). OTL

Upper Canada.
Saint Lawrence navigation improvement. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 215-218. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL
This was a local committee established at Brockville which sent recommendations to the Legislature requesting improvements.

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to the King on the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
pp. 87-88. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* M, 1836/7). OTL

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.

Papers respecting discussions with the Houses of Assembly and the Legislative Councils. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 9 May 1837. n.p. [1837?] 10 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 292, 1837). OTAR Papers concern the improvement of navigation of the River Saint Lawrence requesting the co-operation of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

Inland Waters of the District of Newcastle

At the same time that improvements were being made for navigation on the Saint Lawrence River improvements of inland waters further west were being considered by the Legislature. On February 13, 1833 "An Act to provide for the improvement of certain inland waters in the District of Newcastle"[46] was passed. It was believed that commerce would be greatly facilitated if the Otoni bee River and the waters leading from Mud River to Scugog Lake were improved. Thus two thousand pounds was to be raised by loan. Debentures were to be issued by the Receiver General to be chargeable on the tolls.

The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint seven Commissioners to receive plans, tenders and estimates. They were to: let the contracts and supervise the work; appoint a toll collector who could appoint deputies. They could appoint one of their own or another person to act in all matters relating to the project. The rate of tolls to be charged was indicated in the Act.

The Receiver General was to pay the Commissioners, under a warrant to be issued by the Lieutenant Governor and was to account for all moneys to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Three years later a further Act was passed which had received Royal Assent, as indicated by message, from the Lieutenant Governor, to the Legislature on November 28, 1836.[47] That navigation should be improved was important to agriculture, mining and forestry. Sixteen thousand pounds was to be advanced to the Commissioners by the Receiver General under warrant issued by the Lieutenant Governor. The Commissioners could appoint superintendents, engineers, agents, officers, workmen and servants and pay them such salaries and wages as they deemed reasonable. They were given the power to enter upon any lands. Lands so taken were to be vested in His Majesty. Agreements were to be made and compensation given for land taken or damaged. Damages were to be settled by arbitration. The Commissioners were to: set the rates and dues to be taken; appoint persons to take such rates and dues; and make rules and regulations for the management and disposition of all moneys coming into their hands. All money paid by the Receiver General, under warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor, was to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

On March 4, 1837 "An Act to amend an Act passed during the last Session, intituled "An Act to improve the navigation of the inland waters of the District of Newcastle"[48] was passed. The clause dealing with the Commissioners appointed and how the dues and rates were to be collected was repealed. Under this Act five Commissioners were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. They could cause further surveys to be made by a competent engineer but could not diminish the size of the locks already recommended. The Commissioners were to report to the Lieutenant Governor on their activities for the information of the Legislature. An account of the rates received was to be made to the Inspector General before December 31st each year and all money was to be handed over to the Receiver General within ten days of the report to the Inspector General.

On May 11, 1839 still another "Act to make further provision for the completion of the improvement of the navigation of the inland waters of the District of Newcastle"[49] was passed. Under this Act an additional three thousand pounds was to be made available to the Commissioners appointed to superintend the sixteen thousand already allotted.

The Commissioners issued one report which was printed. Two reports on surveys also were printed.

Special publications

Baird, N H
Report of a proposed line of Canal to connect the Bay of Quinte with Presque'Isle Harbour and the waters of Lake Ontario. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 188-190. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix*, 1833/4).
OTL

Baird, N H
Report on the overflowing of Scugog River and Lake, by the operation of Purdy's mill-dam in Ops. By order of the Commons House of Assembly. [Toronto] R. Stanton [1836]
8 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 13, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the inland waters of the District of Newcastle.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
p. 156. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

River Trent

Still in the Newcastle District, but more easterly, it was considered very important for the agricultural and commercial interests that a good line of communication be established between the waters of the Bay of Quinte and Rice Lake. Thus on March 4, 1837 "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to be raised by Debenture, for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Trent"[50] was passed. The Lieutenant Governor was to authorize the Receiver General to raise seventy-seven thousand five hundred and seven pounds, eleven shillings and four and one half pence by debenture upon the credit of government bills or debentures at six per cent, interest payable half yearly in the Province or, five per cent payable in London. The debentures were for twenty years.

The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint five Commissioners to carry out the Act. They were to contract with suitable persons to carry out the work, and after completion of any part to impose rates and tolls. They were to report on or before November 1, to the Lieutenant Governor on all work done with a detailed account of all moneys received and expended, for the information of the Legislature.

The Commissioners had full power and authority to explore the country lying between the mouth of the River Trent and Percy Landing. They could: contract with persons to take land for the use of the Province; appoint engineers, agents, officers, workmen and servants to carry out the work; fix the dues and rates which were to be paid to persons and at places designated by them.

All proceeds were to be paid to the Receiver General and accounted for on June 30th and December 31st to the Inspector General. All moneys raised by debenture were to be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

On the same day another Act concerning public aid to railroads, dealt, in section seven of the Act, with the money to be raised by debenture for the improvement of navigation on the River Trent. The Commissioners were to continue and proceed with their work which from time to time would be determined by the Lieutenant Governor on the advice of the Executive Council.

Two reports were issued by the Commissioners which were printed. One report also was issued by the Surveyor.

Serials

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation on the River Trent.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 154-155. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation on the River Trent.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 255-267. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40).
OLU

Special publication

Baird, N H
Report on the most eligible route for a canal between Lake Simcoe and Rice Lake. By order of the Commons House of Assembly. [Toronto] R. Stanton [1836]
23, 10 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 12, 1836).
OLU
Included is an Estimate for improvement of River Trent. 10 p.

Ottawa River

By 1837 the government considered that it was important to the commercial interests of the Province to have a navigational communication link between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron. Thus on March 4, 1837 "An Act to provide for a Survey of the Ottawa River, and the country bordering on it, together with the country and waters lying between that River and Lake Huron"[52] was passed. Under this Act the Lieutenant Governor was to appoint three Commissioners who were authorized to engage an engineer and surveyor to survey and report on the practicability of establishing such a water communication. The Commissioners were to report to the Lieutenant Governor all proceedings, with a detailed account of expenses, to be laid before the Legislature. Three thousand pounds was to be granted by the Lieutenant Governor to the Receiver General to pay the surveyor and engineer. All money was to be accounted for by the Receiver General to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The Commissioners issued one report which was printed.

Special publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners on the survey of the Ottawa River, etc.
Report. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto] R. Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty [1839]
pp. 87-117. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

Grand River Navigation Company

Not all navigation improvements were carried out directly under Commissioners appointed by the government. However the government generally was involved with loaning money to a private company. Such was the case when on March 4, 1837 "An Act to loan a certain sum of money to the Grand River Navigation Company"[53] was passed. The Lieutenant Governor was to instruct the Receiver General to raise by loan upon the credit of the government bills or debentures a sum not exceeding twelve thousand, five hundred pounds at six per cent interest per annum. The Company was to give security to the Receiver General which the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Council had to approve.

The Directors of the Company issued two reports, one of which is listed below. The other report will be found in the "Sundry reports" of the House of Assembly in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Special publication

Grand River Navigation Company. Directors.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 157-158. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

CANALS

Burlington Bay Canal

In an Act[54] passed on April 14, 1821 to improve the internal navigation of the Province, the Commissioners were to explore and survey the most practical routes for canals between Lake Erie and the eastern extremity of the Province. While the first Act, dealing with canals, did not connect Lake Erie with the eastern extremity it was "An Act to provide for constructing a navigable Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario"[55] which was passed on March 16, 1823 and it would promote the general interest of the Province.

The Receiver General was to raise by loan upon debentures five thousand pounds. Interest was to be paid half yearly from a fund which would be raised by tolls to be levied on goods, produce and all other articles, as well as vessels, passing through the Canal. Debentures were to be for sixteen years, but could be redeemed earlier upon the Lieutenant Governor inserting a notice in the *Upper Canada gazette* requiring the holders to present the same for payment. The Receiver General was to transmit an annual report to the Lieutenant Governor, of debentures issued, redeemed and outstanding and interest paid, to be laid before Parliament. All money paid was to be on a separate warrant received from the Lieutenant Governor.

Five Commissioners were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to carry out the Act. Three were a quorum. The President and vice-President were to be elected. The Commissioners were to: obtain plans, contract for the completion of the work, fix rates of tolls; report to the Lieutenant Governor every three months on the progress of the work. A draw bridge was to be constructed. However no toll was to be paid for passing the same.

The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint a toll collector who was to account half yearly to the Receiver General. The Receiver General was to account to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The following year, on January 14, 1824 "An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to provide for constructing a Navigable Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario""[56] was passed. The Receiver General was to raise a further loan of three thousand pounds under the same regulations as before.

The Commissioners could lower the toll, but not so low that the debt could not be paid within the sixteen years. They had full power and authority to make such rules and regulations as were needed to regulate vessels, craft, boats and rafts passing through the Canal. The Canal could be enlarged to permit vessels of war to pass through if necessary. No boats belonging to His Majesty were to pay tolls.

On February 17, 1827 "An Act to provide for the further survey of the works done at the Burlington Bay Canal, and to afford further aid to complete the same"[57] was passed. A further eight thousand pounds was to be raised by loan upon debentures, by the Receiver General. These debentures could be called in upon six months notice. They were to be a charge on the Provincial Revenue.

A competent civil engineer was to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to superintend the work. Moneys appropriated were to be paid into the Bank of Upper Canada on account of the Commissioners.

On March 25, 1828 "An Act to provide for the valuation of the labour and materials applied in constructing the Harbour at Burlington Bay and for other purposes relating to the said Harbour"[58] was passed. Tolls which previously had to be paid in sterling could now be paid in provincial currency. Three Arbitrators were to be appointed for estimating the actual value of the labour and materials employed in making the harbour at Burlington Bay. One arbitrator was to be appointed by the Commissioners, one by the plaintiff and one jointly. James G. Strowbridge was the plaintiff.

Seven years after the first Act had been passed, the Burlington Bay Canal still was not completed. Thus on March 6, 1830 "An Act to afford further aid to complete the Burlington Bay Canal and for other purposes relative to the said canal"[59] was passed. The tolls were considered to be too high. However, the tolls and rates were not to be lowered until the loan and the interest on the loan was paid off. A schedule of the rates and tolls payable was included in the Act. The Canal was open but the work was not completed.

The Receiver General was authorized to raise by loan a further sum of five thousand pounds at six per cent per annum to be backed by the government, but chargeable on the tolls, for the completion of the Canal. Seven Commissioners were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, to receive plans, tenders and estimates and of contracting for the superintending the work and labour necessary to complete the Canal, including the banks, piers and excavation thereof, and to receive pay in discharge of warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor. All amounts had to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. The Commissioners could appoint a President. They were to: account to the Receiver General on the first day of January each year for all moneys received; make an annual report of their transactions to the Lieutenant Governor; appoint a superintendent of works, who would act as Secretary to the Board, and oversee all work on the Canal. The Superintendent was to file and preserve the accounts as audited; give them to the Commissioners to be transmitted to the Receiver General for the inspection of the Legislature, if required.

On January 28, 1832 "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to be expended in the completion of the Burlington Bay Canal and to defray the expenses thereof"[60] was passed. Two thousand, four hundred and seventy-eight pounds and four shillings was to be granted to His Majesty for the completion of the Canal. Three Commissioners were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. They were to receive the money in discharge of warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor. The money was to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The following year on February 13 "An Act to defray the expenses of keeping a Light at the Burlington Canal and for other purposes therein mentioned"[61] was passed. One hundred pounds was to be granted annually to the Commissioners of the Canal out of the unappropriated money in the hands of the Receiver General. This money was to provide for lights on the pier and to pay the salary of a person to look after the lights.

The Commissioners were to: make rules and regulations for keeping the lights, and keeping open the bridge; present an annual report to the Lieutenant Governor, to be laid before the Legislature.

The Receiver General was to pay the money annually to the Commissioners in discharge of warrants to be issued by the Lieutenant Governor and account for it to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

On March 4, 1837 "An Act granting a sum of money to complete the Burlington Bay Canal and for other purposes therein mentioned"[62] was passed. Five thousand pounds was to be granted to His Majesty out of the rates and dues levied and collected, in the hands of the Receiver General and unappropriated, to be used to complete the Canal and erect a light house. The money was to be paid to the Commissioners by the Receiver General in discharge of warrants to be issued by the Lieutenant Governor and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The Commissioners were to issue a report to the Lieutenant Governor before December 1st on how the five thousand pounds was to be spent, for the information of the Legislature. The Receiver General was not to advance any money until the proposed works and improvements had been reported upon by a competent engineer. Two additional Commissioners were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to superintend the work.

Between 1824 and 1837 the Commissioners issued nine reports on the Canal. These were printed. One special report also was published. Further reports for the years 1830, 1832, 1834, 1835 and 1839 can be found under "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV under "General printing".

Serials

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the Burlington Bay Canal.
Report. [York] 1824.
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* A, 1825). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the Burlington Bay Canal.
Report. [York, U. C.: Printed by William Lyon MacKenzie, 1826]
pp. 5-9. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1825/6). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the Burlington Bay Canal.
First report. [York: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]
[13]p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* B, 1826/7). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the Burlington Bay Canal.
Report. [York: 1828]
28 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1828). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the Burlington Bay Canal.
Report. [York, U. C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the House of Assembly, 1829]
pp. 33-40. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the Burlington Bay Canal.
Report. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 172-173. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix*, 1831). OTL

Serials (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the Burlington Bay Canal.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833] pp. 207-209. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the Burlington Bay Canal.
Report. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
2 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 10, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the Burlington Bay Canal.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 19, 1836/7). OLU

Special publication

Strowbridge, James G.
A memorial presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and several documents relating to the works and the disagreement between the Commissioners and the Contractor [Works at the Burlington Bay Canal] York: Printed by E. Collins, 1827. 36 p. OTAR

Welland Canal

The Welland Canal, unlike the Burlington Bay Canal, was to be built by a company incorporated by the government of Upper Canada. Thus on January 19, 1824 "An Act to incorporate certain persons therein mentioned, under the style and title of "The Welland Canal Company""[63] was passed. The Company, composed of eight men, was given full power and authority to explore the country lying between the River Welland in the Niagara District and Lake Ontario and between the River Welland and the Grand River, and to establish the line of boundaries of two intended canals with the necessary locks, towing paths, basons [sic] and railways, one to connect the River Welland with Lake Ontario and the other to connect the River Welland with the Grand River. The Company was also to select sites for mills, manufactories, warehouses, etc.

The President and Directors could establish tolls, payable by persons navigating upon the Canal. The Company was annually, if requested by either branch of the Legislature, to present a report on the tolls collected and the amount of money spent on keeping the Canal in repair, and also of the goods, wares and merchandize transported in and along the same.

The Company was given five years to complete the Canal between the River Welland and Lake Ontario and seven years to complete the Canal between the River Welland and the Grand River. After five years the Legislature could reduce the amount of the tolls, if they believed them to be excessive. However, the Company was to make at least twenty per cent on their capital expended in making the Canal.

The stock of the Company was not to exceed forty thousand pounds. Each share was to be worth twelve pounds, ten shillings. The number of shares was not to exceed three thousand. A person could subscribe to only eighty shares with ten per cent down and the remainder when demanded at intervals by the President and Directors.

Five Directors, one of whom was to be President would manage the Company. The election of the Directors was to be held the first Monday in April each year. Directors were to make the necessary laws, appoint officers, clerks, etc. The Treasurer with two securities was to give bond. After thirty years His Majesty could take over the Canal by paying to the Company the full amount of their shares.

On April 13, 1825, "An Act to repeal part of and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons therein mentioned, under the style and title of the Welland Canal Company""[64] was passed. The clauses which dealt with the amount of stock, namely forty thousand pounds; the number of shares which were limited to sixteen thousand; His Majesty's purchase of the property after thirty years were repealed. Under this Act the Canal could be widened and deepened. The number of Directors was increased from five to seven. The actual route of the Canal was indicated. Stockholders could withdraw their shares within three months if they did not like the terms of this Act. All money paid in on stock was to be deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada. The number of votes a stockholder had was based on the number of shares held. The time in which His Majesty's government could purchase the Canal was extended to fifty years. After this purchase the amount of toll and profits were annually to be laid before the Legislature and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. The following year two further acts were passed. The first was "An Act to repeal parts of, and to explain and amend the several Acts of this Province relating to the Welland Canal Company".[65] When the survey was completed, of the route in 1825, it was found to be too expensive and impractical. Thus, a deviation of part of the route was authorized by this Act. Also certain stipulations regarding the acquisition of property and arbitrators appointed to settle disputes were modified.

The second was "An Act to authorize the Government to borrow a certain sum of money, upon Debentures, to be loaned to the Welland Canal Company".[66] Twenty-five thousand pounds was to be raised to facilitate the completion of the Canal. The Lieutenant Governor was to authorize the Receiver General to raise the amount upon the credit of government bills or debentures. As soon as the money was raised the Lieutenant Governor would issue a warrant to the Receiver General authorizing him to turn over the money to the Welland Canal Company. Six per cent interest was to be paid. Debentures on maturity and interest was to be paid from the duties levied and received from the Province of Lower Canada, upon goods imported into Upper Canada.

The Receiver General, before each Session of Parliament, was to transmit to the Lieutenant Governor a correct account of the numbers, amount and dates of each debenture issued by him, also the amount of each debenture redeemed by him and the amount of interest paid as well as the amount of all debentures outstanding and unredeemed. The report also was to contain the amount or amounts lent and advanced to the Welland Canal Company. This report was to be presented to the Legislature.

Interest was to be paid half yearly. This also was to be paid under a warrant issued by the Lieutenant Governor. The debenture could only be paid when due, under a warrant signed by the Lieutenant Governor. The Welland Canal Company had to issue bonds to the Receiver General before he could release any money to the Company. These bonds also were to carry six per cent interest to be paid to the Receiver General computed half yearly. All moneys were to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

In 1827 two further acts were passed on February 17, one to allow the Company to receive aid from His Majesty's government and the other to receive public aid. The first was "An Act to enable the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company to accept an aid from His Majesty's Government, towards the completion of the said Canal, and to secure His Majesty the free use thereof".[67] Sixteen thousand, three hundred and sixty pounds sterling, being one-ninth part of the cost of the Canal was to be given to assist with the completion, provided the locks would be twenty-two feet wide and that all government vessels and those conveying government stores could pass through toll free.

The second was "An Act for affording public aid toward the completion of the Welland Canal".[68] Fifty thousand pounds public stock could be taken in the Welland Canal Company by the Receiver General for the government. This stock was to be subject to the same conditions as that held by other stockholders in the Company. The Company was required to pay six per cent interest and was to deposit a bond for twenty thousand pounds with the Receiver General. The Receiver General was to raise, by loan on the credit of government bills or debentures, the fifty thousand pounds at six per cent per annum. The debentures were to be for a period of two, four or six years each for a third of the total amount to be raised.

On March 20, 1829 "An Act to render effectual certain securities to be given by the Welland Canal Company for a loan advanced by His Majesty's government, and for other purposes relating to the said canal; and also for authorizing the making a lateral cut from the Welland Canal, through the town of Niagara to the mouth of the river Niagara, by a company incorporated for that purpose"[69] was passed. This Act stated that the Imperial Parliament had passed an Act in 1828 (Imperial Act of 9 George IV) whereby the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury had lent and advanced fifty thousand pounds sterling to the Welland Canal Company toward defraying the expenses of completing the Canal. The interest was four per cent per annum and the principal was to be paid back within ten years. The money was to be secured by an assignment of the tolls and profits of the Canal. Under this Act the Company could raise further money and give bonds for such loans.

The Company could enlarge the feeder in progress from the Grand River. The owners of the land were to be compensated. Arbitration was to be provided in case the parties could not agree. Another company to be known as the Niagara Canal Company was to be incorporated. This Company was to explore a route for the canal leading to Niagara. This canal was for boat navigation only. They could raise by subscription within the town twenty-five thousand pounds in shares of twelve pounds, ten shillings each. There were to be three Directors, one of whom should be President to be elected annually. They could make regulations and by-laws. Water for this canal was to come from the Welland Canal. Five Arbitrators were to be appointed to determine the compensation to be paid to the Welland Canal. If the Welland Canal Company declined to accept the recommendations of the Arbitrators, the stock created by this Act would merge in the Welland Canal Company and the Niagara Canal Company would cease to exist. The Welland Canal Company was to complete this canal within two years, provided a sufficient sum of money was paid by the Niagara Canal Company for the purpose, which was twenty-five per cent of the estimated cost. This amount was to be paid into the Bank of Upper Canada on account of the Welland Canal Company.

Assuming that the Niagara Canal Company existed they had to compensate the owners of the land needed for the Canal. Arbitrators were to be appointed to settle any dispute. Five Directors were to be chosen annually by the stockholders of the Welland Canal Company and two by the House of Assembly as long as the government held stock in the Company. The President and Directors of the Company were required, every year, to lay before the Legislature accounts in detail of receipts and expenditure.

On March 6, 1830, "An Act to grant a further Loan to the Welland Canal Company and to regulate their further operations"[70] was passed. This Act began "Most gracious Sovereign" with a statement of the work to be completed, but the fifty thousand pounds promised in 1827 had not been received and the Company needed immediate aid. The Lieutenant Governor was authorized to direct the Receiver General to raise twenty-five thousand pounds by loan upon the credit of government bills or debentures, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. As soon as the money was raised the Lieutenant Governor was to issue his warrant to the Receiver General in favour of the Welland Canal Company. The Act stipulated how the money was to be spent. The Welland Canal Company was to give bonds to the Receiver General for all money advanced. They were not to make any other canal or channel between the Welland Canal and Lake Erie or the Grand River without further legislative approval. A Commissioner was appointed to examine the condition of the Canal and to report to the Lieutenant Governor for the information of the Legislature.

On March 16, 1831, "An Act to afford further aid to the Welland Canal Company, and to repeal part of and amend the laws now in force relating to the said Company"[71] was passed. Debentures to the extent of fifty thousand pounds could be issued to the Welland Canal Company upon giving security. This amount was to be issued in not less than two hundred pounds for each debenture and was for twenty-five years, with interest at five per cent payable in London half yearly. This money had to be used to complete the Canal, the towing paths, locks and harbours connected with the Canal. The debentures were chargeable to the general revenues of the Province. The Directors were to appropriate tolls to pay the interest. If in default the Canal would be taken over for the use of His Majesty. Security for half of this loan had to be given by the Company. The provision in 11 George IV, c. 11, forbidding the Company from extending the Canal without further legislative action was repealed.

Three Arbitrators were appointed to settle and award damages sustained by individuals whose property had been damaged by the operations of the Company. A full account in detail of the expenditure of all moneys raised by the Welland Canal Company was to be laid before the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

On February 13, 1833 "An Act for affording further aid towards the completion of the Welland Canal, and for other purposes therein mentioned"[72] was passed. A further seven thousand five hundred pounds was authorized, by the Lieutenant Governor, which the Receiver General was to raise by loan upon credit of government bills or debentures at five per cent interest. As soon as the money was raised the Receiver General under warrant was to turn the money over to the Commissioners, not the Welland Canal Company, who would superintend the spending of the same. This money was to be spent in deepening and enlarging the feeder from the Grand River and in keeping the locks and Canal in repair.

The Commissioners were to have a complete survey of the Canal and all the works connected with it made by a competent engineer. The engineer was to make a detailed report of the state of the Canal, of the improvements necessary for completing the same, with an estimate of the probable cost with any alterations in any part of the route.

The stock for the seven thousand, five hundred pounds was to become public stock and was to be subscribed by the Receiver General from the stock held by the Welland Canal Company. The three Commissioners together with two further persons were to act as arbitrators in disputes with the Company. Their decision was final.

On March 6, 1834 "An Act to alter and amend the Charter and increase the stock of the Welland Canal Company, and to authorize His Majesty's Receiver-General to subscribe Stock in the said Company on behalf of the Province"[73] was passed. Under this Act the number of shares constituting the capital stock of the Welland Canal Company was not to exceed twenty thousand at twelve pounds ten shillings each.

The Lieutenant Governor was authorized to direct the Receiver General to subscribe further stock in the Welland Canal Company to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, such stock to be held by the government. The government would have the same conditions as other stockholders. This money was to be raised by loan on debentures issued on the credit of government bills or debentures. Each debenture was for not less than one hundred pounds and was to be held for not less than twenty years and not more than forty years. Interest was not to exceed six per cent provincial to be paid half yearly or five per cent in London. Any money so raised was to be paid by the Receiver General to the Welland Canal Company under a warrant issued by the Lieutenant Governor. The number of Directors to be appointed annually was not to exceed seven, three of whom were to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

On April 16, 1835 "An Act to explain and amend an Act incorporating the Welland Canal Company and for appointing Arbitrators for certain purposes therein mentioned"[74] was passed. Under the original Act, when it became necessary to cut through a highway for the Canal, the Company was required, within one month, to build a secure, sufficient and commodious bridge for the passing of carriages, under penalty of four pounds for each and every day after the one month. It was understood, although not explicit, that the Company would maintain and keep in repair the said bridges. Such bridges were to be maintained on public highways. Insecure bridges were to be reported to the Overseer of Roads in the division in which the bridge was located. The Overseer was to examine the bridge within twenty-four hours and report to the Company in writing within three days. New Arbitrators for the settling of disputes were appointed.

Royal Assent was given by message on November 28, 1836 to "An Act to loan two thousand pounds to the Welland Canal Company".[75] A detailed account of the money was to be laid before the Legislature and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

By 1837 the Welland Canal appeared to be nearing completion; therefore on March 7 "An Act to provide for the permanent completion of the Welland Canal, and for other purposes therein mentioned"[76] was passed. One hundred, seven thousand, five pounds had been subscribed as public stock and one hundred and two thousand pounds had been loaned by the government to the Welland Canal Company. The loan now was to be deemed public stock. The Lieutenant Governor, before April 1, 1837, was to direct the Receiver General to subscribe further stock in the Company to the amount of two hundred and forty-five thousand pounds to be deemed public stock. The capital stock of the Company was to be five hundred and ninety-seven thousand, three hundred pounds divided into forty-seven thousand, seven hundred and eighty-four shares of the value of twelve pounds ten pence to be held as follows: thirty-six thousand, three hundred and sixty pounds by the government of Upper Canada; two thousand by the government of Lower Canada; nine thousand, four hundred and twenty-four by private shareholders. Directors could spend forty-five thousand pounds for payment of debts, temporary repairs, etc. for the current year. They could appoint two scientific and practical engineers to examine the state of the Canal, the present route, explore the surrounding country, and the expense of making the Canal a permanent work, either on the present or another route which they might recommend. They were to appoint a superintendent to have the control, care and superintendence of the work. The report of the engineers was to be laid before both branches of the Legislature at their next Session.

The Lieutenant Governor could direct the Receiver General to raise the two hundred and forty-five thousand pounds, above mentioned, by debentures and deliver it to the Directors in amounts of not less than fifty pounds. The debentures were to be repaid out of money from tolls. The Board of Directors were to report to the Lieutenant Governor for the information of the Legislature on or before the first day of December each year.

On March 6, 1838 "An Act to amend the Charter of the Welland Canal Company"[77] was passed. Under this Act all claims against the Company were to be settled by arbitration.

Between 1826 and 1840 a number of reports were issued by the Welland Canal Company. These varied from annual reports to accounts. They are listed below, under serials, in chronological order regardless of their title. Several reports also were issued by the Commissioner and Commissioners. Two special reports were issued. In addition to the reports listed below, the following reports will be found in Chapter IV under "Sundry reports" in the section on "General printing": Commissioner of the Welland Canal, 1831 and 1836; Welland Canal Committee, 1832, 1833 and 1835; Niagara Canal Company Charter, 1832.

Serials

Welland Canal Company. Directors.
Report 1824 and 1825. Montreal: James Lane, 1826.
15 p. OTAR

Serials (*continued*):

Welland Canal Company.
The report of the President and Directors to the stockholders. Published by order of the Board. York, U. C.: Printed by R. Stanton, 1826.
18, ii p. OTAR OTL

Welland Canal Company. Board of Directors.
Annual report for 1827. Published by order of the Board. St. Catharines: H. Leavenworth, 1828.
12 p. OTAR

Welland Canal Company. Board of Directors.
An extra report of the Board of Directors, June 6, 1829. Printed by order of the Board. St. Catharines: Printed by H. Leavenworth, 1829.
13 p. OTAR

Welland Canal Office. Directors.
Report for 1829. York: Printed by William L. Mackenzie, 1830.
8 p. OTAR

Welland Canal Company. Board of Directors.
Annual report, 1831. Published by order of the Board. St. Catharines: H. Leavenworth, 1832.
12 p. OTAR

Welland Canal Company.
[Accounts. York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832]
pp. 117-119. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2).
OLU

Welland Canal Company.
Accounts. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 48-51. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3). OLU

Welland Canal Company.
Accounts. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 191-194. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4).
OTL

Welland Canal Company. Board of Directors.
Annual report 1834. Published by order of the Board. St. Catharines: H. Leavenworth, 1835.
15 p. OTAR

Welland Canal Company.
[Report. Toronto: William Lyon MacKenzie, 1836]
4-16 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 2, 1836). OLU

Welland Canal Company. Directors.
Report. [Toronto: William Lyon MacKenzie, 1836]
39, 24 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 3, 1836).
OLU
Included is the Report of the Engineer appointed to examine the works upon the Welland Canal. 24 p.

Welland Canal Company.
Welland Canal accounts. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
7 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 1, 1836/7). OLU

Welland Canal Company.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
14 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 3, 1836/7). OLU

Serials (*continued*):

Welland Canal Company. Directors.
Report. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 328-346. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix*, 1837/8).
OLU

Welland Canal Company.
Report for the year 1838. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 131-154. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

Welland Canal Company.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 293-307. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40).
OLU
President: J. S. Macaulay.

Welland Canal Company. Directors.
Accounts for 1840. [Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Kingston: George Desbarats & Thos. Cary, 1842]
[18] p. (Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. *Journals. Appendix* v. 1 (D.), 1841).
OLU

Upper Canada. Welland Canal Commissioner.
First general report from the Commissioner appointed under and by virtue of "An Act passed in the eleventh year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to grant a further loan to the Welland Canal Company and to regulate their further operations," February 8th, 1831. Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed. York: James Baxter, printer, 1831.
13 p. OOA
Commissioner: Robert Randal.

Upper Canada. Welland Canal Commissioner.
First report. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 182-194. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL
Commissioner: Robert Randal.

Upper Canada. Welland Canal Commissioner.
Second general report from the Commissioner appointed under and by virtue of "An Act passed in the eleventh year of His Majesty's reign entitled "An Act to grant a further loan to the Welland Canal Company and to regulate their further operations", February 8th, 1831. Also: the Report of Select Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to consider the petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company; and the Bill reported by them to the House. Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed. York: James Baxter, printer, 1831.
11 p. OOA
Commissioner: Robert Randal.

Upper Canada. Commissioners of the Welland Canal Company.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 79-88. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4). OTL

Special publications

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the private stock held in the Welland Canal;

Special Publications (*continued*):

with certain documents appended. Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed. Toronto: Patriot Office, 1840.
22 [2] p. OOA

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1818-1828 (Maitland).
Copies of two despatches upon the subject of the Welland Canal. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 17 June 1828. n.p. [1828?]
5 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 445, 1828). OTAR

Rideau Canal

On December 24, 1825 the House of Assembly, in a resolution, stated "That it is expedient for the improvement of this Province and for carrying into effect the proposed object of connecting the waters of the Ontario and Ottawa by a canal five feet deep for boat navigation to accept the gracious offer of His Majesty's Government to loan to this Province £70,000".[78] On December 30 a Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly was established to look into the matter of the Rideau Canal.[79] On January 4, 1826 in a joint address to the Lieutenant Governor, the two Houses requested that Lower Canada be approached to take part in the project.[80] Later that same year, when the estimates were released by the Colonial Office in Great Britain they showed a sum of money appropriated for water communication between Montreal and Ottawa and between Ottawa and Kingston.[81] The following year on February 17, "An Act to confer upon His Majesty certain powers and authorities, necessary to the making, maintaining and using the Canal intended to be completed under His Majesty's direction, for connecting the waters of Lake Ontario with the River Ottawa, and for other purposes therein mentioned"[82] was passed. The Military Department had been given the superintendence for the construction of the canal uniting the waters of Lake Ontario with the Ottawa River. This Canal (Rideau) was not only for the transport of military and naval stores but essentially for the security of the Province, and would promote the agricultural and commercial interests.

The officer employed by His Majesty to superintend the work was to have full power and authority to explore the country between the two points and to enter any property, to ascertain what lands it may be necessary to occupy, to erect bridges, etc. He could contract for the surrender to His Majesty for any land required. If agreement for recompence could not be agreed upon three Arbitrators would be appointed to settle the claim. If no agreement could be reached, then a jury of seven members could be summoned at the expense of the dissatisfied party. There was no indication that the officer had to submit any report of his activities.

On March 25, 1828 "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to be applied in defraying the expense of drafting a Map of the Rideau Canal"[83] was passed. This Act was to provide two hundred and eighty pounds to defray the expense of procuring five hundred copies of the map of the Rideau Canal.

Eight years later, on April 20, 1836, "An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the eighth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to confer upon His Majesty certain powers and authorities necessary to the making, maintaining and using the Canal intended to be completed under His Majesty's direction, for connecting the waters of Lake Ontario with the River Ottawa, and for other purposes therein mentioned"[84] was passed. Under the 1827 Act it was intended that remuneration should be provided for any damages sustained by any persons in consequence of the work done either in construction or repair of the Canal. Owners of mill sites were particularly mentioned since they could lose their water for running the mill, or have machinery damaged. Arbitrators, now, would be appointed to settle the claims.

Three years later, on May 11, 1839, "An Act to limit the period for owners of lands making claims for damages already occasioned by the construction of the Rideau Canal and for other purposes therein mentioned"[85] was passed. Claims for damages had to be made before April 1, 1841. Claims before April 1, but not determined by that date also were invalid.

Collectors of rates on the Canal were to make quarterly returns under oath to the officer superintending the Canal, which officer had been employed by His Majesty.

Only three reports, dealing with the Rideau Canal, were found which were printed by the government of Upper Canada. Two are listed below under special publications. The third report is listed in Chapter IV in "Sundry reports" in the section "General printing". This report was for 1839. A number of reports were found ordered to be printed by the House of Commons in Great Britain. These reports included: estimates, supplementary estimates, accounts of progress, correspondence, select committee deliberations. They included not only the Rideau Canal but other water communication in Upper Canada, such as the communication between Montreal and Ottawa and between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario (Welland Canal). All reports are listed below in chronological order by the date ordered printed regardless of the department issuing them or their title.

Serials

Great Britain. Colonial Office.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services; for the year 1826. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 13 March, 1826. n.p., 1826.
9 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 156, 1826). OTAR
Water communication between Montreal and Ottawa and Ottawa and Kingston p. 9.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services; for the year 1827. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 9 March 1827. n.p., 1827.
7 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 161, 1827). OTAR
Water communication from Montreal to Ottawa and from Ottawa to Kingston p. 7.

Great Britain. Colonial Department.
Estimates of the expense of the construction of water communications in the Canadas. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 22 May, 1827. n.p. [1827?]
[3] p. map. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 380, 1827). OTAR

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services, for the year 1828. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 12 March 1828. n.p. 1828.
7 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 122, 1828). OTAR
Water communication from Montreal to Ottawa and from Ottawa to Kingston p. 7.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
An estimate of the sum which will be required in the year 1828 for improving the water communication between Montreal and the Ottawa, from the Ottawa to Kingston, and from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 25 June, 1828. n.p. [1828?]
3 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 475, 1828). OTAR

Great Britain. Ordnance Office.
Supplementary estimate of new works proposed to be constructed in North America, being part of those recommended in the report of the Engineer Commissioners in September 1825. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed 3 July 1828. n.p., 1828.
1 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 493, 1828). OOP

Serials (*continued*):

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services; for the year 1829. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 20 February 1829. n.p., 1829.
7 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 41, 1829). OTAR
Water communication from Montreal to Ottawa, Ottawa to Kingston and from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario p. 7.

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Estimates, etc. miscellaneous services; for the year 1830. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 1 March 1830. n.p., 1830.
7 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 89, 1830). OTAR
Water communication from Montreal to Ottawa, Ottawa to Kingston and from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario p. 7.

Great Britain. Office of Ordnance.
An account of the progress which has been made on the works for the improvement of the water communication between Montreal and Kingston, by the Rideau and Ottawa rivers; of the sums actually expended, stating how far these correspond with the estimate laid before the Finance Committee in 1828, and the probable cost of so much of these works as still remains to be executed, so far as the same can be afforded from the documents in this Office. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 29 March, 1830. n.p., 1830.
[2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 13, 1830). OOP

Great Britain. Office of Ordnance.
An account of the progress which has been made in the works for the improvement of the water communication between Montreal and Kingston, by the Rideau and Ottawa rivers; of the sums actually expended, and the probable cost of so much of these works as still remains to be executed. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 29 March 1830; and to be reprinted, 8 November 1830. n.p. [1830?]
[1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 209, 1830). OTAR

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Copies of correspondence between the Treasury, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Ordnance, on the canal communication in Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 10 February 1831. n.p. [1831?]
133, 6 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 135, 1831). OTAR
Rideau, Ottawa and St. Lawrence canals.

Great Britain. House of Commons. Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the accounts and papers relating to the Rideau Canal.
Report. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 22 April 1831. n.p. [1831?]
33 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Assembly. *Papers* no. 395, 1831). OTAR

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Copies of extracts of correspondence between the Board of Ordnance and officers under their orders in Canada, and of any reports from them since the date of the last paper presented to the House, respecting the canal communications in that Country, and the past and prospective expenditure thereon; and any correspondence with the Treasury and Colonial office on the same subject. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 30 May 1832. n.p. [1832?]
18 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers*. no. 492, 1832). OTAR

Great Britain. Office of Ordnance.
Copy of letter from the Secretary of Ordnance, transmitting documents respecting the expenditure upon the works of the Rideau Canal in Canada: together with a copy of the Treasury minute thereon. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 1 June 1832. n.p. [1832?]
5 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 504, 1832). OTAR

Serials (*continued*):

Great Britain. House of Commons. Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the accounts and papers relating to the canal communication in Canada 1832.
Report. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 29 June 1832. n.p. [1832?]
45 p. maps. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 570, 1832).
OTAR

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
An estimate of the amount that will probably be required, in the year ending 31st March 1833, to defray the charge of the maintenance and repair of the Rideau Canal, and for the management of the locks. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 18 July 1832. n.p. [1832?]
1 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 612, 1832). OTAR

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Accounts of sums voted by Parliament for works on the Shannon, Caledonia Canal, Highland Roads and Bridges, and Canals in Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 11 August 1834. n.p. [1834?]
1 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 599, 1834). OTAR

Special publications

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch on the subject of the adjustment of claims for damages caused by the Construction of the Rideau Canal. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 29-35. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* M, 1837/8).
OTL

Upper Canada. Lieutenant Governor, 1838-1841 (Arthur).
Message with statement of tolls, Rideau Canal. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most excellent Majesty, 1839]
p [734] (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839).
OLU

HARBOURS

Kettle Creek Harbour

As water communication increased it became evident, by 1827, that better harbour facilities were needed. Thus, on February 17, "An Act to provide for the construction of a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek, in the London District"[86] was passed. Three thousand pounds was to be raised by debenture on the credit of government bills or debentures, by the Receiver General at six per cent interest, to be redeemable in twenty years. The Receiver General, before each Session of Parliament, was to issue a report to the Lieutenant Governor giving a correct account of the numbers, amount and dates of the different debentures which he may have issued, also the amount of the debentures redeemed by him, the interest paid and the amount of debentures outstanding and unredeemed. This report was to be laid before the Legislature. Warrants were to be issued by the Lieutenant Governor on June 30th and December 31st to the Receiver General for the payment of interest.

Not more than five Commissioners were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for making contracts and superintending the work. The Commissioners were to report every three months on the work done by them, also to be laid before the Legislature. Tolls were to be collected and paid to the Receiver General to be applied by him, to pay the interest and for the redemption of the debt. Warrants were to be issued by the Lieutenant

Governor in favour of the Commissioners. All moneys paid by the Receiver General were to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Before any Commissioners were appointed the Lieutenant Governor was to appoint a competent engineer to do a survey and estimate the cost in detail of the expense of doing the work. The Act contained a list of the rate of tolls to be charged for the various products coming into the harbour.

By 1831 it was evident that more money was needed to complete the harbour, thus on March 16, 1831, "An Act to make further provision for completing the Kettle-Creek Harbour in the District of London"[87] was passed. The Lieutenant Governor could authorize the Receiver General to raise by loan on the credit of government bills or debentures three thousand pounds at six per cent interest. The Receiver General was to issue the debentures. The same stipulations applied to this loan as applied to the original loan.

One report was issued by the Commissioners in 1831. Other reports will be found in Chapter IV under "Sundry reports" in the section on "General printing" for the years: 1830, 1834 and 1835.

Special Publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners of Kettle Creek Harbor.
Report. [York: John Carey, 1831]
pp. 109-111. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831). OTL

Toronto Harbour

On February 13, 1833 "An Act granting a sum of money for the construction of works to improve and preserve the Harbour of York and for other purposes therein mentioned"[88] was passed. By this Act two thousand pounds was to be granted out of the rates and duties still unappropriated in the hands of the Receiver General. Tolls were to be imposed for raising a fund for defraying the principal and interest on the money granted. The Lieutenant Governor with the advice of the Executive Council was to make the regulations for the levying and collecting the tolls. The Collector of Customs was to receive all tolls levied and to pay them to the Receiver General. As soon as the two thousand pounds with interest was paid back, tolls were to cease. All moneys received and collected had to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. The Lieutenant Governor was authorized to appoint three Commissioners to superintend the construction of this work.

By 1837 it was found that a further two thousand, five hundred pounds was needed to complete the work on the harbour. Thus on March 4, 1837 "An Act granting a sum of money to complete the improvement of the Harbour at Toronto"[89] was passed. This Act stipulated that the rates and tolls imposed by the 1833 Act had to be collected before any of the two thousand, five hundred pounds provided in this Act would be advanced. Three persons were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to superintend the spending of the above amount. The money was to be paid by the Receiver General under warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor, and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. As in the former Act the money was to be granted out of the duties raised, still unappropriated in the hands of the Receiver General.

The Commissioners issued one report in 1835. None were located after the 1837 Act was passed. Two further reports on the Toronto Harbour for the years 1832 and 1833 will be found listed with the "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section on "General printing".

Special Publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners on the improvement of the Toronto Harbour.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 18, 1835). OLU
One table appears on page one of Appendix 19, 1835.

LIGHT HOUSES

As navigation increased, it was essential that aids to navigation be improved. Between 1828 and 1837 various sums of money were granted for the erection of a light house at several points along the shores of both Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

False Ducks Island in Lake Ontario

On March 25, 1828 "An Act to provide for the erection of a Light House on the False Ducks Island in Lake Ontario"[90] was passed. Under this Act three Commissioners were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to erect a good and sufficient light house and to procure the necessary apparatus for lighting the same. One thousand pounds was to be granted out of rates and duties collected and remaining in the hands of the Receiver General as yet unappropriated. The money was to be issued in favour of the Commissioners under a warrant from the Lieutenant Governor and was to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The Commissioners were to report on December 1st next and account for all moneys expended by them, also to report what tonnage or other duties on vessels will be sufficient to defray the charge of the light house, and how such duties can most effectively be collected. The Lieutenant Governor was to lay the report before the Legislature at its next Session.

On March 20, 1829 "An Act to provide for the completing the Light House on the False Ducks Island, and for the keeping and maintaining the same during the present year"[91] was passed. Under this Act a further seven hundred and thirty pounds was to be granted from the rates and duties collected and held by the Receiver General, which was still unappropriated. The money was to be paid to the Commissioners, appointed for superintending the erection of the light house on warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor. This money was to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The Collector at the Port of Kingston was to advance money from duties collected, for maintaining the light in the light house and for paying the keeper. The Commissioners were to render a detailed account of all money spent, by them, before the first day of January to the Lieutenant Governor for the information of the Legislature.

Two reports were issued by the Commissioners. A report for 1835 will be found in "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Serials

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of a light house on the False Ducks Island, in Lake Ontario.
Report. [York, U.C.: Printed by Francis Collins, by order of the House of Assembly, 1829]
pp. 29-33. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1829). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of a light house on the False Ducks Island in Lake Ontario.
Report. [York: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1830]
pp. 207-211. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1830). OLU

Long Point Light House in Lake Erie

The same day that an Act was passed to provide funds to complete False Ducks Island light house, "An Act to provide for the erection of a Light House on Long Point in Lake Erie"[92] was passed. Three Commissioners were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to erect a good and sufficient light house and to procure the apparatus for the same. The Receiver General was to set aside one thousand pounds out of the rates and duties collected and remaining unappropriated to defray the expense of erecting and furnishing the light house. This money was to be paid under a warrant, to be issued by the Lieutenant Governor, to the Commissioners, and was to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The Commissioners were to present to the Lieutenant Governor, on or before January 1, 1830, an account of the moneys expended and also report what tonnage or other duties upon vessels would be sufficient to defray the expense of the light house, and to repay the one thousand pounds plus interest. They also were to determine at what place the duties were to be collected. Their report was to be laid before the Legislature. The contract was to be by tender and must be accompanied by two good sureties.

The following year it was essential that money should be provided for erecting a dwelling for the light house keeper, build a boat for his use, and make available a supply of oil during the summer months. Thus on March 6, 1830 "An Act to provide for the erection of a House for the Light-Keeper, and for keeping and maintaining the Light-House on Long Point in Lake Erie, for the present year"[93] was passed. Under this Act four hundred pounds was to be granted from the unappropriated money in the hands of the Receiver General which had been raised, levied and collected by rates and duties. The money was to be paid by the Receiver General to the Commissioners appointed for superintending the erection of the light house, under warrants issued by the Lieutenant Governor. All moneys were to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. The Commissioners were to render a detailed account of all money expended under this Act, before January first to the Lieutenant Governor, to be laid before the Legislature.

One report was issued by the Commissioners which is listed below. However, the reports for 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833 were included in the "Sundry reports" which are listed in Chapter IV under "General printing".

Special publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners for superintending the erection of a light house on Long Point, in Lake Erie.
Report. York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1832. pp. 131-134. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1831/2)OLU

Point Peter Light House

As time went on, it was found necessary to erect more light houses along Lake Ontario, so on January 28, 1832 "An Act for granting to His Majesty a sum of money to defray the expense of erecting a Light-House between Nicholson's Island and the Ducks, and for appointing Commissioners to superintend the erection thereof"[94] was passed. Five Commissioners were appointed to: decide the most suitable place in the County of Prince Edward in the Midland District; and provide the necessary apparatus for lighting the same. One thousand pounds was to be granted from the unappropriated money held by the Receiver General. It was to be paid out of the rates and dues levied and collected. This money was to be paid to the Commissioners under a warrant to be issued by the Lieutenant Governor. The use of the money was to be accounted for by the Receiver General to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The Commissioners were to render an account of the expenditure of the money received by them and to report on the tolls to be levied on vessels, to the Lieutenant Governor before December 1 to be laid before the Legislature at their next Session. The contract was to be awarded by tender. Two good sureties were required of the contractors.

The Commissioners issued one report which was printed. A further report was issued in 1833, by one of the Commissioners which was printed with the other "Sundry documents" and will be found listed in Chapter IV under "General printing".

Special Publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners for superintending the erection of a light-house on Point Peter.
Report. [York: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1833]
pp. 215-218. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1832/3).OLU

Nine Mile Point Light House

On February 13, 1833 "An Act granting a sum of money to defray the expense of erecting a Light-House on Nine Mile Point, at the entrance of the Harbour of Kingston"[95] was passed. Seven hundred and fifty pounds was to be granted out of the unappropriated money held by the Receiver General for the erection and completion of the light house. Three Commissioners were appointed to contract and supervise the erection and completion of the work. The Receiver General was to pay the money, under a warrant or warrants to be issued by the Lieutenant Governor, and he was to account for it to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

One report was issued by the Commissioners.

Special Publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners for constructing a light house at Nine Mile Point, near Kingston.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 184-186. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4).OTL

Bois Blanc Island Light House

Three and one half years were to pass before more money was requested for erecting a further light house. This time the following Act was not automatically given Royal Assent by the Lieutenant Governor. The Legislature did receive a message on November 28, 1836 that "An Act granting three hundred pounds towards the completion of a Light-House on Bois Blanc Island, in the Western District"[96] had received Royal Assent. The three hundred pounds was to be paid by the Receiver General, under a warrant issued by the Lieutenant Governor and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. Two Commissioners were appointed to superintend the work. They were required to issue a report to the Lieutenant Governor, to be laid before the Legislature, on their expenditures. They issued two reports.

Special Publications

Upper Canada. Commissioners for superintending the erection of the light-house on Bois Blanc Island, near Amherstburg.
Report and vouchers. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
4 [1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 39, 1836/7). OLU

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Commissioners for superintending the erection of the light house on Bois Blanc Island, near Amherstburg.
Report on tenders for building a light house and keeper's house on the lower or south end of the Island of Bois Blanc, on Lake Erie. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 123, 1836).OLU

Other Light Houses

By 1837 it became apparent that several light houses should be built. Instead of passing separate legislation for each light house, as heretofore, on March 4, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the erection of certain light-Houses, within the Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned"[97] was passed. Three thousand, five hundred pounds was to be granted out of rates and duties in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated to defray the expense of erecting light houses, and furnishing the same:

Presqu'isle Point	Newcastle District	£1,000
Oakville	District of Gore	500
Port Colborne	Niagara District	500
Port Burwell	London District	500
Lake Saint Clair	Western District	1,000

These amounts to be paid under a warrant to be issued by the Lieutenant Governor, to the Receiver General in favour of the respective Commissioners and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint immediately one or more Commissioners for erecting the Presqu'isle Point light house and eventually appoint other Commissioners for erecting each of the other light houses. The Commissioners were required, on or before the first day of January 1839, to render an account in detail, with proper vouchers, to the Lieutenant Governor, of the moneys spent under this Act, to be submitted to the Legislature. A tonnage duty, on every boat and vessel owned by British subjects, was imposed to pay the interest and principal. The Collectors of the above duty were to make a quarterly return of the duties collected, to the Inspector General and the amount collected was to be paid to the Receiver General.

The Commissioners for the Presqu'isle, Oakville and Port Colborne light houses each issued one report. No report was located from the Commissioners for either the Port Burwell or Lake Saint Clair light houses.

Special Publications

Upper Canada. Commissioners for erecting a light-house at Port Colborne.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 305. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners for erecting Presqu'isle light house.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 303-305. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

Special Publications (*continued*):

Upper Canada. Commissioners for superintending the erection of a light-house at Oakville, in the Gore District.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 306-309. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

MACADAMIZED ROADS

By 1840 there were several macadamized roads in Upper Canada, each with its own Act. Rather than amending all seven it was considered more expedient to have an uniform system under one Act. Thus on February 10, 1840 "An Act to repeal, alter, and amend, the Laws now in force for the regulation of the several Macadamized Roads within this Province"[98] was passed. Under this Act the present Trustees of the several Turnpike Trusts were to form a Board within their respective Districts to be known as Commissioners of the ________________ District Turnpike Trusts. They were to have power and authority over the several macadamized roads within the limits of their Districts. The Commissioners, who were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, could appoint: a competent engineer or surveyor whose duty would be to superintend the construction and repairing of the turnpike roads under their care; a collector or collectors of tolls, for taking the tolls arising on such roads; and clerks and other officers considered necessary to carry out their work. All three groups were required to give sufficient security to the Commissioners. All proceedings of the Commissioners were to be recorded in a book by the Clerk. The Clerk also was to keep a book of accounts of all sums of money received, paid, laid out and expended on account of each road respectively. These books could be submitted as evidence in all Courts.

The Commissioners were required to hold a general meeting the first Monday in November each year. The Clerk was required to present a statement of the debts, revenue received and incurred on account of the Trust according to a schedule appended to the Act. When approved, the Chairman signed the account, which was to be sent to the Lieutenant Governor within ten days for the information of the Legislature.

Tolls could be collected. The Commissioners could establish new toll gates along the Turnpike. They also could establish weighing machines. The tolls were to be sufficient to pay all debts, including interest and principal on all money borrowed.

All persons living within one half mile of any road and liable to perform statute labour were required to commute the same and pay two shillings, six pence for each day assessed. The Town Clerk was required to deliver to the Clerk of the Commissioners, by May 1, the names of the persons required to pay such commutation and the amount. The Commissioners were empowered to collect this money. This Act repealed the election of Overseers of Highways. The money collected from tolls by the Collector was to be paid to the Commissioners, who were required, by January 1 and July 1 to hand over the money to the Receiver General to be applied to paying off the interest and principal on the loans.

One report was issued by the Commissioners of Macadamized Roads which has been listed below. Each macadamized road has been treated separately with the publications following the text for each of the seven roads.

Special Publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners of Macadamized Roads.
Reports. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 97-135. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40).
OLU

City of Toronto Roads

On February 13, 1833 "An Act to raise a sum of money to improve certain Roads in the vicinity of the Town of York and for other purposes therein mentioned"[99] was passed. Under this Act the Receiver General was to raise ten thousand pounds by way of a loan on the credit of the tolls to improve the public highways approaching the Town of York — Dundas Street, Yonge Street and Kingston Road. The interest was to be paid half yearly. The Receiver General was required to issue an annual report on December 31 to the Lieutenant Governor, of the correct account of numbers, amount and dates of the different debentures issued, also debentures redeemed, interest paid, also the amount of tolls received. The Lieutenant Governor was required to lay the report before the Legislature.

The Trustees, who were appointed to improve the principal approaches to the Town of York (now the City of Toronto) had full power and authority to make surveys and compile estimates preparatory to any work being undertaken. They were required to submit to the Lieutenant Governor, on the 2nd day of January each year, an account of all work done by them. This report was to be submitted to the Legislature. The ten thousand pounds was to be used as follows:

Yonge Street	£4,000
Dundas Street	1,500
Kingston Road	2,000

Two thousand, five hundred was to be held in reserve to pay the interest if necessary.

The debentures were for thirty years, but could be redeemed earlier. The amount of the tolls could be raised after fifteen years. Persons using the road to attend a funeral did not have to pay a toll.

Three years later, on April 20, 1836 "An Act to continue the improvements of certain roads in the Home District"[100] was passed. Under this Act the Receiver General was authorized to raise by loan thirty-five thousand pounds on the credit of tolls collected or to be collected to continue the macadamization of the roads. This loan was to be divided as follows:

Yonge Street	£15,000
Kingston Road	10,000
Dundas Street	10,000

Interest on the loan was to be paid half yearly. Any deficiencies from the tolls were to be paid by the inhabitants of the Home District, the money to be collected in the same manner as other taxes. The Receiver General, if necessary and under warrants from the Lieutenant Governor, was allowed to meet the debts by using public money. Such money, however, would be charged against the Trustees of the said road. Trustees still could raise such tolls after fifteen years. Debentures also were for thirty years, but could be redeemed earlier. The debentures issued in 1833, under 3 William IV, c. 38 were to be paid off.

By the next year more money was needed; thus on March 4, 1837 "An Act granting a further sum of money for completing the Macadamization of Yonge Street and other Roads in the Home District"[101] was passed. The Receiver General was to issue debentures for one hundred thousand pounds to be used as follows: (1) Sixty thousand pounds for completing Yonge Street to Holland Landing; (2) Twenty thousand pounds for continuing the improvement of the Eastern Road to the eastern limit of the Home District; (3) Twenty thousand pounds to continuing the improvement of the Western Road to the western limit of the Home District. Three thousand pounds of this allotment was to be appropriated for macadamizing the Front Road and for gravelling the road along the beach.

By 1838 the three thousand pounds granted for the Front Road was not sufficient. The

Trustees of the West York Road were authorized to increase the amount in order that the Lake Road could be completed to the Humber.[102]

As required by law reports were to be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the Legislature. These reports on the several roads are listed below in alphabetical order by author. One further report for 1838 will be found in Chapter IV under "Sundry reports" in the section on "General printing".

Special Publications

Upper Canada. Commissioners of East York road.
Report for 1837/8. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 322-327. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners of the Yonge-Street macadamized road.
Second report for the year 1838. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. [175]-178. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Trustees appointed by the Legislature to improve the three principal approaches to the town of York.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
pp. 129-132. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1833/4).OTL

Upper Canada. Trustees appointed to make and improve the three principal approaches to the town of York, now the city of Toronto.
Report. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
8 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 12, 1835). OLU

Upper Canada. Trustees of the East Toronto macadamized road.
Third report for the year 1838. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 180-181. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Trustees of the West Toronto macadamized road.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 178-179. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839) OLU

Upper Canada. Trustees of the Western Dundas Street road.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
15 [1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 67, 1836/7). OLU

Upper Canada. Trustees of York roads.
Message from His Excellency, with the Report of the Trustees of York roads. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
4 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 127, 1836). OLU

West Gwillimbury Road

By 1836 it was realized that good roads were essential for the convenience of both agriculture and commerce. Thus on April 20 "An Act to provide for the making and keeping in repair the West Gwillimbury Road and Bridge, and to authorize the erection of a Toll Gate thereon"[103] was passed. Commissioners were appointed with power to make such improvements on the bridge and road as they deemed expedient and necessary, and when this was completed they had the power to erect a gate and fix the necessary tolls. They were to report to the Lieutenant Governor, for the information of the Legislature, on or before December 1 on all matters undertaken by them with a detailed account of all moneys received and spent by them. They were to appoint all personnel and pay them salaries deemed just and reasonable.

The Receiver General was to raise one thousand pounds on the credit of the tolls, interest on which was to be paid half yearly. An account of all debentures was to be made to the Lieutenant Governor, previous to each Session of the Provincial Parliament.

On March 4, 1837 in "An Act granting a further sum of money for completing the Macadamization of Yonge Street and other Roads in the Home District"[104] one of the roads was the West Gwillimbury Road. Under this Act the Receiver General was to raise a further sum of five hundred pounds provincial currency for the completion of the road and bridge under the same terms as stated in 6 William IV, c. 28. The Commissioners were to determine where the West Gwillimbury Road could intersect with Yonge Street.

One report was issued by the Commissioners.

Special Publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners of West Gwillimbury Road and bridge.
Report for the year 1838. Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839.
pp. 195-202. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

Hamilton to Brantford Macadamized Road

On March 4, 1837 five acts were passed for the macadamizing of new roads in the southern part of Upper Canada. The first was "An Act to raise a sum of money to Macadamize the main Road leading from Hamilton to Brantford in the District of Gore and for other purposes therein mentioned".[105] The Receiver General was authorized to raise thirty thousand pounds upon the credit of the tolls to be levied and collected upon the road. Neither the principal nor the interest was chargeable against the general revenue of the Province. The road was to run from the town of Hamilton via Ancaster to Brantford. Interest upon the debenture was to be paid half yearly.

The Trustees were to have full power and authority to have the necessary surveys undertaken and estimates prepared. Persons living within one mile of the road were required to commute statute labour and pay two shillings six pence for every day they were assessed. This money was to be collected by the Path-masters and paid to the Trustees, who were to use it for work on the road. The Trustees were required to submit to the Lieutenant Governor an annual report at the end of the year for the information of the Legislature, the sums they had received and spent as well as the tolls collected. The tolls collected by the Trustees were to be paid to the Receiver General. The Trustees were required to collect tolls sufficient to retire the loan in thirty years.

Any deficiency was required to be paid by the inhabitants of the Gore District through taxation. Interest in arrears could be paid out of the Provincial Treasury under a Lieutenant Governor's warrant but it was to be charged against the Trustees. The amount of the tolls could be raised after fifteen years. All money paid by the Receiver General was to be paid under a warrant from the Lieutenant Governor and had to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

One report was issued by the Commissioners. This report also included the Kingston and Napanee macadamized road, discussed below. The 1839 report will be found in the "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV under "General printing".

Special Publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners on the Hamilton and Brantford, and Kingston and Napanee macadamized roads.
Report. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. [Toronto] W. J. Coates [1840]
pp. 21-32. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40).
OLU

Dundas to Waterloo Road

The second Act to be passed on March 4, 1837 concerning roads was "An Act to authorize the construction of a Macadamized Road from Dundas to Waterloo in the Gore District".[106] The Receiver General was authorized to raise twenty-five thousand pounds on the credit of the tolls to be collected on the road. The money was to be used to macadamize a road from Desjardin's Canal, in the village of Dundas, to the township of Waterloo, and also a branch of the said road, from where the Galt Road intersects it in crossing the bridge at Galt, to the township line of Waterloo. The interest was to be paid half yearly. The Trustees were to have full power and authority to authorize surveys and estimates. All persons living within one half mile were to pay two shillings and six pence per day in commutation of statute labour for which they were assessed. The Path-masters were to collect the commutation and hand it over to the Trustees who would use the money on the roads.

The Trustees were required to report to the Lieutenant Governor at the end of each year, for the information of the Legislature, the sum they had received and expended together with the amount of tolls received. The Toll Gate receipts were to be handed over to the Receiver General at least once every three months, to pay the interest on the loan.

Any deficiencies were to be paid by the inhabitants of the Gore District through their taxes. If tolls and taxes were not enough the deficiency would be supplied by the Provincial Treasury upon a warrant issued to the Receiver General by the Lieutenant Governor. This latter was a charge against the Trustees and had to be repaid. Tolls could be raised after fifteen years. All money advanced by warrants had to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

One report issued by the Trustees is listed below. The 1838 report will be found under "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Special Publication

Upper Canada. Trustees of Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road.
Report for the year 1838. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 193-194. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839).
OLU

Brockville to Saint Francis Road

The third Act to be passed on March 4, 1837 was "An Act to raise a sum of money to Macadamize the Roads leading from Brockville to Saint Francis, Charleston, Lyndhurst, Beverly and Portland, in the District of Johnstown, and to authorize the erection of Toll-Gates on the said Roads".[107] The Receiver General was authorized to borrow thirty thousand pounds on security of tolls. It was not chargeable against the general revenue of the Province. The interest was to be paid half yearly. The Trustees were to have full power and authority to cause surveys and estimates to be made. They could appoint three persons to assess all damages claimed under the provisions of this Act. All persons living within one half mile of the road were required to commute their statute labour and pay two shillings six pence per day for every day they were assessed. The Overseers of the Highways were authorized to demand and receive commutation of statute labour. This money was to go to the Trustees to be used on side roads leading to the main road with any left over to be used to macadamize the main road.

The Trustees were required, at the end of the year, to report to the Lieutenant Governor for the information of the Legislature all money received and expended together with the amount of tolls received with the proper vouchers.

Toll money was to be paid to the Receiver General for paying the interest and paying off the loan. The loan had to be paid off in thirty years. Any deficiencies left by the tolls were to be paid in taxes assessed on the inhabitants of the District of Johnstown. If still insufficient money, the Receiver General could advance the necessary amount from the public money on a warrant from the Lieutenant Governor, applied for by the Trustees. The amount of the toll could be raised after fifteen years. All moneys were to be paid by the Receiver General under warrant from the Lieutenant Governor and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The Trustees issued one report which is listed below.

Special Publication

Upper Canada. Trustees of the macadamized road from Brockville to St. Francis.
Report for the year 1838. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
p. 188. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt.1, 1839). OLU

Kingston to Napanee Road

The fourth Act to be passed on March 4, 1837 was "An Act to raise a sum of money to Macadamize the Road between the Town of Kingston and the Village of Napanee, in the Midland District, and for other purposes therein mentioned".[108] The Receiver General was to raise thirty thousand pounds on the credit of tolls. It was not to be chargeable against the general revenue of the Province. The interest was to be paid half yearly. The Trustees, to be appointed, would have the sole management of the roads. They had full power and authority to have the necessary surveys undertaken and estimates to be made. All persons living within one mile of the road were to pay two shillings six pence per day for every day they were assessed in lieu of statute labour.

The Trustees were to report annually, at the end of the year, to the Lieutenant Governor, for the information of the Legislature, the sum they had received and expended, together with the amount of tolls received. The Trustees were to pay to the Receiver General once every three months all the tolls collected, so that he could pay the interest on the loan. Debentures were for thirty years. The amount of the tolls could be raised after fifteen years.

The Receiver General could only pay out any money, under a warrant issued by the Lieutenant Governor. He had to account for all money to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. The Lieutenant Governor appointed the Trustees and also filled any vacancies.

Two reports were issued, one by the engineer and the other had two different printings. A third report was issued with the Hamilton and Brantford road report and is listed above under that heading. The report for 1839 will be found under "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Special Publications

Upper Canada. Commissioners of the macademized road from Kingston to Napanee.
Second annual report. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto: Patriot Office [1839]
5 [1] p. OOA

Upper Canada. Commissioners of the macadamized road from Kingston to Napanee.
Second report for the year 1838. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 181-187. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Trustees of the macadamized road from Kingston to Napanee.
Report of the engineer employed to construct the macadamized road from Kingston to Napanee. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. [235]-239. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU

Queenston and Grimsby Road

The fifth Act to be passed on March 4, 1837 concerning roads was "An Act to raise a sum of money to macadamize the Main Road from Queenston to the West Boundary Line of Grimsby, in the Niagara District, and for other purposes therein mentioned."[109] The Receiver General was to raise thirty thousand pounds on the credit of the tolls to be levied and collected and was not chargeable against the general revenue of the Province. The interest was to be paid half yearly. The debentures were for thirty years. The Trustees were to have full power and authority to undertake surveys and do estimates of costs. All persons living within one half mile of the road were required to commute statute labour and to pay two shillings, six pence per day for every day on which they were assessed. Path-masters were to collect such money and pay it to the Trustees. The Trustees were to report annually, at the end of the year, to the Lieutenant Governor, to be laid before the Legislature, the amount of money received and expended and the amount of tolls. All moneys received by the Trustees were to be paid to the Receiver General. If tolls were not sufficient to pay the interest and retire the loan, the inhabitants of the Niagara District were required to pay through taxes the deficient amount. The amount of the tolls could be raised after fifteen years.

The Receiver General was to pay the bills, only under a warrant issued by the Lieutenant Governor, and was accountable to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

One report was issued by the Trustees.

Special Publication

Upper Canada. Trustees of Queenston and Grimsby macadamized road.
Annual report for the year 1838. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 189-192. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

STEAM DREDGING MACHINE

By 1835 the harbours of the Province needed to be deepened; thus on April 16, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the purpose of a Steam Dredging Machine"[110] was passed. Two thousand pounds was granted to be paid by the Receiver General under a warrant to be issued by the Lieutenant Governor. Three Commissioners were to be appointed to look into the purchase of such a machine. They were to report to the Lieutenant Governor.

Eighteen months later it was evident that the two thousand pounds was not sufficient so on November 28, 1836 "An Act to raise a sum of money for the purpose of completing a Steam Dredge for deepening the several Harbours in this Province"[111] was passed. Under this Act an additional one thousand, and four hundred pounds was granted. This money was not to be paid unless it was sufficient to cover the cost of the machine. An account of the previous grant with vouchers was required. The Commissioners were required to give an account in detail to be laid before the Legislature.

Five reports were issued by the Commissioners, which are listed below in chronological order. Further reports for the years 1836 and 1839 will be found in the "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Serials

Upper Canada. Commissioners for the purchase of a steam dredging machine, and other documents relative thereto.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[4] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 27, 1836/7).OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners of the Provincial Steam Dredging machine.
Report. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 347-353. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8).OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners of the Provincial Steam Dredging machine.
Report. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 159-165. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners of the Provincial Steam Dredging machine.
Report. [Toronto: W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 391-400. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners of the Provincial Steam Dredging machine.
Report. [Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Kingston: George Desbarats & Thos. Cary, 1842]
[7] p. (Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. *Journals. Appendix* v. 1 (R.) 1841). OLU

NOTES

[1] 33 George III, 1793, c. 2.

[2] ibid. c. 4.

[3] 34 George III, 1794, c. 9.

[4] 40 George III, 1800, c. 7. (This Act was actually passed by the Legislature in 1798).

[5] 44 George III, 1804, c. 6.

[6] 46 George III, 1806, c. 4.

[7] 48 George III, 1808, c. 2.

[8] 49 George III, 1809, c. 9.

[9] 50 George III, 1810, c. 1.

[10] ibid. s. 30.

[11] 50 George III, 1810, c. 2; 51 George III, 1811, c. 1; 54 George III, 1814, c. 3; 55 George III, 1815, c. 1; 56 George III, 1816, c. 23; ibid. c. 37; 59 George III, 1818, c. 5.

[12] 56 George III, 1816, c. 39 (sometimes quoted as c. 41 due to an error in numbering).

[13] 59 George III, 1819, c. 8.
[14] 4 George IV, 1824, c. 9.
[15] ibid. c. 10.
[16] 9 George IV, 1828, c. 5.
[17] 11 George IV, 1830, c. 14.
[18] ibid. c. 24.
[19] 1 William IV, 1831, c. 17. (Chapter 16 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).
[20] 1 William IV, 1831, c. 20. (Chapter 19 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).
[21] 1 Victoria, 1838, c. 21.
[22] 33 George III, 1793, c. 4.
[23] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*, March 3, 1803.
[24] ibid. March 4, 1803.
[25] ibid. March 5, 1803.
[26] 44 George III, 1804, c. 6.
[27] 3 William IV, 1833, c. 34 (Chapter 33 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).
[28] 11 George IV, 1830, c. 26.
[29] 4 William IV, 1834, c. 43.
[30] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 85.
[31] ibid. c. 83.
[32] 59 George III, 1818, c. 18.
[33] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*, June 25, 1819.
[34] ibid. February 24, 1820.
[35] ibid. March 7, 1820.
[36] 2 George IV, 1821, c. 2.
[37] 3 George IV, 1823, c. 1.
[38] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*, December 31, 1823.
[39] 4 George IV, 1823, c. 9.
[40] 4 George IV, 1824, c. 15.
[41] 59 George III, 1818, c. 18.
[42] 2 George IV, 1821, c. 2.
[43] 3 William IV, 1833, c. 18 (Chapter 17 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).
[44] 4 William IV, 1834, c. 40.
[45] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 45.
[46] 3 William IV, 1833, c. 33. (Chapter 32 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).
[47] 6 William IV, 1836, c. 35.
[48] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 53.
[49] 2 Victoria, 1839, c. 55.
[50] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 66.
[51] ibid. c. 63.
[52] ibid. c. 57.
[53] ibid. c. 73.
[54] 2 George IV, 1821, c. 2.
[55] 4 George IV, 1823, c. 8.
[56] 4 George IV, 1824, c. 16.
[57] 8 George IV, 1827, c. 19.
[58] 9 George IV, 1828, c. 12.
[59] 11 George IV, 1830, c. 12.
[60] 2 William IV, 1832, c. 26.
[61] 3 William IV, 1833, c. 37 (Chapter 36 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).

[62] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 91.

[63] 4 George IV, 1824, c. 17.

[64] 6 George IV, 1825, c. 2.

[65] 7 George IV, 1826, c. 19.

[66] ibid. c. 20.

[67] 8 George IV, 1827, c. 2.

[68] ibid. c. 17.

[69] 10 George IV, 1829, c. 9.

[70] 11 George IV, 1830, c. 11.

[71] 1 William IV, 1831, c. 18 (Chapter 17 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).

[72] 3 William IV, 1833, c. 55 (Chapter 54 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).

[73] 4 William IV, 1834, c. 39.

[74] 5 William IV, 1835, c. 24.

[75] 6 William IV, 1836, c. 34.

[76] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 92.

[77] 1 Victoria, 1838, c. 28.

[78] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*, December 24, 1825. p. 46.

[79] ibid. December 30, 1825. p. 50.

[80] ibid. January 4, 1826. p. 60.

[81] Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 156, 1826. p. 9.

[82] 8 George IV, 1827, c. 1.

[83] 9 George IV, 1828, c. 16.

[84] 6 William IV, 1836, c. 16.

[85] 2 Victoria, 1839, c. 19.

[86] 8 George IV, 1827, c. 18.

[87] 1 William IV, 1831, c. 26 (Chapter 25 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).

[88] 3 William IV, 1833, c. 32. (Chapter 31 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).

[89] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 64.

[90] 9 George IV, 1828, c. 7.

[91] 10 George IV, 1829, c. 21.

[92] ibid. c. 20.

[93] 11 George IV, 1830, c. 28.

[94] 2 William IV, 1832, c. 25.

[95] 3 William IV, 1833, c. 36 (Chapter 35 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).

[96] 6 William IV, 1836, c. 40.

[97] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 95.

[98] 3 Victoria, 1840, c. 53.

[99] 3 William IV, 1833, c. 38 (Chapter 37 in *The Statutes of Upper Canada*, 1843).

[100] 6 William IV, 1836, c. 30.

[101] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 76.

[102] 1 Victoria, 1838, c. 34.

[103] 6 William IV, 1836, c. 28.

[104] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 76.

[105] ibid. c. 78.

[106] ibid. c. 79.

[107] ibid. c. 80.

[108] ibid. c. 81.

[109] ibid. c. 82.

[110] 5 William IV, 1835, c. 30.

[111] 6 William IV, 1836, c. 42.

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

This Chapter deals with a number of services which do not come under any particular branch of government, but were discussed by government and had reports published by the government. These services are: Canada Company; currency; hospitals; insurance; lunatic asylum; post office; and the pretended Bank of Upper Canada.

CANADA COMPANY

On April 15, 1825 the House of Commons of the Imperial Parliament ordered the printing of "Minutes of intended arrangements between Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Secretary of State, and the proposed Canada Company".[1] Over a fifteen year period the Company could acquire land to the value of twenty thousand pounds sterling beginning January 1, 1826. On the Monday following March 25, June 24, September 29 and December 25 in each year during the fifteen years the Company was to pay five thousand pounds. They also were required to deliver to the Lieutenant Governor a return, stating particularly and minutely the several lots of land which had been occupied during the previous quarter. They could acquire lands in the proportion of one lot Clergy Reserves and two lots of the Crown Reserves so long as sufficient remained unoccupied.

The above articles of agreement had been signed November 24, 1824. On June 27, 1825 "An Act to enable His Majesty to grant to a Company, to be incorporated by Charter, to be called "The Canada Company", certain lands in the Province of Upper Canada, and to invest the said Company with certain powers and privileges, and for other purposes relating thereto"[2] was passed. One equal half part called "the Clergy Reserves" which on or before March 1, 1824 was actually laid out, could be sold, provided it had not already been sold. The money paid for this land was for the exclusive support and maintenance of the Protestant Clergy. His Majesty could substitute other lands for the lands called Clergy Reserves.

A further "Act to alter and amend an Act for enabling His Majesty to grant to a company to be incorporated by charter, to be called "The Canada Company", certain lands in the Province of Upper Canada"[3] was passed on July 15, 1828. The Act permitted the Company, by warrant of attorney under their corporate seal, to appoint two or more persons, being in Upper Canada, to execute conveyances in the name of the Company, to any individual(s) of the land to be granted to or purchased by the Company. It also permitted certain persons to be employed in Upper Canada, by the Company for a period not exceeding seven years. Two or more Justices of the Peace could impose fines up to fifty pounds or imprisonment up to three months for ill-behaviour against the Company by any persons employed in Upper Canada. This Act also allowed His Majesty to alter or amend the Letters Patent issued to the Company, if it appeared necessary. While the Company could hold land in any country of His Majesty's dominions this Act applied only to the provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada. The Charter was dated September 13, 1826.

A number of publications, dealing with the Canada Company, were published between 1825 and 1840, in the appendices to the *Journal* of the House of Assembly as well as in the *Papers* of the House of Commons of Great Britain. These reports are listed below in chronological order. In addition, one report for 1835 was published with "Sundry reports" which are listed in Chapter IV "General printing".

Special publications

Canada Company.

Minutes of intended arrangements between Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Secretary of State, and the proposed Canada Company. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 15 April 1825. n.p., 1825.

14 [2] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 215, 1825). OOP

Canada Company.

Charter. [York: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]

8 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* J, 1826/7). OTL

Canada Company.

A copy of the arrangements made and concluded between His Majesty's government and the Canada Company. [York: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie, by order of the House of Assembly, 1827]

[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* K, 1826/7). OTL

Canada Company.

Account of all monies paid and payable by the Canada Company under the existing contracts for the sale to them of part of the Crown Reserves and other lands in Upper Canada; of the disposal of all sums hitherto received on account of the said contracts; of the sum which would have been payable by the Company for the Clergy Reserves originally sold to and subsequently taken back from them; of all other sales made of the Clergy Reserves, to the latest period to which the same can be made up; and, of all grants of land for the maintenance and establishment of any college or seminary for education in Upper Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 10 March 1831. n.p., 1831.

3 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 233, 1831). OOP

Canada Company.

Copy of the minutes of the intended arrangements between Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Secretary of State and the proposed Canada Company. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]

34 p (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 39, 1835). OLU

Contents: Copy of the minutes of the intended arrangements between Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Secretary of State and the proposed Canada Company; A memorandum containing the heads of the provisions to be introduced into the Charter to be granted to the Canada Company; Commission to be granted to the Commissioners appointed to value the lands in Upper Canada; Instructions to the Commissioners appointed to value the lands in Upper Canada; 6 George IV, 1825, c. 85 (Imperial); A copy of the arrangements made and concluded between His Majesty's government and the Canada Company; Canada Company's Charter; Duplicate of an agreement entered into between His Majesty's government and the Canada Company, on the 28th March, 1828; accompanied by a letter from John Galt, esquire, dated 10th June, 1828.

Canada Company.

Return of settlements made on the Crown Reserves, etc. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]

unpaged. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU

It would appear that a page or pages are missing from the beginning of the Return.

Canada Company Office.

Documents sent down by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor pertaining to the affairs of the Canada Company. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]

pp. 52-76. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU

Special Publications (*continued*):

Canada Company Office.
Affairs of the Canada Company. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 474-489. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Canada Company Office.
Returns. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 476-483. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1. pt. 2. 1839/40). OTL

Canada Company.
Letter, dated 9 January 1840, soliciting appropriation of sum due to the Crown to the encouragement of emigration to Upper Canada. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 21 May 1840. n.p., 1840.
3 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 317, 1840). OOP

CURRENCY

The various currencies which were being used in the Province presented many problems. Thus on June 3, 1796 "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins current in this Province"[4] was passed. Gold and silver coins were to be deemed legal tender in payment of all debts. A list of British, Portuguese, American Eagle, Spanish and French were designated as to the weight or amount which was acceptable. All counterfeit brass or copper money was to be seized, under warrant and broken and defaced in open Court. One shilling in copper could be used in one payment. After June 1, 1797 gold coins in payments of over fifty pounds would be weighed in bulk if either party demanded it.

Thirteen years later there were still many problems. On March 9, 1809 "An Act to repeal and amend certain parts of an Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins current in the Province to equalize them to the standard weight and value of the like Coins in the Province of Lower Canada"[5] was passed. Under this Act a number of changes were made in the value of gold coins. Instead of payments of over fifty pounds gold being weighed in bulk it now became twenty pounds. The coins of Great Britain, Portugal and America could be weighed together and the coins of Spain and France. The former were valued at the rate of eighty-nine shillings for each ounce Troy while the latter were at the rate of eighty-seven shillings, eight pence, half penny for each ounce Troy. A table of values for each group was attached to the Act.

By 1821 it was decided that it was in the public interest to have an uniform currency in the Province. Thus on April 14, 1821 "An Act to establish an uniform Currency throughout this Province"[6] was passed. The currency was supposed to have a legal value in pounds, shillings and pence of ten to nine to the sterling money of account in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In actual fact in some parts of the Province, New York currency still was used, bearing to sterling money the proportion of sixteen to nine. Under this Act no interest could be demanded on any bond, note or other instrument after July 1, 1822 in which the penalty or sum payable was expressed in New York currency. Also after July 1 the Provincial Currency was to be five shillings to a dollar. This Act was to be read by the Clerks of the Peace in the several Districts in open Court on the first day of the General Quarter Sessions for four successive Courts. No mention was made of the coins of other countries, which were mentioned in the two previous Acts.

On January 30, 1826 "An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of His late Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better regulation of certain coins current in this Province" and to make further provision for the regulation of the British silver and copper coinage current in this Province"[7] was passed. Under this Act silver coins were to be deemed legal tender in payment of all debts and demands in the Province. The British crown was to be five shillings and nine pence; the British shilling was to be one shilling and two pence. All higher and lower silver coins also were to be deemed legal tender. British copper money also was deemed legal tender. However, no one person need accept more than one shilling in copper money at any one time. Gold was not mentioned in this Act. However, it apparently still was considered legal tender.

A further "Act for the better regulation of the Currency"[8] was passed on March 6, 1830. Under the terms of this Act silver coins of the United Kingdom which had depreciated in weight by more than one twenty-fifth part of their full weight were no longer considered legal tender. Spanish pesiareen, French crown and other smaller French coins were no longer to be considered legal tender.

Six years later on April 20, 1836 "An Act to repeal and amend certain Acts of this Province, in relation to the Gold and Silver coin made current by law, and to make further provision respecting the rates at which certain Gold and Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province"[9] was passed. Under this Act all previous Acts, listed above, were repealed. A list of both the gold and silver coins with their values was shown. For gold coins both British and American were considered legal tender. However, for silver coins, British, American dollar, Spanish dollar and Mexican dollar were considered legal tender. If any coins, declared by this Act, depreciated in weight more than one twenty-fifth part of their full weight they were no longer to be considered legal tender. This Act was to continue in force for four years.

On May 11, 1839 a bill was passed by the Legislature, whereby once again all former Acts regarding the regulation and value of gold and silver in the Province were repealed. However this bill did not receive Royal Assent and thus did not become law.[10] Not having received Royal Assent for the 1839 bill, at the next Session of the Parliament, on February 10, 1840 an Act[11] did receive Royal Assent to continue the 1836 Act for another two years.

Several special reports were issued, and were printed either in the *Appendix* to the *Journal* of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly.

Special publications

Great Britain. Lords of the Treasury.
    Minute on the Bill to regulate the currency of the Province. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
    pp. 344-348. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
    Copies of two despatches respecting the suspension of specie payments by the chartered banks of the Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
    pp. 7-8. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* D, 1839). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
    Copies of two despatches transmitted by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor relative to the Act passed in the 2nd Session of the 12th Parliament, for regulating the rate at which gold and silver coins should in future pass current within this Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
    pp. 20-24. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* B, 1837/8). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
    Copy of a circular despatch on the subject of the currency of this Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
    pp. 5-6. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* E, 1836/7). OTL

Special Publications (*continued*):

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch on the subject of Sir Francis Head's instructions relative to the monetary system of the Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 5-6. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* B, 1839). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch on the subject of the local currency. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
p. 27. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* H, 1837/8). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch, relative to the Act of 1836 for establishing the rates at which gold and silver coins should pass current. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 10-13. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* F, 1839). OTL

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Despatch from the Right Honourable the Lord Glenelg, with an accompanying paper, from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on the subject of gold and silver coins. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 577-580. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 2, 1839). OLU

Great Britain. Treasury Chambers.
Certain documents relative to the metallic currency of Upper and Lower Canada. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1840]
pp. 8-12. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* E, 1839/40). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioners for obtaining information on currency and banking.
Report. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
24 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 72, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to the King on the subject of a despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the local currency. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
p. 64. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* H, 1836/7). OTL

HOSPITALS

By the second decade of the nineteenth century hospitals were considered a necessity. However, while money was made available for construction, no money appears to have been given for running the institutions. Once built both the Kingston and Toronto hospitals were used for other purposes for a time before they became recognized as hospitals.

Kingston Hospital

On January 28, 1832 "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money in aid of the erection of an Hospital in or near the Town of Kingston"[12] was passed. Three thousand pounds was to be granted to His Majesty in aid to erect a hospital for the destitute sick. The money was to be paid by the Receiver General, under the Lieutenant Governor's warrant, in three installments of one thousand pounds per annum and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. Three Commissioners were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for choosing a site and superintending the erection of the building.

More money was needed by 1837; thus on March 4 "An Act granting a sum of money in aid of the Kingston Hospital"[13] was passed. Under this Act five hundred pounds was to be paid by the Receiver General and accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Although the building was completed, due to lack of an endowment the building still had not been used by 1840. Thus on February 10, "An Act to authorize the temporary occupation, by the proposed University of Kingston, of the General Hospital at Kingston, upon certain terms therein mentioned"[14] was passed. This Act authorized the Lieutenant Governor to lease the buildings and grounds to the Trustees of the University for an annual rent and for a term of years to be determined by him. The Sheriff of the Midland District was to collect the rents and pay it to the Receiver General for the benefit of the General Hospital.

Two reports were issued by the Commissioners, which are listed below in chronological order. Reports for the years 1832, 1834, and 1835 will be found among the "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV, in the section "General printing".

Serials

Upper Canada. Commissioners of the Kingston Hospital.
Report for the year 1835. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
6 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 104, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners of the Kingston Hospital.
Report. Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838.
pp. 401-402. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix*, 1837/8).
OLU

Toronto General Hospital

In a report, issued by the Trustees in 1836, it is stated that the Hospital was built in 1819 from a residue of a subscription to the Loyal and Patriotic Society made in London and which had remained unexpended for the purposes. While the building was completed in 1819, due to inadequate support it was not opened until August, 1829. This report also contained a statement of admissions, discharges, deaths and expenses for the years 1829 to 1834 inclusive.[15] There also were elaborate statements of payments made between May 8, 1819 and February 3, 1836 as well as the diseases treated from February 1, 1835 to February 1, 1836.

In 1825 the Lieutenant Governor directed the hospital to be fitted out for the use of the Legislature, the Parliament buildings having been destroyed by fire. The building, however, was used for only one Session.[16]

On March 4, 1837 "An Act granting a sum of money in aid of the Toronto Hospital"[17] was passed. In this Act two hundred and fifty pounds was to be paid to the hospital out of the rates and duties collected and not appropriated for other purposes. The Receiver General was to pay this amount in discharge of warrants to be issued by the Lieutenant Governor, and was to be accounted for to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. By a further Act passed on May 11, 1839 the amount of money to be paid to the hospital was raised to five hundred pounds.[18]

Several reports were issued by the Trustees, which are listed in chronological order under serials. Reports for the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1839 will be found in "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Serials

Toronto. Trustees of the General Hospital.
Documents sent down by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, relating to the Provincial Hospital and its revenues and endowments. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
20 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 69, 1836). OLU
pp. 15-20 deal with the military reserves at Toronto.

Toronto. Trustees of the General Hospital.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
1 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 36, 1836/7). OLU

Toronto. Trustees of the General Hospital.
Report. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
p. 403. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU

Toronto. Trustees of the General Hospital.
Report for the year 1838. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 298-302. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Toronto. Trustees of the General Hospital.
Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 308-319. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40). OLU
Includes the Report of the Commissioners appointed upon the state of the Toronto General Hospital and its endowment.
Chairman: W. H. Draper.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

By the 1830's the inhabitants were becoming aware of the advantages of insurance against loss by fire or marine damage. Thus three companies were established, two of which dealt with fire losses and the other damages to vessels, boats, etc.

On February 13, 1833 two companies were established, one "An Act to incorporate a company under the style and title of the British American Fire and Life Assurance Company".[19] No reports were located for this Company. The second Act dealt with marine insurance.

Saint Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company

On February 13, 1833 "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name and title of the Saint Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company"[20] was passed. This Company was to continue until 1860 a body corporate. The Company was to have the power and authority to make contracts of assurance against losses or damages to vessels, boats or crafts, navigating upon the lakes or rivers of this Province or elsewhere. The capital stock was to be one hundred thousand pounds, each share of which was twelve pounds, ten shillings with no person holding more than fifty shares. Eleven Directors, who were stockholders holding twenty shares and British subjects, were to be elected annually. They were to meet once a week.

Once a year the Company was to report to Parliament, giving: a full account of the funds and property of the Company; the amount of the capital subscribed and paid in; the amount of property insured the previous year; the amount of insurance charged upon the several kinds of property insured; and the amount which the Company paid or was liable to pay for losses during the year.

Books of subscription were to be opened in the towns of Kingston, Niagara, York, Brockville, Perth, Sandwich, London, Cobourg, Cornwall and Hamilton. This Act could be altered at any future date by the Legislature, should the public interest require it.

The Company issued two returns, which are listed below in chronological order. A return for 1838 will be found listed with "Sundry documents" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Serials

Saint Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company.
Return for the year 1835. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 126, 1836). OLU

Saint Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company.
Return. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1837]
[2] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 63, 1836/7).
OLU

Mutual Insurance Companies

On April 20, 1836 "An Act to authorize the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies in the several Districts of this Province"[21] was passed. Under this Act ten freeholders in any District could call a meeting to consider whether or not it was expedient to establish a fire insurance company on mutual principles. Such a meeting had to be advertised in the newspaper and thirty persons must be present before a company could be established. Only one company could be formed in each District. If a company was formed seven persons were to be chosen annually to serve as a Board of Directors. They would make the rules and regulations for the Company. Each Director had to post a bond of five hundred pounds currency with the District Treasurer along with two sureties of two hundred and fifty pounds each. The Legislature could change the Act at any time should the public interest demand it.

There was no requirement that any reports be issued. One despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was published by the Legislative Council.

Special publication

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch, on the subject of the Act passed by the Provincial Legislature, in the Session of 1836 for the establishment of Mutual Insurance Company in the several Districts of this Province. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty 1838]
p. 37. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* O, 1837/8). OTL

LUNATIC ASYLUM

By the first Session of the twelfth Parliament, held in 1835, the members believed that there were enough people in Upper Canada with mental illnesses to warrant an institution for their care. Three Commissioners were appointed to obtain the best plans and estimates for building an insane asylum. In addition the Commissioners were to obtain information respecting the system and management of schools and colleges. The Commissioners were granted fifty pounds to defray expenses.[22] The first report on the Lunatic Asylum was presented to the House of Assembly on February 20, 1836.[23] The report on education was a separate report. On March 30, 1836[24] a resolution was passed whereby ten thousand pounds was to be used for the erection of the Asylum. The next day a committee was appointed to draft a bill granting the ten thousand pounds for the building.[25]

Three years later, on May 10, 1839 "An Act to authorize the erection of any Asylum within the Province for the reception of Insane and Lunatic persons"[26] was passed. The Act included certain clauses not only for the erection of the building but also for the administration of the Asylum once it was built. The Lieutenant Governor was to appoint Commissioners, one of whom was to be a medical practitioner, for superintending the erection of the building. Once the building was completed the Lieutenant Governor was to appoint a board of directors of not less than twelve members, two of whom had to inspect the building at least once a month. Annually on the first Tuesday in November the Board was required to submit to the Lieutenant Governor a report on the state of the institution and the patients, for the information of the Legislature.

The Directors were to: make the rules and regulations for governing the institution; appoint a medical superintendent who would reside at the institution; appoint all other officers and servants required to operate the institution. The Board was required to meet once a month.

Only one report on the Asylum was located, that of the Commissioners.

Special publication

Upper Canada. Commissioners on Lunatic Asylum.
Report. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836]
20 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 30, 1836). OLU

POST OFFICE

The Post Office for Upper Canada was a subsidiary of the General Post Office of Great Britain. From time to time a report would be issued on the Post Office. However, on January 17, 1838 the deputy Post Master General of Great Britain stated that he was submitting "Accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Post Office Department in the Canadas for the information of the Lieutenant Governor to be laid annually before the Legislature of Upper Canada". He had been instructed to present these accounts by the Post Master General.[27] Two reports were issued, which are arranged in chronological order under serials, along with earlier reports. A number of reports were published by both the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. These are arranged in alphabetical order under special publications. Further reports for the years 1830, 1831 and 1836 will be found under "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Serials

Great Britain. General Post Office.
Returns of the establishment of the General Post Office in Upper and Lower Canada, and in each of the colonies in North America; — and amount of postage collected in 1825 and 1826. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 21 February 1828. n.p., 1828.
3 [1] p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 54, 1828). OOP

Great Britain. General Post Office.
Returns of the establishment of the General Post Office in Upper and Lower Canada, and other colonies in North America: — amount of newspaper, pamphlet and letter postage: — and amount of newspaper postage paid by the proprietors of newspapers. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 10 July, 1833. n.p. [1833?]
12 p. (Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 499, 1833). OTAR

Great Britain. General Post Office.
Post Office revenue accounts of Lower and Upper Canada for the year 1838. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. 429-430. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 2, pt. 1, 1839). OLU

Serials (*continued*):

Great Britain. General Post Office.
Return of receipts and disbursements. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840]
pp. 483-486. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* v. 1, pt. 2, 1839/40). OTL
Includes Lower Canada.

Special publications

Great Britain. General Post Office.
Post Office affairs. [Toronto: Printed at the Patriot Office, 1838]
pp. 397-398. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8). OLU

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Communication respecting the Post Office Department. [Toronto: M. Reynolds, printer to the Hon. the House of Assembly, 1835]
18 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 8, 1835). OLU

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch, on the subjects of the Post Office Department, and the imposition of a duty of two and one half per cent on goods imported into Lower Canada. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1839]
pp. [3]-4. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* A, 1839). OLU

Great Britain. Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Copy of a despatch transmitted by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, on the subject of the Post Office within the North American provinces. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836]
pp. 24-25. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* D. 1837/8). OTL

Lower Canada. Legislative Council.
Communication from the Speaker of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada on the subject of the Post Office Department. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836]
pp. 40-42. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* I, 1835/6). OTL

Lower Canada. Legislative Council.
Letter from the Speaker of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, on the subject of the Post Office. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1836]
p. 68. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* M, 1835/6). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Address to the King on the subject of the Post Office Department. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1837]
pp. 88-90. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* N, 1836/7). OTL

Upper Canada. House of Assembly.
Extract from the finance report relating to the Post Office Department, transmitted by the Assembly. [Toronto: Robert Stanton, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838]
pp. 140-142. (Upper Canada. Legislative Council. *Journal. Appendix* EE, 1837/8). OTL

PRETENDED BANK OF UPPER CANADA AT KINGSTON

On April 21, 1821 an Act,[28] which had been passed by the Legislature in 1819, received Royal Assent by proclamation to incorporate sundry persons under the title of the Bank of Upper Canada. The Act listed a number of places where books of subscription were to be opened, including Kingston. However all did not appear to be above board with the Kingston group. Thus on March 19, 1823 "An Act vesting in the hands of certain Commissioners therein named, all the stock, debts, bonds, and property of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston, for the benefit of the creditors of that institution"[29] was passed. A Board of three Commissioners was established, under this Act, for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada. The Commissioners had full power and authority to ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive from all persons, bonds, stocks, rights, etc. who were indebted to the Association under the title of the Bank of Upper Canada. The Board was to determine all claims, examine all persons connected with the Bank, request all books and papers. Any persons refusing could be jailed. They were required to hold public meetings, administer oaths, and keep account of all notes submitted for payment.

The Commissioners were to furnish, to the Lieutenant Governor, an annual report of their proceedings to be laid before the Legislature, the first day of every Session until the final settlement and closing of affairs. The sale of the estates or private property of the Directors was prohibited until the affairs of the Bank were closed.

On January 19, 1824 "An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act vesting in the hands of certain Commissioners therein named, all the Stock, Debts, Bonds, and Property of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston, for the benefit of the Creditors of that Institution" and to make further provision for the settling the affairs of the said pretended Bank"[30] was passed. This Act repealed the section dealing with the personal estates of the Directors. They could now sell personal but not real estate. The Board of Commissioners could receive in payment of debts due to the Bank any notes of the Bank or certificates of the Board of Directors within nine months.

By 1828 the affairs of the pretended Bank still had not been settled, thus on March 25 "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force respecting the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada, and for settling the affairs of the said Institution"[31] was passed. All Acts passed to date had been found ineffectual. Thus other means for collecting the debts contracted with the Bank, had to be found for the benefit of the creditors. Two Commissioners were to be elected, one by the Stockholders and another by the certificate holders. These two Commissioners were to appoint a third.

The former Commissioners were to deliver all books, papers, documents, matters and things whatsoever to the Commissioners appointed under this Act. They were to be known as the Kingston Bank Commissioners and could bring action. The Commissioners were to publish in the *Upper Canada gazette* as well as all other newspapers in Upper Canada and in the Montreal and Quebec gazettes their hours, place of meeting and call for the production of all claims against the said institution. The Commissioners were to report their proceedings, on the first day of January each year, to the Lieutenant Governor to be laid before the Legislature at its next Session.

The next year when the affairs of the Bank still had not been settled a further "Act to make more effectual provision for settling the affairs of the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada"[32] was passed on March 20. All the above acts were repealed. Three new Commissioners were appointed, by name in the Act. The former Commissioners were required to hand over to the newly appointed Commissioners all books, papers, document or other things appertaining to the late pretended Bank. The new Commissioners were to be known as the Kingston Bank Commissioners. Thus the same title was to be used by them as had been used by the former Commissioners.

The Commissioners were to advertise their place and hours of business in the *Upper Canada gazette* and in all other newspapers in Upper Canada, as well as in the Montreal and Quebec gazettes in three successive numbers of each paper, requesting all holders of notes or certificates to present their claims within six months. The Commissioners were required to report their proceedings to the Lieutenant Governor on January 1, each year, to be laid before the Legislature at its next Session.

Seven years later on April 20, 1836 "An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the late pretended Bank of Kingston to dispose of certain Real Estate, and for other purposes therein mentioned"[33] was passed. Various lands and real estate had been turned over to the Commissioners in lieu of debt. They were given full power and authority to sell land at their discretion.

Five reports on the Bank were issued by the Commissioners between 1823 and 1841. The last report was published by the newly formed government of the Province of Canada. These reports are arranged in chronological order. In addition to the reports listed below three reports for the years 1830, 1831 and 1832 will be found under "Sundry reports" in Chapter IV in the section "General printing".

Serials.

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada.
Report. [Kingston: 1823]
[4] p. OTMCL

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada.
Report. n.p. [1825]
17 p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* B, 1825). OTL

Upper Canada. Commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada.
A statement of the affairs of the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada, at Kingston containing reports of the Commissioners appointed by several acts of the Provincial Parliament to settle the affairs of the said institution; together with certain other accompanying documents, referred to in the report; being lists of the stockholders, creditors, debtors, etc. Reprinted by order of the House of Assembly. York: Printed by William Lyon Mackenzie, 1827.
48 p. OTMCL

Upper Canada. Commissioners of the late pretended Bank at Kingston.
Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Report of the Commissioners of the late pretended Bank at Kingston. [Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1836]
[1] p. (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 139, 1836). OLU

Upper Canada. Commissioners of the late Kingston Bank.
Report. [Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Kingston: George Desbarats & Thos. Cary, 1842]
[3] p. (Canada (Province). Legislative Assembly. *Journals. Appendix* v. 1 (V.) 1841. OLU

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

Several publications, which were letters or speeches of members of the Provincial Parliament, or items printed by the King's Printer, but do not come under any of the above sections have been listed below.

Special publications

Gowan, Ogle Robert, 1796-1876.
An important letter on responsible government. Toronto: printed at the Examiner Office, 1839.
20 p. OTL
Lt. Colonel Gowan was MPP for the county of Leeds.

Hagerman, Christopher A.
Speech in the House of Assembly, April 18th, 1836 against the adoption of the report of the Select Committee on the subject of the differences between His Excellency and the Executive Council. Toronto, U. C.: J. H. Lawrence, 1836.
24 p. OOA

____ ______ Kingston: Printed at the Office of the Chronicle and Gazette, 1836.
16 p. OOA

Robinson, John Beverley, 1791-1863.
Canada and the Canadian Bill; being an examination of the proposed measure for the future government of Canada with an introductory chapter, containing some general views respecting the British provinces in North America. London: J. Hatchard and Son, 1840.
xii, 223 p. OTAR

Robinson, John Beverley, 1791-1863.
Letters from Mr. Commissioner Robinson on the Canada trade and Canada union bill communicated by the Lieutenant Governor, January 22nd, 1823. By order of the House of Assembly. [York] Charles Fothergill, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty [1823?]
16 p. OTAR

Rolph, John, 1793-1870.
The speech of the Hon. John Rolph, delivered on the occasion of the late inquiry into charges of high misdemeanors at the late elections, preferred against His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head before the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada. Toronto: Printed by M. Reynolds, 1837.
38 p. OTMCL

York almanac and provincial calendar for the year 1822. 2nd ed.
... By authority. York, U. C.: Printed at the Upper Canada Gazette Office [1822?]
[76] p. tables. OLU

York almanac and Royal calendar of Upper Canada for the year 1823.
Compiled and published by Charles Fothergill, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. York: Printed at the Upper Canada Gazette Office [1822]
160 p. OLU

NOTES

[1] Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of Commons. *Papers* no. 215, 1825. Also Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 39, 1835.

[2] Imperial Act of 6 George IV, 1825, c. 75.

[3] Imperial Act of 9 George IV, 1828, c. 51.

[4] 36 George III, 1796, c. 1.

[5] 49 George III, 1809, c. 8.

[6] 2 George IV, 1821, c. 13.

[7] 7 George IV, 1826, c. 4.

[8] 11 George IV, 1830, c. 6.

[9] 6 William IV, 1836, c. 27.

[10] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*, 1839. p. 389. Also *Appendix* v. 1, 1839/40 pp. 344-348.

[11] 3 Victoria, 1840, c. 15.

[12] 2 William IV, 1832, c. 28.

[13] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 98.

[14] 3 Victoria, 1840, c. 36.

[15] Toronto. Trustees of the General Hospital. Documents sent down by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relating to the Provincial Hospital and its revenue and endowments. [Toronto: William Lyon Mackenzie, 1836] (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* no. 69, 1836. p. 1).

[16] Toronto. Trustees of the General Hospital. Report. [Toronto: Printed by W. J. Coates, 1840] (Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* pp. 308-319, 1839/40).

[17] 7 William IV, 1837, c. 97.

[18] 2 Victoria, 1839, c. 64.

[19] 3 William IV, 1833, c. 18.

[20] ibid. c. 19.

[21] 6 William IV, 1836, c. 18.

[22] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal*. April 10, 1835. p. 359.

[23] ibid. February 20, 1836. pp. 196-197.

[24] ibid. March 30, 1836. p. 367.

[25] ibid. March 31, 1836, p. 369.

[26] 2 Victoria, 1839, c. 11.

[27] Upper Canada. House of Assembly. *Journal. Appendix* 1837/8. pp. 397-398.

[28] 59 George III, 1819, c. 24 (Proclaimed 2 George IV, 1821, but bearing the original chapter number for 1819).

[29] 4 George IV, 1823, c. 22.

[30] 4 George IV, 1824, c. 21.

[31] 9 George IV, 1828, c. 11.

[32] 10 George IV, 1829, c. 7.

[33] 6 William IV, 1836, c. 22.

APPENDIX I

PARLIAMENTS

Parliament	*Session*	*Dates*	*Reign*
1st	1st	Sept. 17 — Oct. 15, 1892	32 George III
	2nd	May 31 — July 9, 1793	33 George III
	3rd	June 2 — July 9, 1794	34 George III
	4th	July 6 — Aug. 10, 1795	35 George III
	5th	May 16 — June 3, 1796	36 George III
2nd	1st	June 1 — July 3, 1797	37 George III
	2nd	June 5 — July 5, 1798	38 George III
	3rd	June 12 — 29, 1799	39 George III
	4th	June 2 — July 4, 1800	40 George III
3rd	1st	May 28 — July 9, 1801	41 George III
	2nd	May 25 — July 7, 1802	42 George III
	3rd	January 24 — March 5, 1803	43 George III
	4th	Feb. 1 — Mar. 9, 1804	44 George III
4th	1st	Feb. 1 — Mar. 2, 1805	45 George III
	2nd	Feb. 4 — Mar. 3, 1806	46 George III
	3rd	Feb. 2 — Mar. 10, 1807	47 George III
	4th	Jan. 20 — Mar. 16, 1808	48 George III
5th	1st	Feb. 2 — Mar. 9, 1809	49 George III
	2nd	Feb. 1 — Mar. 12, 1810	50 George III
	3rd	Feb. 1 — Mar. 13, 1811	51 George III
	4th	Feb. 3 — Mar. 6, 1812	52 George III
6th	1st	July 27 — Aug. 5, 1812	52 George III
	2nd	Feb. 25 — Mar. 13, 1813	53 George III
	3rd	Feb. 15 — Mar. 14, 1814	54 George III
	4th	Feb. 1 — Mar. 14, 1815	55 George III
	5th	Feb. 6 — Apr. 1, 1816	56 George III
7th	1st	Feb. 4 -- Apr. 7, 1817	57 George III
	2nd	Feb. 5 — Apr. 1, 1818	58 George III
	3rd	Oct. 12 — Nov. 27, 1818	59 George III
	4th	June 7 — July 12, 1819	59 George III
	5th	Feb. 21 — Mar. 7, 1820	60 Goerge III) 1 George IV)
8th	1st	Jan. 31 — Feb. 14, 1821	2 George IV
	2nd	Nov. 21, 1821 — Jan. 17, 1822	2 George IV
	3rd	Jan. 15 — Mar. 19, 1823	4 George IV
	4th	Nov. 11, 1823 — Jan. 19, 1824	4 George IV
9th	1st	Jan. 13 — Apr. 13, 1825	6 George IV
	2nd	Nov. 7, 1825 — Jan. 30, 1826	7 George IV
	3rd	Dec. 5, 1826 — Feb. 17, 1827	8 George IV
	4th	Jan. 15 — Mar. 25, 1828	9 George IV
10th	1st	Jan. 8 — Mar. 20, 1829	10 George IV
	2nd	Jan. 8 — Mar. 6, 1830	11 George IV
11th	1st	Jan. 7 — Mar. 16, 1831	1 William IV
	2nd	Nov. 17, 1831 — Jan. 28, 1832	2 William IV
	3rd	Oct. 31, 1832 — Feb. 13, 1833	3 William IV
	4th	Nov. 19, 1833 — Mar. 6, 1834	4 William IV
12th	1st	Jan. 15 — April 16, 1835	5 William IV
	2nd	Jan. 14 — April 20, 1836	6 William IV
13th	1st	Nov. 8, 1836 — Mar. 4, 1837	7 William IV

2nd	June 19 — July 11, 1837	7-8 William IV) 1 Victoria)
3rd	Dec. 28, 1837 — Mar. 6, 1838	1 Victoria
4th	Feb. 27 — May 11, 1839	2 Victoria
5th	Dec. 3, 1839 — Feb. 10, 1840	3 Victoria

APPENDIX II

NUMBER OF ACTS PASSED IN EACH SESSION

Parliament	*Session*	*Dates*	*Number of Acts*	*Number of Pages*
1st	1st	1792	8	
	2nd	1793	13	
	3rd	1794	12	88
	4th	1795	5	
	5th	1796	7	95[2]
2nd	1st	1797	17	31
	2nd	1798	7[1]	9
	3rd	1799	5	11
	4th	1800	6	12
3rd	1st	1801	12	
	2nd	1802	5	
	3rd	1803	12	28[1]
	4th	1804	11	
4th	1st	1805	10	22
	2nd	1806	7	12
	3rd	1807	12	24
	4th	1808	16	32
5th	1st	1809	9	16
	2nd	1810	13[2]	36
	3rd	1811	9	34
	4th	1812	11	29
6th	1st	1812	5	18
	2nd	1813	11	18
	3rd	1814	19	46
	4th	1815	18	30
	5th	1816	39[3]	68
7th	1st	1817	9	11
	2nd	1818	13	20
	3rd	1818	19	36
	4th	1819	23[4]	47
	5th	1820	7	14
8th	1st	1821	31[5]	48
	2nd	1822	27	48
	3rd	1823	38	88
	4th	1823/4	37	168
9th	1st	1825	7[6]	20
	2nd	1825/6	31	122
	3rd	1826/7	25	71
	4th	1828	20[7]	48
10th	1st	1829	22[8]	79[1]
	2nd	1830	35[9]	76[2]
11th	1st	1831	27	118, ii
	2nd	1831/2	34[10]	110, ii
	3rd	1832/3	60	222[2]
	4th	1833/4	53[11]	302[2]
12th	1st	1835	46[12]	142[2]
	2nd	1836	32[13]	168[2]
13th	1st	1836/7	113[14]	449[1]

2nd	1837	4	54
3rd	1837/8	62	191[2]
4th	1839	71[15]	133[2]
5th	1839/40	71[16]	168[2]

NOTES

[1] Chapters 4 - 7 were reserved and did not receive Royal Assent until January 1, 1800.

[2] Chapters 8-13 were erroneously numbered 9 - 14.

[3] Numbers 33 and 34 were skipped, thus only 39 acts actually were passed.

[4] Chapters 24-25 were reserved and did not receive Royal Assent until 1821.

[5] Chapter 32 was reserved and did not receive Royal Assent until 1823.

[6] Chapter 7 was reserved, but received Royal Assent the same year.

[7] Chapter 21 was reserved and was not published until the next Session.

[8] Chapter 23 was reserved and was not published until the next Session.

[9] Chapter 36 was reserved and was published as Chapter 1 in 1831.

[10] Chapter 35 was reserved and published as Chapter 2 in the next Session.

[11] Chapters 54-56 were reserved and were given Royal Assent in 1835.

[12] Chapter 44 was reserved Act 60 for 1833 and Chapter 45 was reserved Act 55 of 1834.

[13] Chapters 33-52 were reserved acts which were given Royal Assent the following year.

[14] Chapters 114-118 were reserved and received Royal Assent the following year. They were issued and bound separate from the regular acts. 13 p.

[15] Chapter 72 was reserved and received Royal Assent the following year.

[16] Chapters 72-76 were reserved and did not receive Royal Assent until after the Parliament of Upper Canada had ceased to exist.

APPENDIX III

KING/QUEEN'S PRINTERS

October 1, 1792 — December 31, 1794[1]	Louis Roy
December 10, 1794 — July 5, 1797	Gideon Tiffany
September 20, 1797 — July 18, 1801	Titus Geer Simons
July 6, 1798 — July 18, 1801	William Waters
July 28, 1801 — August 13, 1808	John Bennett
April 15, 1807 — November 25, 1815	John Cameron
December 9, 1815 — February 3, 1816	Edward McBride
January 2, 1817 — December 26, 1821	Robert C. Horne
January 1, 1822 — January 31, 1826[2]	Charles Fothergill
January 19, 1826 —	Robert Stanton

NOTES

[1] *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* v. 4, 1979. p. 689

[2] Baillie, James L. Jr. "Charles Fothergill" 1782-1840. *The Canadian historical review* 25: 1944. p. 382.

APPENDIX IV

PRINTERS OF THE STATUTES

Session	*Place*	*Printer*
1792-1795	Niagara	Gideon Tiffany, King's Printer.
1796	Niagara	Gideon Tiffany, King's Printer.
1797	West Niagara	Titus G. Simmons, King's Printer.
1798	York	William Waters and T. G. Simons, King's Printers.
1799	York	William Waters and T. G. Simons, King's Printers.
1800	York	William Waters and T. G. Simons, King's Printers.
1801	York	John Bennett, King's Printer.
1802	York	John Bennett, King's Printer.
1803	York	John Bennett, King's Printer.
1804	York	John Bennett, King's Printer.
1805	York	John Bennett, King's Printer.
1806	York	John Bennett, King's Printer.
1807	York	John Cameron and John Bennett, King's Printers.
1808	York	John Cameron and John Bennett, King's Printers.
1809	York	John Cameron, King's Printer.
1810	York	John Cameron, King's Printer.
1811	York	John Cameron, King's Printer.
1812	York	John Cameron, King's Printer.
1813	Kingston	Printed by Stephen Miles.
1814	Kingston	Printed by Stephen Miles. By authority.
1815	Kingston	Printed by Stephen Miles.
1816	York	Printed by R. C. Horne.
1817		Title page missing.
1818	York	Printed by R. C. Horne.
1819	York	Printed by R. C. Horne.
1820	York	Printed by R. C. Horne.
1821		Title page missing.
1821/2		Title page missing.
1823	not shown	Printed by Charles Fothergill, U.C. Gazette.
1823/4	York	Printed by Charles Fothergill, U.C. Gazette.
1825	Kingston	Printed by James MacFarlane, Chronicle Office.
1825/6-1832/3	York	Robert Stanton, King's Printer.
1833/4-1839/40	Toronto	Robert Stanton, King's Printer.

APPENDIX V

PRINTERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY JOURNAL

Session	*Place*	*Printer*
1825/6	York	William Lyon Mackenzie, Colonial Advocate Office.
1826/7	York	William Lyon Mackenzie, Colonial Advocate Office.
1828		Not indicated.
1829	York	Francis Collins.
1830	York	William Lyon Mackenzie.
1831	York	John Carey.
1831/2	York	Robert Stanton, King's Printer.
1832/3	York	Robert Stanton, King's Printer.
1833/4	Toronto	Robert Stanton, King's Printer.
1835	Toronto	M. Reynolds, printer Hon. House of Assembly.
1836	Toronto	M. Reynolds, printer Hon. House of Assembly.
1836/7	Toronto	Robert Stanton, King's Printer.
1837	Toronto	Printed at the Patriot Office.
1837/8	Toronto	Jos. J. Lawrence, printer, Guardian Office.
1839	Toronto	James Cleland, British Colonial Office.
1839/40	Toronto	Printed by Hugh Scobie, British Colonial Office.

PRINTERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL JOURNALS

1828-1832/3	York	Robert Stanton, King's Printer.
1834-1839/40	Toronto	Robert Stanton, King's Printer.

APPENDIX VI

PRINTERS OF THE APPENDICES OF THE JOURNAL OF THE ASSEMBLY

Session	*Place*	*Volume Number*	*Printer*
1835	Toronto	1	M. Reynolds, printer Hon. House of Assembly.
		2	M. Reynolds, printer Hon. House of Assembly
1836	Toronto	1	William Lyon Mackenzie.
		2	William Lyon Mackenzie.
		3	M. Reynolds.
1836/7	Toronto	1	W. J. Coates, printer.
1837/8	Toronto	1	Printed at the Patriot Office.
1839	Toronto	1	Robert Stanton, Queen's Printer.
		2 pt. 1	Robert Stanton, Queen's Printer.
		2 pt. 2	Robert Stanton, Queen's Printer.
1839/40	Toronto	1 pt. 1	W. J. Coates, printer.
		1 pt. 2	W. J. Coates, printer.
		2	W. J. Coates, printer.

APPENDIX VII

ITEMS IDENTIFIED BUT NOT EXAMINED

Upper Canada. Laws, statutes, etc.
Public acts, of the Province of Upper Canada passed in the fourth Session of the eleventh Parliament, 1834. [Toronto: R. Stanton, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1834]
36 p.

Upper Canada. Legislative Council.
Rules and regulations to be observed in the Legislative Council. [Toronto] Printed at Upper Canada Gazette Office [1825]
12 p.

INDEX

Aberdeen, Earl of, 8
Aboriginal tribes, 100
Account of sales of school lands, 141
Account of the number of ships, with their tonnage and men, which cleared out from Great Britian to the British colonies in North America, 181
Account of tonnage entered and cleared to and from the British colonies, 181
Accounts of Colonial Receipts and Expenditures, Select Committee of the House of Commons on, 125
Accounts of the Receiver General, 103
Accounts relating to the trade with British North American colonies, 181
Acton, A.
  Select Committee on petition re patent, 68
Acts
  Number of, 247-248
  Reserved, 24
Acts of the Imperial Parliament, 26
Acts passed by the colonial legislatures, 26
Adjutant, 110
Adjutant General, 91, 110
  Duties, 113
  Salary, 46
Adjutant General's Office, 113-115
  Postage for, 114
Administration of Justice, 45, 56, 149-168
  Charges incurred for, 48
  Select Committee on, 50, 74
  Special Committee on the state of, 84
Admiralty, Letter from, 125
Admiralty Office, 114
Advocate
  Publishing debates in, 52
Affairs of the colony, 45
Agent for Emigration
  Annual report, 139
Agent for the sale of Clergy Reserve Lands, 126-134
Agent for the sale of Clergy Reserves, 91, 125
Aggression of the American citizens upon Her Majesty's subjects, 46
Agricultural bank, 51
Agricultural interests, 30
Agriculture and exports
  Select Committee on, 67
Aikmann, Michael, 54, 55
Alien question, 46
Allan, Wm., 80, 86, 114
American oracle see Upper Canada gazette
American Revolution, 1
Amherst, Earl of 8
Amherstburg, Point of entry for collecting duty, 174
Ancaster road, 222
Anderton, William
  Petition re roads and bridges, 54
Appendix to Journal of the Legislative Council, 40
Appendix to the Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, 40
Appleton, Thomas
  Select Committee on petition re claim for teacher's salary, 52, 83
Appointments to government offices, 13
Arable meadow, taxes on, 160
Arbitrator appointed to determine on the proportion of duties to be received by this Province from Lower Canada, 182
Arbitrator appointed under Canada Trade Act
  Select Committee on, 73
Arbitrator for the adjustment of the claims of Upper Canada upon Lower Canada, 182
Arbitrator on duties levied at Quebec, 56
Arbitrators for ascertaining the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada, 182
Arbitrators on claim for non-payment of duty by Lower Canada of goods coming through Lower Canada, 175-176
Arbitrators on proportion of duties from Lower Canada, 182
Arbitrators on the financial concerns between Lower and Upper Canada, 183
Archbold, Reverend George
  Select Committee on petition re deaf and dumb, 77
Ardiel, John
  Select Committee on petition re Talbot settlement, 53, 57, 68
Arms, Not to be exported, 175
Armstrong, Daniel
  Select Committee on petition re duty on imported articles, 53
Arthur, Sir George, 14-15, 130, 131, 134, 172, 213

Articles imported at Quebec, Dutiable, 178
Artillery, 113
Asiatic cholera *see* Cholera
Assessment laws, City of Toronto, 31
Assessment returns, 50, 56, 164-165
Assessment Roll, 161, 164, 187
  Distribution of, 160
Assessments, 142
Assessments and rates, 159
Assessor, 159-168
  Responsible for taking census, 162
Assumption, Court for Western District to be held at, 151
Asylum, 156
Attornies required to hold annual Certificates to practice in Court of King's Bench, 152
Attorney, Fees, 151
Attorney General, 13, 96, 172
  Exempt from military service, 110
  To receive *Statutes*, 24
Attorney General's Office, 133
Australia, Emigration to, 139
Aylmer, Lord, 178

B

Baby, James, 182
Baddeley, F. H., 40, 143
Bailiffs, Appointment of, 153
Baines, Mr., 53
Baines, Thomas
  Select Committee on petition re posting bonds, 72
  Select Committee on petition re security bond, 72
Baird, N. H., 190, 198, 199
  Select Committee on petition re remuneration, 55
Baker, Lawrence, Remuneration, 46
Baldwin, A., 85
Baldwin, Robert, 83
Baldwin, W. W., 56, 57
Ball, William M.
  Select Committee on petition re dog tax, 72
Baltic, 179
Bank of Upper Canada, 201, 204, 205
  Select Committee on petition of, 49
  Select Committee on the disposal of stock of, 66
Banking
  Bill for the general regulation, 31
  Committee on, 54
  Select Committee on, 62
Banking institutions, Bill to facilitate the operations of, 32
Banks
  Documents relating to, 45
Baptists, 127, 129
Baring, Brothers & Co., Messrs., 123
Bath, School building, 49
Bathurst, Earl of, 230, 231
Battalion, 109, 111
Battersby, S.
  Select Committee on petition re duty on wheat and flour, 54
Bay of Quinte, 193, 198
Beardsley, Bartholomew C., 65, 84
Beattie, James
  Select Committee on petition re grievances, 68
Benedict, Caleb W.
  Committee on Claims on petition of, 55
Bennett, John, 3, 36
Berczy, William, 49, 56, 59, 60, 73
Berford, John R. F.
  Select Committee on petition re resignation as sheriff, 70
Bethune, Donald
  Select Committee on petition re foreign religious bodies, 81
Bethune, James G.
  Select Committee on petition re navigation on the Otonibee River, 51
  Select Committee on petition re sheriffs' salaries, 49
Bidwell, Marshall S., 44, 49, 67, 76, 80
Biggar, Charles
  Committee on petition re Gore District repairs to Dundas Street, 56
Biggars, Robert
  Select Committee on petition re war losses, 48
Bill to amend the law on taking property in execution, Select Committee on, 54
Bill to establish a loan and trust company in Brockville, 41
Bill to send commissioners to England
  Select Committee to search the *Journals* of the Legislative Council, 55
Billet-master in the Western District, 15
Billeting troops, 113

Billiard tables, Licenses for, 102
Bills
  Disallowed by the Legislative Council, 4, 30
  Procedure for, 24
  Rejection by the Legislative Council, 32
  Reserved, 30
  Select Committee to search *Journals* of the Legislative Council for progress on, 67
  Withheld for King's signature, 4, 30
Binkley, William
  Committee on petition re Mordia's Creek boundary, 63
Bishop of Nova Scotia, 126
Blacklock, Ambrose, 50, 62, 66
Blackwood, Mrs.
  Select Committee on petition re aid to female schools, 70
Blue book, 43
Board of Boundary Line Commissioners, 142
Board of Commissioners for the erection of future gaols, 154
Board of Education
  Accounts, 98
  Clerk for, 93
Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary Report, 157-158
  Requirements of, 157
Board of Trade
  Select Committee on petition re capital stock of the Commercial Bank, Midland District, 71
Board of Trustees, 94
Board of Health, 53
Bobcaygeon Falls, Construction of lock and canal, 70
Bockus, Charles, 55, 60, 83, 84
Bois Blanc Island light house, 217-218
Bonds, Posting of, 72
Bonds, Security, 72
Book of Common Prayer, 96
Books for the schools, 93
Bostwick, John
  Conflict of interest, 59
  Select Committee on petition re remuneration Port Stanley Harbour, 54
Boswell, Walter
  Select Committee on petition re building a new gaol and court house, Newcastle District, 83
  Select Committee on petition re Cobourg Harbour, 77-78
Bouchette, Joseph, 48
Boulton, George S., 49, 51, 54, 55, 56, 62, 64, 78
Boulton, H. J., 46, 47, 51, 68, 73
Boundaries, 1
  Township, 142
Boundary line, 48
Bourman, Israel
  Petition re salt, 49
Bowring, Dr., 125
Boyd, George
  Select Committee on petition re wood-cutter to the House, 52
Brakenridge, David
  Petition on improvement of navigation River Saint Lawrence, 47
Brandy, Duty on imports, 176
Brant, John, Estate of, 49
Brantford Bridge, Commissioners of, 52, 53
Brantford bridge over the Grand River, 48, 56
Bray, Freeman
  Select Committee on petition re destruction of schooner Sir John Colborne, 49, 51
Bridge building, 51
  Hull to Bytown, 41
Bridges, John George, 40-41
Bridges, 184, 189-192
  Expenditure of money on, 103
  Funds for building, 185
Bridgewater works, Niagara Falls, 42
Bristowe, John
  Select Committee on petition re admission to practice at the equity bar, 55
British American Fire and Life Assurance Company, 236
British manufactures exported to Upper Canada, 179
Brockville Committee to study improvement of navigation on the St. Lawrence, 194
Brockville contested election, Commissioners on, 57
Brockville police bill, Committee of Conference on, 62
Brockville to Beverly macadamized road, 223

- Brockville to Charleston macadamized road, 223
- Brockville to Lyndhurst macadamized road,223
- Brockville to Portland macadamized road, 223
- Brockville to Saint Francis Road, 223-224
- Bruce, James
  - Select Committee on petition re claim against estate of Robert Drummond, 52
- Bruce, William, 96
- Buell, William, 56
- Burlington Bay Canal, 51, 200-203
  - Commissioners on, 50, 51, 65
  - Commissioners report, 47
  - Committee appointed to enquire into the management, 62
  - Lights on, 202
  - Petition, 47
  - Remuneration by, 54
  - Schedule of the rates and tolls payable, 201
  - Select Committee on, 82
  - Select Committee to inquire into the management and expenditure of, 66
- Burlington Bay Harbour, 201
- Burlington Bay light house, 202
- Burn, W. S. 54
- Burnham, Z., 84, 86
- Burwell, M. 49, 51, 54, 55, 60, 63, 68, 69, 72, 76, 80
- Bytown
  - Incorporation of, 72
  - Magistrates, 155
  - Riots, 155
  - Select Committee on the riots, 68

C

- Cameron, Donald
  - Committee on petition re land rights, 55
  - Select Committee on petition re charges of injustices against the Council, 69
  - Select Committee on petition re immigration, 69
- Cameron, Jas.
  - Select Committee on petition re light houses, 69
- Cameron, Malcolm, 55, 69
- Campbell, Catharine
  - Petition for innkeepers, 41
- *Canada and the Canadian bill*, 242
- Canada Commissioners, 10
- Canada Committee, 9
- Canada Company, 17, 125, 126, 127, 139, 230-232
  - Accounts, 105
  - Agreement between His Majesty's government and, 143
  - Charter, 52, 230, 231
  - Revenue, 53
- Canada Company Office, 231-232
- *Canada museum*, 38
- Canada trade, 242
- *Canadian correspondent*, 38
- *Canadian freeman*, 38
- Canal communication
  - Select Committee of the House of Commons on the accounts of, 213
- Canal communication in Canada, 212, 213
- Canal communications, 212
- Canals, 184, 193, 200-213
  - Accounts, 213
  - Estimates of expenditure, 122
  - Persons attending, Exempt from military service, 113
- Capital offences, 156
- Captains, 109
- Carey, John, 36
  - Petition re remuneration for service to the House of Assembly, 57
- Carleton, Sir Guy, 141
- Carleton election, Minutes of trial, 43
- Caroline, Destruction of the steam-boat, 13, 43, 44
- Cartwright, John S., 54, 75
- Carthew, John, 143
- Cawtha, Joseph
  - Petition re misrule of provincial administration, 57
- Cawthra, John, 57
- Casual and territorial revenue, 50, 53, 102, 105
  - Accounts, 46, 105-106
  - Surrender of, 106
- Casual and Territorial Revenue Bill, Committee of Conference on, 45, 56
- *Catalogue of books in the library of the provincial Legislature*, 62, 88
- Catholic Church, 130

- Cattle, Exportation, 18
- Census, 159, 162
- Census of different denominations of Christians, 164
- *Census of the population and of the religious denominations of the Province of Upper Canada*, 166
- Census returns, 164
- Central School, York, 96
- Cessation of revenue to the Legislature, 43
- Chalmers, G.
  - Committee on Roads and Bridges on petition of, 55
  - Select Committee on petition re light houses, 69
- Chancery Court Establishment Bill
  - Select Committee of the Legislative Council on, 86
- Chaplain's salary
  - Select Committee on, 48
- *Charge of the Honorable John B. Robinson to the Grand Jury*
  - Prisoners charge with treason, 155
- Charges of injustice, hardship against the Council, 69
- Chatham, Toll bridge, 192
- Chelsea pensioners, 11, 43
- Chewett, J. G., 51
- Chief Agent for Emigration, 91, 125, 137-139
- Chief Justice, 1, 154
  - Poor health causes absence from Legislative Council, 156
- Chiefs of the Credit Indians, 100
- Chignecto Canal, 56
- Chisholm, A., 51
  - Report on Clergy Reserves, 51
- Chisholm, John
  - Petition re Burlington Bay Canal, 47
  - Petition re John Brant estate, 49
  - Petition re remuneration, 49
- Chisholm, William, 49, 50, 55, 71
  - Select Committee on petition re construction of a harbour at 16 Mile Creek, 72
  - Select Committee on petition re Oakville Harbor, 72
  - Sums spent on Oakville Harbor, 50
- Cholera, 48, 53, 69
- Cholera accounts, Select Committee on, 48
- *Christian guardian*, 38
- Church of England, 126, 129, 130, 131
  - Clergy, 130
  - Ministers, 20
  - Number of persons on the establishment maintained by public money, 132
  - Parsonages or rectories for, 17
- Church of Rome
  - Priests and teachers of, 20
- Church of Scotland, 129, 130, 131
- City (Toronto) and county hospital, 64
- Civil establishment, Estimate of expenditure, 120
- Civil government, 91-148
  - Alterations, 8
  - Bill to support, 31
  - Expenses of, 101
  - Support for, 48
- Civil List Bill
  - Committee of Conference on, 45
- Civil officers, Exempt from military service, 110
- Civil rights, 58, 149, 155
- Civil rights of certain inhabitants, 43
- Claims for losses, Rebellion, 1837-8, 55
- Clark, Charles
  - Committee on petition re railway between Cobourg Harbour and Rice Lake, 62
- Clark, John, 49, 51
- Clark, Thomas, 22, 85, 86
  - Petition re construction of rail road, 47
- Claus, John, 50
- Clench, J. B.
  - Select Committee on petition re assessment for London District gaol, 69
- Clergy
  - Exempt from military service, 110
  - Lands surrendered, 53
  - Total number of acres set apart for, 136
- Clergy lands, 2
- Clergy Reserve Lands, 135
  - Commissioners to evaluate, 133
- Clergy Reserves, 51, 126-134, 137, 140, 142, 161, 162, 230, 231
  - Arrears for rent, 137
  - Committee on, 63
  - Disputes, 137
  - Extracts of the *Journals of the Legislative Council*, 132
  - Judges opinions on disposal, 131

  List of leasees, 137
  Petitions for purchase of, 137
  Rents, 53, 125, 137
  Request to purchase unsurveyed lands, 137
  Resolutions of the Legislative Council, 133
  Sale of, 30, 47, 53, 130, 133
  Sale of in Lower Canada, 130
  Sale of in Upper Canada, 130
  Select Committee on, 54
  Speeches on the bill for appropriation of, 132
  To be applied to education, 45
Clergy Reserves in Lower Canada, 131
Clergy Reserves Sale Bill
  Select Committee of the Legislative Council on, 85
Clerk of Court
  Fees, 151
  Preservation of proceedings, 152
Clerk of the Crown, 115, 169
Clerk of the Crown and other public officers
  Committee on returns, 55
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, 91, 152, 156, 173
  Duties of, 154
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
  Leeds election, 52, 53
  Relative to return of a member to represent county of York, 50
  Remuneration, 50
  Report of Writ of election, 182
Clerk of the Peace, 152, 158-168, 169, 232
  Duties, 153
  Responsible for compiling census in his District, 162
Clerk of the Peace Office, 164-166
Clerk of the regiment, Duties, 112
Coates, J. W. 38
Cobourg Academy, 77
Cobourg Harbour, 77-78
  Select Committee on formation of, 84
  Select Committee on petition of President and Directors, 52
Cobourg Harbour and Rice Lake, Railway between, 62
Cobourg parsonage, 109
Cockburn, Francis, 138
Coffee, Duty on, 47
Coffin, Colonel
  Proceedings of the House on, 84
  Select Committee on petition re remuneration, 68
Coho, Nathan Smith
  Select Committee on petition re wounded militiaman, 52
Coins, Depreciation of, 233
Colborne, Sir John, 5, 11, 12, 56, 62, 133, 178
  Addresses on his departure, 14
  Appointment, 9
  Congratulatory address on appointment, 58
  Supplies money from salary for Don and Humber bridges, 191
Colchester, 50
Collection of the acts passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, 26
Collector of Customs
  Kingston, 215
  Toronto Harbour, 214
Collectors of Customs, 174, 176
  Duties re warehousing, 177
Collectors of rates on the Rideau Canal, 211
Collector of taxes, 159-168
  Bond, 160-161
  Required to post a bond with the church, 159
College, Need for a 139
Colleges and universities, 93
Collins, Francis, 36, 57
  Committee on petition re libel, 64
Colonels, 109
Colonial Department, 7-8 100, 101, 119, 120, 121, 124, 130, 135, 138-139, 139, 178, 211
Colonial intercourse, Duties, 178
Colonial military expenditure
  Select Committee of the House of Commons on, 114
Colonial Office, 100, 124, 130, 131, 135, 211
Colonial Secretary, 131
Colonist, 38
Coltman, W. B., 84
Commerce, 174-183
Commerce and trade, 183
Commercial Bank of the Midland District, Capital stock of, 71
Commercial difficulties
  Select Committee of the Legislative Council on, 85
Commercial difficulties existing in the Province, 182

- Commercial schools, 94
- Commission appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with an address of the House of Assembly, 1839, 173
- Commission to inquire into the public service, 43
- Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands, 134-137
- Commissioner of Crown Lands, 91, 100, 125, 142
  - Acres of land sold, 47
  - Illegal acts, 56
  - Sale of Clergy Reserves, 47
- Commissioner of Gaols, 155
- Commissioners appointed for building the bridge over the Thames at Chatham, 192
- Commissioners appointed to revise the Statutes, 33
- Commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada
  - *Report*, 241
- Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of a bridge across the Grand River at Dunnville, 191, 192
- Commissioners appointed to treat with Commissioners on the part of the Province of Lower Canada concerning duties, 183
- Commissioners appointed upon the state of the Toronto General Hospital,
  - *Report*, 236
- Commissioners for constructing a light house at Nine Mile Point
  - *Report*, 217
- Commissioners for erecting a light-house at Port Colborne
  - *Report*, 218
- Commissioners for erecting Presqu'isle light house
  - *Report*, 218
- Commissioners for obtaining information on currency and banking
  - *Report*, 234
- Commissioners for superintending the erection of a light-house at Oakville,
  - *Report*, 219
- Commissioners for superintending the erection of a light house on
  - Bois Blanc Island
    - *Report*, 217-218
- Commissioners for superintending the erection of a light house on
  - Long Point
    - *Report*, 216
- Commissioners for superintending the erection of a light-house on Point Peter, 216-217
  - *Report*, 217
- Commissioners for the Burlington Bay Canal
  - Duties, 200
  - Report, 202-203
- Commissioners for the improvement of navigation of the inland waters of the District of Newcastle
  - Duties, 197
  - *Report*, 198
- Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation on the River Saint Lawrence
  - *Report*, 195-196
- Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation on the River Trent, 198-199
  - *Report*, 199
- Commissioners for the purchase of a steam dredging machine
  - *Report*, 226
- Commissioners of Customs, 176
  - Jurisdiction, 177
- Commissioners of East York Road
  - *Report*, 221
- Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, 170
- Commissioners of Internal Navigation, 193
  - *Report*, 194
- Commissioners of Kettle Creek Harbor, 213
  - *Report*, 214
- Commissioners of Macadamized Roads,
  - *Reports*, 219
- Commissioners of West Gwillimbury
  - Road and bridge
    - *Report*, 222
- Commissioners of the Kingston Hospital
  - *Report*, 235
- Commissioners of the late Kingston Bank
  - *Report*, 241
- Commissioners of the late pretended Bank at Kingston
  - *Report*, 241
- Commissioners of the macadamized road from Kingston to Napanee
  - *Report*, 225

Commissioners of the Provincial Steam Dredging machine
  Report, 226
Commissioners of the St. Lawrence Canal, 196
Commissioners of the Welland Canal Company, 206
  Report, 209
Commissioners of the Yonge Street macadamized road
  Report, 221
Commissioners on duty on imports coming through Lower Canada, 175-176
Commissioners on Lunatic Asylum, 237
  Report, 238
Commissioners on Penitentiaries,
  Report, 157
Commissioners on public matters, Bill to appoint, 55-56
Commissioners on the Hamilton and Brantford macadamized road
  Report, 223
Commissioners on the improvement of Toronto Harbour, 214
  Report, 214
Commissioners on the Kingston and Napanee macadamized road
  Report, 223
Commissioners on the removal of the Penitentiary from Kingston to Marmora, 158
Commissioners on the subject of prisons, penitentiaries, etc., 158
Commissioners on the survey of the Ottawa River
  Report, 199
Commissioners to England
  Committee of Privilege on resolutions of Legislative Council, 55
Commissioners to explore, survey and level the most practical routes for canals between Lake Erie and eastern extremity of the Province, 193
Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants for losses sustained during the Rebellion, 172
Commissioners to settle the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, 240
Commissioners to superintend the erection of a light house on the False Ducks Island
  Report, 215
Commissioners to survey and erect a bridge across the River Trent 189-190
Commissions, 169-173
Commissions issued, Military, 114
Committee on Education, 173
Committees, 58-86
Common school reports, 56
Common school returns, 95
Common schools, 92-96, 139
  Improvement of system, 30
  Support of teachers, 54
Communication respecting the Post Office Department, 239
Communications relative to affecting a loan in England, 123
Companies, 109
Composition money for exemption from military service, 110
Condolence, 47
Congregationalists, 127
Consolidated statutes for Upper Canada, 25
Constable, Office of, 155
Constitutional Act, 1791, 1, 17, 19, 23, 24, 98, 101, 115, 116, 126, 141, 149, 174
Construction of piers, 54
Contingencies
  Increase of, 56
  Select Committee on, 52
Contingent accounts, 102
Contingent expenses, 116
Copy of rules for the House of Assembly, 21
Corlis, Swain P.
  Pension for wounds received during War of 1812-4, 50-51
Corn
  Export of, 178
  Price of, 178
  Regulation re importation, 178
Corn imported into the United Kingdom from the North American colonies, 179
Corn laws, 178
Cornwall
  Navigation, 195
  Port of entry for collecting duty, 174
  Select Committee on petition re Long Sault Canal, 57
Cornwall and L'Original post road
  Select Committee on, 76
Correspondence relative to the affairs of British North America, 7, 8

Correspondence relative to the affairs of Canada, 11, 14, 15
Correspondence relative to the affairs of Canada 1838-40, 6-7
Correspondent
  Publishing debates in, 52
Coteau du Lac, Exports through, 182
Cotter, James
  Select Committee on petition to make Prince Edward a separate County, 47
Counties, Division of Province into, 4
Courier, 38
Court House
  Building of, 149
  Rules and regulations, 150
  Sale of land to be held at, 163
Court House expenses for accommodation of Legislature, 50
Court House occupied by the Legislature, 47
Court martial, 112, 113
Court martial pay list, 46
Court of Appeal, 17, 150
Court of Chancery, 99, 152-153
  Jurisdiction, 152-153
  Register Office *Return of suits*, 156
  Select Committee on establishment of, 79
Court of civil jurisdiction, 4, 150, 151
  Members, 2
Court of Common Pleas, 149
Court of Exchequer in England, 151
Court of King's Bench, 174
  Established, 150
  Jurisdiction of, 151
  Place of holding, 150
  Reporter appointed, 151
  Return of judgements entered, 156
  Sitting of, 150
  Time of sitting, 152
Court of Probate, Establishment of, 150
Court of Record, 177
Court rules, 156
Court seals, 150
Courts
  Select Committee on, 68
Courts of Quarter Sessions, 160, 161
  Time and place of meeting, 151
Courts of Request, 91, 149, 151, 173
  Amendment to duties, 153
  Causes tried, 156
  Commissioners of, 91
  Statistics on, 153
  Summons issued and recorded, 49
  Time of meeting, 152
Covert, John
  Select Committee on petition re aid for Cobourg Harbour, 84
Cox Creek bridge, 53
Cozens, N.
  Committee on petition re Indian lands on the Grand River, 62
Credit River, 99
  Improving navigation on, 50
Crier of Court, Fees, 151
Criminal cases, 17
Criminal law, 155
Crooks, W., 47
Crookshank, George, 86
Crown Fund A, 125
Crown lands, 99, 127, 129
  Disposal of, 178
  Grants of, 135
  Receipts and payments, 136
  Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the sale of, 84
Crown Lands Office, 137
Crown Reserves, 126, 140, 142, 161, 231
  Settlement, 231
Crown revenues, Appropriation, 124
Crown timber, Duty collected on, 47
Cull, James
  Petition re Yonge Street, 41
  Select Committee on petition re Yonge Street macadamized road construction, 76
Currency, 232-234
  Committee on, 50
  Metallic, 234
  Select Committee on, 46, 81
  Select Committee on the state of, 78
Custom Houses, Erection of, 174
Customs duties, 103
Cutler, S
  Petition re judges fees, 57

D

Dalton, Thomas, 49, 57, 59, 63, 64
  Committee re claim for services performed, 53
Davidson, James
  Land claims, 53
  Select Committee on petition re Welland Canal Company, 57
Deaf and dumb, 77
  Census of, 163

- Deal ends imported into Great Britain from British North America, 179
- Deals, Duties levied on, 179, 181
- Deals imported into Dublin from British America, 179
- Deals imported into Great Britain from British North America, 179
- Deason, A.
  - Petition re remuneration for service to the House of Assembly, 57
- Debates
  - Publishing of, 37-38, 52
  - Reporting of, 38
- Debentures, 117, 118, 123, 188, 190, 191, 192, 194, 197, 200, 204, 205, 213, 220, 222, 224, 225
  - Raising money by, 44
- Debentures for certain public works, 119
- DeBlaquière, Peter Boyle, 130
- Debtors 149
- Delaware, Erection of a bridge at, 26
- Dempsey, John W.
  - Select Committee on petition re practice as an attorney, 70
- Departments, Public
  - Recommended that they be established, 17
- Deserters, Apprehension of, 111
- Desjardin's Canal, 49, 65, 223
  - Committee on, 51, 63
- Desjardin's Canal Company
  - Select Committee on, 55, 71
- Despatches on the affairs of Canada, 13
- Despatches relating to the affairs of Upper Canada, 13
- Detailed accounts, 102
- *Detailed accounts*, 106-107
- Detlor, G. H., 55, 72
- Detroit, Court for Western District, 151
- Dickson, Robert, 60
- Dickson, William, 85, 86
- *Digest of the British constitution*, 40-41
- Dissolution of Provincial Parliament, 1836, 12
- District agents for the sale of public lands, 134
- *District and common school reports*, 96
- District Board of Education, 92
- District Court, 151, 152
- District Courts, Powers extended, 151
- District school reports, 56
- *District school reports*, 95
- District Treasurers, 92, 111, 142, 159-167, 185, 187, 188
  - Duties of, 159
  - Moneys issued to, 49
  - Required to post bonds, 185-186
  - *Returns*, 166
  - Schedule of land actually surveyed, 162
- *District Treasurers accounts*, 166
- Districts
  - Divided into divisions, 152
  - Division of the Province into, 4
  - Select Committee on division of, 79
- *Documents relative to school lands*, 141
- Dog tax, 54, 72
- Dolsen, John, 64
- Domestic manufactures
  - Select Committee on expediency of encouragement of, 67
- Don and Humber bridges, 190-191
- Don Mills, Paper makers, 56
- Donaldson, Charles
  - Select Committee on petition re turnpike road from Niagara to St. Catharines, 73
- Dormer, Doctor
  - Select Committee on petition re cholera remuneration, 69
- Douglass, Sir Howard, 56
- Dragoons, 113
- Draper, William, 54, 55, 63, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 77, 79, 236
- Drew, Captain, 44
  - Sword for, 80
- Drummond, Margaret
  - Select Committee on petition against estate of Robert Drummond, 52
- Drummond, Robert, Estate of, 52
- Dumble, William
  - Select Committee on petition re construction of lock and canal at Bobcaygeon, 70
- Duncombe, Charles, 12, 48, 50, 51, 52, 57, 59, 60, 61, 74, 80, 81, 93, 96
  - Select Committee on petition to the British House of Commons, 80, 81
- Dundas, 49
- Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road, 54
- Dundas road, 53
- Dundas Street, 220
  - Repairs to, 56
- Dundas to Waterloo macadamized road, 223
- Dunnville bridge, 70, 191-192
  - Commissioners to erect, 52, 54
- Dunlop, R. G., 40

- Durand, James, 53, 65
- Durham, Sir John George, 8
  - Appointments made by, 8
  - Complaints about the *Report*, 14
  - Expense of coming to Canada, 114
  - Expenses, 8
  - *Report*, 6
  - Resignation, 5, 9, 10
  - Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the *Report*, 85
- Duties, 174-183
  - Collection of, 177
  - Collection of at Quebec, Select Committee on, 52
  - Customs, 103
  - Port of Quebec, 117, 118
  - Revenue from, 117
- Duties collected, Surrender by His Majesty, 182
- Duty on articles imported from U.S.A., 53, 176
- Duty on goods, 174

E

- East York road, 53
- Eastern District, 138, 149
  - Select Committee on assessment, 52
  - Sheriff, 154
  - Time of holding Court, 151
- Eastern road, 220
- Eastwood, John
  - Select Committee on petition re paper makers, 56
- Ecclesiastical chart of Upper Canada, 80
- Ecclesiastical rights, 149
- Education, 51, 91-98, 173
  - Bill to promote, 31
  - Committee of Conference, 55
  - Committee on, 173
  - Female, 93
  - Free for poor children, 93
  - Funds from sale of Clergy Reserves for, 127
  - General, 129, 132
  - Must be easily available to emigrants, 138
  - Promotion of, 63
  - Residential accommodation, 94
  - Select Committee on, 56, 60-61
  - Select Committee on His Excellency's speech, 56
  - State of, 50
  - Support of general, 128
- *Education reports*, 95
- Effener, Catharine
  - Committee on petition re deprived of inheritance, 64
- Election, Writ of, 48
- Election in Leeds, Bill to promote freedom of, 31
- *Election law amendment bill*, 32
- Elections
  - Holding of, 2, 4
  - Misdemeanors, 242
  - Time of holding, 4
- Electoral districts
  - Addington, 2
  - Adolphustown, 2
  - Dundas, 2
  - Durham, 2
  - Essex, 2
  - Glengarry, 2
  - Grenvill [sic], 2
  - Frontenac, 2
  - Hastings, 2
  - Kent, 2
  - Leeds, 2
  - Lenox, [sic], 2
  - Lincoln, 2
  - Northumberland, 2
  - Norfolk, 2
  - Ontario, 2
  - Prince Edward, 2
  - Stormont, 2
  - Suffolk, 2
  - York, 2
- Elliott, William, 48, 49
- Elmsley, John
  - Select Committee on petition re Toronto and Lake Huron railroad, 71
- Emigrant Office, 139
- Emigrants
  - Colored from the United States, 137
  - Relief of sick and destitute arriving at Prescott, 48
  - Select Committee on taxing in Lower Canada, 79
  - Settling of, 52
  - Tax on, 138
  - Taxing by Lower Canada, 48
- Emigration, 136, 137, 138, 232
  - Expenses, 53
  - Information for persons, 143
  - Select Committee on, 56
- *Emigration accounts*, 139

Emigration to Canada, Estimates of expenditure, 121
England, Laws of, 149
English criminal law, 1
Ensign, 110
Erie and Ontario Railroad Company
  Select Committee on, 77
Escape of prisoners, 156
Established Church, 45
Estates of aliens, 169
Estimates, Colonial expenditures, 120-122
Estimates of the civil establishments abroad, 120
Executive Council, 1, 97, 99, 101, 115, 116, 126, 127, 134, 137, 139, 149, 154, 172, 173, 174, 185, 200, 214
  Advisory body, 17-18
  Alterations in state of, 8
  Duties, 2, 4, 15, 17
  Members exempt from military service, 110
  Members of, 141-142
  Members to receive *Statutes*, 24
  Select Committee on, 75
  Select Committee on a responsible, 80
  Select Committee on difference between Lieutenant Governor and, 45
  State of, 7
Executive Council Office, 91
Executive councillors, Appointment of, 116
Expenditure and resources, General estimate, 101
Expenses, Provincial government, 116
Expiring laws, 49, 54
  Select Committee on, 48, 50, 55, 57, 68
Exploring Party, 143
  East Shore, Lake Huron *Report*, 40
Exports from Great Britain to Canada, 178
  Value of, 180
Exports from Hamburg to British colonies, 181
Exports through Coteau du Lac, 182

F

False Ducks Island light house, 53, 215
  Select Committee on, 82
Fees and emoluments of officers, (Public), 115
Fence viewers, 163
Fences, 184
Ferrie, Colin C. 54, 76
Finance
  Committee of, 44, 52, 54, 58-60, 102
  Committee of on Public Accounts, 59
  Report on, 53
  Select Committee on, 61
  Standing Committee on, 84
Finance of the Province, 14, 15
Finance relations with the Province of Lower Canada, 22
Financial state of the Province, 14
Fire and Life Assurance Company Bill, Committee on, 52
Fire-places, Taxes on, 160
Fish exported from Canada to all places except the British West Indies, 180
Fish exported from Canada to the British West Indies, 180
Fishery Bill
  Select Committee on, 55
Fitzgerald, Dennis, 57
FitzGibbon, Colonel, 43
Fitzgibbon, James, 41
  Select Committee on petition re Parliament buildings, 49
Five Nations Trust Fund, 50
Fletcher, Archibald
  Petition re erection of 12 Mile Creek bridge, 57
Flood, Richard
  Select Committee on petition re navigation on the Thames River, 55
Flour
  Export of, 178
  Price of, 178
  Regulation re importation, 178
  Select Committee on duty on, 54
Flour imported into the United Kingdom from North American colonies, 179
Flummerfelt, J.
  Select Committee on petition re tax on dogs, 54
Foreign trade
  Select Committee of the House of Commons on improving and maintaining, 178
  Select Committee on the House of Lords for extending, 178
Forfeited Estates, 169-170

Forshee, James
  Select Committee on petition re boundary lines, Midland District, 76
Forsyth, William, 61, 62
  Committee on petition re disposition of property, 63
  Select Committee on petition re Niagara Falls, 56
  Select Committee on petition re trespassing, 78
Fort Erie Passage, Port of entry for collecting duty, 174
Fothergill, C. F.
  Select Committee on petition re purchase of *Toronto almanac* for members of the House, 55
Fothergill, Charles, 23, 36, 38, 50, 138
  Select Committee on petition re purchase of *Toronto almanac* for members of the House, 55
Fox, Henry S., 12, 13, 15, 44
Franchise, 2
Franking to the members of the Legislature, 30
Fraser, Alexander, 36, 51
Fraser, R. D., 46
Fraser, Simon
  Petition re bridge building, 41
Fredericksburgh, Boundaries, 49
Freeman's point wharf, 57
French civil law, 1
French River, 143
Front Road, 220

G

Gage, Nathan
  Select Committee on petition re Indian Department, 76
Galt, John 231
Galt Road, 223
Gamble, J. W., 55, 70, 74, 79
Gambling debts, Pleas not to be held in Court of Request, 152
Gaol reports, 155
Gaols, 152
  Building of, 149
  Insufficient accommodation, 153-154
  Rules and regulations, 150, 154
Gaols to become Houses of Correction, 152
Gazettes, 33-35
General abstract of the colonial expenditure, 122
General abstract of the revenues, 122
General abstract of the revenues and other receipts of the local governments, 122
General assembly of freeholders, 1
General Board of Education, 51, 97
  Report of, 56
General Brock's monument
  Select Committee on, 78
General index to the Journals of the House of Assembly, 42-43
General Post Office, 239
  Return of receipts and disbursements, 239
  Returns of the establishment, 238
  see also Post Office
General printing, 35-58
Geography, Publication of work on, 49
Geological surveys
  Committee on, 40
Gero, Joseph
  Committee on claims on petition, 55
Gibson, David, 53, 74
Gilchrist, John, 70
Givens, Colonel
  Proceedings of the House on, 84
Glebes, Schedule of lots reserved for, 52
Glenelg, Lord Charles Grant, 6, 8, 10, 12, 234
Goderich, Lord, 10, 57, 62, 132
Gold coins, Regulating rate of, 233
Gordinier, John
  Select Committee on petition re Napanee and Kingston road, 54
Gordon, James, 58, 85
Gore District, 56, 137, 222, 223
  Petition on behalf of James Strobridge, 51
  Select Committee against proceedings of the magistrates, 76
  Select Committee on erection of a jail and court house, 83
  Sheriff, 154
  Treasurer *Return*, 167
Gore District Bank Bill, 41
Gore magistrates,, 65
Gosfield, 50
Gosfield, Earl of, 9
Gough, John
  Petition re hat manufacturing, 57

Gourlay, Robert
  Select Committee on petition re permission to return to Canada, 55
Government accounts *see* Public accounts
Government debentures, 123
Government House, Furnishing, 41
Governor *see* Lieutenant Governor
Governor General Sir C. Poulet Thomson, 5
Governor's Road, Expediency of opening to Town plot in London, 56
Gowan, Ogle Robert, 54, 55, 67, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 242
Graham, Philip
  Select Committee on petition re rebels on Navy Island, 77
Grammar schools, 91, 94, 97, 139
  Acres of land for, 140
Grand River, 203
Grand River bridge at Brantford, 48
Grand River bridge at Dunnville, 49
Grand River bridge at Galt, 48
Grand River bridge at Paris, 49
Grand River Company
  Committee on,54-55
Grand River navigation
  Select Committee on improvement of, 75
Grand River Navigation Company, 55, 200
  Report, 200
Grant of money from New Brunswick for relief of loyal sufferers (Rebellion 1837-8), 45
Grantham Academy
  Aid sought for, 56
  Trustees, 49
Great Western Railroad
  Select Committee on, 79
Green, Reverend Thomas
  Petition re support of teachers of common schools, 54
Greyhiel, Michael
  Select Committee on petition re Dunnville bridge, 49
Grievances, 10
  Select Committee on, 61-62
  Select Committee on letter from Speaker of House of Assembly, Lower Canada, 82
Grist-mill, Erection of, 134
Guardian, 38
Gull Island light house, 55
  Commissioners for erection, 53

H

Hagerman, Christopher A., 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56, 67, 69, 77, 79, 81, 242
  Speeches, 132
Hall, Francis
  Select Committee on petition re Gull Lake light house, 55
  Select Committee on petition re remuneration, 49, 54
Hall, P. F.
  Committee on petition re practice of law, 63
Hamill, John
  Select Committee on petition re Dunnville bridge, 70
Hamilton, A., 132
Hamilton, George, 63, 75
  Select Committee on petition re bridge building, 51
Hamilton, Hen.
  Select Committee on petition re repair of Parliament buildings, 57
Hamilton, John, 80
Hamilton, Peter H.
  Petition re disrepair of roads, 50
Hamilton
  Select Committee on outrages committed, 57
Hamilton and Brantford macadamized road, 54, 222-223
  Damage to property, 76
  Select Committee on, 76
Hamilton and Brantford road
  Select Committee on, 67
Harbours, 184, 213-214
  North Shore of Lake Erie, Committee on, 65
Hardinge, Sir Henry, 11
Harris, John, 51
Hastings 74, Outfitting, 114
Hat manufacturer, 57
Hawke, A. B., 53
Hawkins, William, 143
Haycock, John
  Select Committee on petition re macadamized road from Hamilton to Brantford, 76
Head, Sir Francis Bond, 8, 9, 10-11, 12-13, 133, 158, 234, 242

- Addresses on his departure, 11
- Allowance, 124
- Biographical sketch, 13
- Commission appointing, 10
- Complaints against, 13
- Despatches on Canada, 12
- Instructions to, 13
- Resignation, 20
- Speeches, messages, 13

Health officers, 15

Heir and Devises Commission, 17
- Select Committee on bill for determining authority of, 74

Herald, 38

Hesse District changed to Western District, 149

Hewson, F.
- Select Committee on petition re making Simcoe a separate county, 57

Highways
- Improved, 138
- Western District, 157

Highways and roads, Funds for building, 184, 186

Hogg, James
- Select Committee on petition re Yonge Street Turnpike Company, 50

Holland Landing, 220

Holland Landing Road, 52

Holmes, James
- Committee on losses on petition re Rebellion 1837-8, 55

Holy Orders in Canada, List of those in, 131

Home District, 150
- Grand Jury. Asylum, 156
- Jurors, 57
- Macadamization of roads, 222
- Quarter Sessions. Jurors, 57
- Roads 220
- School funds, 77
- Sheriff, 154
- Treasurer. *Account of all monies paid*, 167

Home District Court House, 50

Home District School, Amount paid to teachers, 53

Hopkins, Caleb, 56, 57
- Select Committee on petition re Burlington Bay Canal, 51

Hopkins, W. R., 65

Hore, William
- Select Committee on petition re construction of lock and canal at Bobcaygeon, 70

Horne, R. C., 23

Hornor, Thomas, 50, 56, 57, 65

Horse Guards, 114

Horton, R. J. Wilmot, 132

Hospital, 234-236

Hotham, Richard Phillips, 54, 55, 69

House of Assembly, 128, 129, 133, 137, 139, 141, 161, 172, 183, 192, 209, 239
- *Appendices*, Binding of, 37
- Election of members, 1, 4, 19
- Grievances, 10
- *Journal*, 19
  - Distribution of, 36-37, 38
  - Format and binding, 37
  - Index, 39
  - Missing issues, 35
  - Number to be printed, 36
  - Printing to be under contract, 36
- Journals forwarded to England, 47
- Members exempt from military service, 110
- Members paid ten shillings per day when in attendance, 159
- Members to, 2
- Members to receive *Statutes*, 24
- Members' wages, 159
- Printer to, 3
- Remuneration for service to, 57
- *Rules for the guidance of proceedings*, 21-22
- Salary of the officers, 116
- Select Committee to inquire into alterations of the rules, 66
- Select Committee to inquire where the right lies of appointing officers and servants, 67
- Speaker, 96
- Sundry reports, 46-56
- Various documents, 56-57
- Various reports, 57
- Wood-cutter to, 52

House of Assembly bills rejected by the Legislative Council
- Select Committee on, 86

House of Commons
- Select Committee on the Civil Government in Canada, 20

House of Industry, 153
- Inspectors to make rules and regulations, 153

  Select Committee in favour, 67
  Select Committee on, 55
  Supported by taxes, 153
Houses of correction, 152
Howard, Dean S.
  Select Committee on petition re Trent river bridge, 51
Hudson's Bay Company Charter, 42
Huff, Elisha
  Select Committee on petition re survey of property, 55

I

Immigrants, Western District, 50
Immigrants at Prescott, 50
Immigration, 69
Impartial trials by jury, 30
Improvement of navigation on the River Saint Lawrence, 194-197
In the fourteenth year of the reign of George the Third (Laws, statutes of Great Britain), 26
Index to the statutes in force in Upper Canada, 32
Indian Affairs, 91, 172
  Superintendents General, 98
Indian Department, 77, 98-101, 173
  Accounts, 100
  Expenses of, 119
  Estimates of expenditure, 121, 122
Indian lands, 49
  Titles to, 100
Indian lands of the Grand River, 143
Indian Reserve of the Credit River, 99
Indian trials, 184
Indians
  Education of, 93
  Future settlement, 101
  Not to pay duty on pelts, 174
  Lands of sundry tribes, 134
Indians on the Credit River
  Select Committee on petition of, 56
Information of the use of persons emigrating to Upper Canada, 143
Inhabitant Householders, 184, 189
  Duties, 159
  Taxes, 159
Inland water communication
  Select Committee on, 75
Inland waters of the District of Newcastle, 197-198
Inn-keepers, Law, 155
Innkeepers of the Eastern District, 41
Insane, Census of, 163
Insane persons, Midland District, 156
Inspector General, 91, 117, 118, 137, 141, 154, 172, 176, 195, 197, 198, 218
  Letter to re Public Accounts, 52
  Light house expenses, 51
  Light houses on Point Peter, 48
Inspector General of Education, 95
Inspector General of Imports and Exports of Great Britain and the British Colonies, 178-181
Inspector General's Office, 91, 101-109, 172
Inspectors for issuing licenses for sale of spirituous liquors, 102
Insurance Companies, 236-237
Internal navigation, 56, 192-194
  Improvement of, 193
  Joint Committee on the improvement of, 22
Internal resources
  Select Committee on, 67
Intestate distribution bill
  Select Committee of the Legislative Council on, 86
Invasion of Canada, 15
Invasion of the Canadas by the Americans, 14
Island of Bois Blanc light house, 59
Items identified but not examined, 252

J

Jackson, Jedediah
  Select Committee on petition re Brantford bridge, 48
Jackson, Jonathan C.
  Select Committee on petition re boundary lines, Midland District 76
Jackson, William
  Select Committee on petition re Colonel Talbot, 57
  Select Committee on petition re Talbot settlement, 53, 68
Jameson, Robert
  Select Committee on petition re Scugog River flooding, 57
Jarvis, George S.,70, 77
Jarvis, W. B. 46, 48, 49, 50, 75

Jessup, James
  Select Committee on petition re improvements on South Petite Nation River, 69
Johnstown, Port of entry for collecting duty, 174
Johnstown District, 138, 224
  Sheriff, 154
Joint Committee to look into the matter of the Rideau Canal, 210
Jones, D., 41
  Select Committee on petition re public roads, 54
Jones, Henry, 57
Jones, Jonas, 61, 83
  Petition re St. Lawrence River navigation, 46
Joseph, Mr. Secretary, 155
Journal and proceedings of the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, 39
Journal and proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Province of Upper Canada, 40
Journal of the first Session of the first Parliament, 39
Journal of the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, 39
Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, 39, 40
Journal of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, 40
Journals
  Printing of, 36
  Procure copies destroyed by fire, 87
Journals and proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Province of Upper Canada, 40
Journals and votes of the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, 39
Judges, 91, 139
  Fees, 57, 151
  Independence of, 42, 43
  Salary, 48
Judges of the Court of King's Bench to receive *Statutes*, 24
Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, 154
Judges of the Supreme Court, Exempt from military service, 110
Juries, 151
  Regulation of, 150
Jury, Trial by, 149
Jury laws
  Bill to amend, 32
  Select Committee of the Legislative Council on a Bill sent up from the House of Assembly, 86
Justice of the Peace, 142, 149, 153, 159, 184, 186
  Apprehend deserters, 111

K

Keefer, Jacob
  Committee on petition re proposed Grantham Academy, 56
Keele, William Conway, 155
Keele, Joseph A.
  Select Committee on petition re incendiary at Port Hope, 77
Keepers of toll gates, Exempt from military service, 113
Kellogg, Simeon,
  Select Committee on petition re Freeman's Point wharf, 57
Kennedy, Edward
  Select Committee on petition re Nottawasaga settlement, 69
Kennedy, Samuel
  Select Committee on petition re surveying in Scarboro, 57
Kerr, William J.
  Petition re John Brant estate, 49
  Select Committee on petition re Six Nations Indians, 72
Ketchum, James, 50
Ketchum, Jesse, 50, 63, 64
Ketchum, Seneca
  Select Committee on petition re Yonge Street Turnpike Company, 50
Kettle Creek Harbour, 213-214
  Commissioners of, 49, 50 52
  Select Committee on, 81
  Survey, 214
Kidd, John
  Select Committee on petition re remuneration, 70
King, James
  Committee on petition re land settlement, 65
King's Bench
  Accommodation for sitting, 51
  Funds for printing reports, 51

  - Judges of to be Visitors at King's College, 96
- King's College, 57, 96-98, 140
  - Accounts, 97
  - Acres of land for, 140
  - Bill to amend the Charter, 31
  - Bursar, 97
  - Charter, 98
  - Documents, 51
  - Revenue, 97
  - Sources of income, 56
- King's College Charter amendment bill
  - Select Committee of the Legislative Council on, 86
- King's College Council, 94
- King's Printer, 23
- King/Queen's Printers, 249
- Kingsmill, W.
  - Select Committee on petition re incendiary at Port Hope, 77
- Kingston
  - Gaol and Court House, 149
  - Port of entry for collecting duty, 174
- Kingston Bank Commissioners, 46, 49-50, 51, 241
- Kingston Court Martial
  - Select Committee on, 56
- Kingston Hospital, 234, 235
  - Aid to erect, 50
  - Commissioners on, 52
  - Select Committee on, 49
- Kingston Road, 220
- Kingston to Napanee Road, 224-225
- Kirby, John
  - Select Committee re petition to erect a hospital at Kingston, 50
- Kirkpatrick, Thomas
  - Select Committee on petition re excessive number of ports of entry, 77

L

- Labourers on the highways, Requirements of, 186
- Lachlan, R.
  - Select Committee on petition re remuneration of sheriffs, 54
- Lake Erie, 200
- Lake Huron, 199
- Lake Nipissing, 143
- Lake Ontario, 203
  - Light houses, 49
- Lake Ontario and Lakes Scugog and Simcoe, Survey of country between, 54
- Lake road, 53, 221
- Lake Saint Clair light house, 218
- Lake Shore road, 53
- Lakes Erie and Ontario, Bill to improve communication between, 32
- Land, 160, 161
  - Sold for taxes, 163
  - List of lots where settlement duties not performed, 137
  - Sale, Appropriation of revenue by the Provincial Parliament, 136
- Land Board, 17
- Land claims, 53
- Land funds
  - Receipt and expenditure in Lower Canada, 135
  - Receipt and expenditure in Upper Canada, 135
- Land granting
  - Select Committee on, 49
- Land-granting Department
  - Select Committee on, 75
- Land rights, 55
- Land Settlement, 57, 65
- Landlord and tenant, Law relative to, 155
- Landon, Nathaniel
  - Select Committee on petition re war claims, 51
- Lands
  - Conditions for granting in British North American colonies, 135
  - Public, Bill for disposal, 136
  - Sale in Lower Canada, 135
  - Sale in Upper Canada, 135
  - Sale of — Orders in Council, 135
- Latham, Dr. Geo. A.
  - Committee on petition re public lands sold for military purposes, 64
- Law Officers of the Crown, 91, 139
- Law schools, 94
- Law Society of Upper Canada, 152
  - Treasurer to receive *Journal* of Legislative Council, 37
- Laws, 4
- Laws, statutes, etc. 23-33, 133
- Laws of England, 149
- *Laws of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada in North America*, 25
- Lawsuits, Bill to curtail, 32

- Leeds election, 52, 53
  - Select Committee on, 51, 53
- *Leeds election bill*, 32
- Leeds election trial, Taxing costs, 45
- Lefferty, John J. 56, 57, 63, 65, 76
- Legal tender, 232
- Leggo, C.
  - Select Committee on petition re vandalism, 55
- Legislative Council 12, 19, 44, 101, 115, 116, 128, 129, 133, 137, 161, 172, 239
  - Address on the state of the Province, 57
  - Alterations in state of, 8
  - Appointments to, 1, 4, 19, 58
  - Grievances, 10
  - *Journal*, 23
    - Distribution, 37
    - Missing issues, 35
    - Printing of, 37, 38
  - Members, 1, 20, 141-142
    - Exempt from military service, 110
    - To receive *Statutes*, 24
  - Salaries of the officers, 116
  - Select Committee on, 75
  - Speaker, 1, 4, 96
  - State of, 7
- Legislative responsibility, 2
- Legislature
  - Accommodation for, 50
  - Dissolution of, 9
  - Select Committee to enquire into the state of the representation of the people, 66
  - *see also* Provincial Parliament
- Letters of Patent of grants, errors in, 32
- Lewis, Israel
  - Committee on petition re promotion of education, 63
- Lewis, Levi
  - Select Committee on petition re Colonel Talbot, 57
  - Select Committee on petition re Talbot settlement, 53, 68
- Library, 87-88
  - Select Committee on, 62
  - Select Committee on the state of, 57, 62
- Library in schools, 94
- Licenses, Spirituous liquors, 116
- Lieutenant colonels, 109
- Lieutenant Governor, 4-16, 87, 100-101, 105, 118, 126, 133, 134, 137, 140, 149, 150, 152, 157, 171, 172, 174, 185, 188, 189, 190, 192, 193, 195, 197, 198, 200, 201, 204, 205, 206, 207, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 234, 235, 238, 240
  - Chancellor of the Court of Chancery, 152
  - Duties of, 19
  - Militia, 111
  - Use of the term, 24
- Life Assurance and Trust Bill, 41
- Light house expenses, 51
- Light houses, 102, 184, 215-219
  - Costs of, 109
  - Maintenance of, 103
  - Select Committee on, 68
- Light infantry, 113
- Lincoln elections, 46, 137
- Line fences, 163
- Liquor infractions not to be held in Court of Request, 152
- List of articles imported free of duty, 175
- List of articles imported on which duty was to be paid, 174-175
- List of articles which could be imported, 175
- List of articles which could not be imported, 177
- *List of free ports in British possessions*, 175
- Loan in England, 123
- Loans in Great Britain, Raising of a, 44
- Loans in London, 41
- London and Lake Ontario, Railway between, 63
- London Court Martial
  - Select Committee on, 56
- London District
  - Select Committee on the bill to divide, 82
  - Select Committee on the Kettle Creek Harbour, 81
  - Sheriff, 154
- London District gaol, Assessment of, 69
- Long Point Canal, 52, 80
- Long Point Harbour Commissioners, 51
- Long Point light house, 51, 216
  - Commissioners for erecting, 50
  - Commissioners *Report*, 46
  - Keeper of, 216

  Reconstruction of, 109
  Select Committee on, 50
  Select Committee relating to the construction of a canal across, 80
Long Sault, Navigation, 195
Long Sault Canal, 57
Lord Chief Justice, 131
Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, 87, 103, 112, 117, 118, 119, 134, 152, 162, 170, 175, 176, 185, 186, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 195, 197, 198, 200, 201, 204, 205, 207, 214, 215, 216, 217, 223, 225, 233, 234, 235
  Instructions to Peter Robinson, 136
  To raise money for redeeming outstanding debts of Upper Canada, 119
Losses caused by brigands from U.S.A. 58
Lotteries, 71
Loughborough, Survey of, 53
Lount, Samuel, 69
Lower Canada, 1
  Correspondence relative to, 6-7
  Grievances, 9
  Select Committee on the political state of, 78, 81
Loyal and Patriotic Society, London, 235
  Select Committee on proceedings in relation to certain medals, 78
Lunatic Asylum, 93, 237, 238
  Select Committee on, 75
Lunenburgh District changed to Eastern District, 149
Lutherans, 127
Lyons, James, 78

M

Macaulay, J. S., 14, 85, 209
Macaulay, John, 47, 51, 85, 86
Macaulay, Reverend D.
  Select Committee on petition re Home District school funds, 77
Macaulay, Reverend William
  Select Committee on petition to make Prince Edward a separate county, 47
McCague, James
  Select Committee on petition re Yonge Street Turnpike Company, 50
McCarroll, John
  Select Committee on petition re road building, 52
M'Dairmid, Donald
  Select Committee on petition re officers disability pension, 55
McDermid, Donald
  Petition re claim for pension, 52
Macdonald, Archibald, 62
MacDonell, Donald AE., 52, 53
McDonell, Duncan
  Select Committee on petition re post road between Cornwall and L'Original, 76
  Select Committee on petition re River Boudette bridge, 51
McDonell, John
  Select Committee on petition re claim for reimbursement, 52
  Select Committee on petition re Ottawa District roads, 76
McDowall, Robert
  Select Committee on petition re school at Bath, 49
MacFarlane, James, 23
  Petition re publishing the *Statutes*, 47
McFaul, Archibald
  Select Committee on petition re road building, 57
McGlashen, Andrew
  Select Committee on petition re Holland Landing Road, 52
McGill, Peter
  Select Committee on petition re aid to Marmora Iron Works, 71
McGill, Reverend R.
  Petition re support of teachers of common schools, 54
McGregor, Duncan, Loss of boat, 42
McIntosh, Arthur
  Committee on claims on petition, 55
McIntosh, C.
  Select Committee on petition re light houses, 49
  Select Committee on petition re Quarter Sessions, Home District, 57
McIntosh, John, 64
McKay, Thomas, 53, 56, 72, 79
  Select Committee on petition re incorporation by Bytown, 72
McKay, William
  Committee on petition re 12 Mile Creek, 56

- Mackenzie, A. K.
  - Petition re immigrants in Gosfield and Colchester, 50
- McKenzie, C., 42
- Mackenzie, William Lyon, 36, 46, 50, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 78
  - Grievances, 10
  - Select Committee on petition re executor to the estate of Robert Randal, 81
  - Select Committee on petition re paying expenses to London, 74
- McLean, Alexander, 54, 55, 76, 77
- McLean, Archibald, 52, 57, 80
- McMahon, Edward, 115
- McMahon, Thomas
  - Petition re mal-practice, 57
- MacNab, Allan Napier, 47, 52, 53, 56, 70, 72, 75, 76, 79, 80, 81
  - Sword for, 80
- McPherson, Allan
  - Petition on Fredericksburgh boundaries, 49
- Macadamized roads, 184, 219-225
  - Toll gates, 219
  - Tolls on, 219
- Magistrates, 149
  - Assesses amount of money needed in the District, 160
  - Exempt from military service, 110
  - Niagara District, 55
  - To receive money for road-building, 187
- Maitland, Sir Peregrine, 11, 57, 210
  - Addresses on his departure, 11
- Majors, 109
- Malloy, J.
  - Select Committee on petition re obstruction of navigation on Petite Nation River, 52
- Mal-practice, 57
- Manahan, Anthony, 46, 54, 73
  - Select Committee on petition re seizure of tobacco, 68
- *Manual of parliamentary practice*, 21
- Manufactories, 203
- Map of the Rideau Canal, 210
- Mara Township, 143
- Market Square Block title, 50
- Markland, George H., 56, 85, 182
- Markland, Thomas
  - Petition re place of holding Quarter Sessions, 47
- Marks, J., 69, 70
- Marmora, Proposed removal of penitentiary to, 157
- Marmora Iron Works, 46
  - Aid to, 71
- Marriage, *Statutes* on, 32
- Master Shipwright at Kingston, 120
- Master of public schools, Exempt from military service, 110
- Masting, 135
- Masts imported into Great Britain from British North America, 179
- Matchedash, 143
- Matthews, Captain
  - Select Committee on request for leave to be absent from the House, 82
- Matthews, J., 56
  - Committee on petition re purchase of property, 63
- Mayer, Mr., 35
- Mead, Benjamin
  - Select Committee on petition Dunnville bridge, 49
- Mears, Hamlet B.
  - Select Committee on petition re Ottawa District roads, 76
- Mears, Thomas
  - Select Committee on petition re claim for reimbursement, 52
- Mechanics, 69
- Mechanics' Institute, London, 71
- Mechanics' Institution, Kingston, Petition from, 51
- Mecklenburgh District changed to Midland District, 149
- Medals, Military, 114
- Medical Board, 16, 64
- Medical schools, 94
- Members
  - Select Committee on Bill to vacate seats of, 75
- Memorandum of aborigines of North America, 11
- Menonites [sic] Composition money, 110, 111, 112
- Mennonists [sic] Exempt from military service, 110
- Mennonites, 127
- Merritt, William Hamilton, 49, 54, 59, 66, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 81, 83
- Merwin, J. S.
  - Select Committee on petition re immigrants, 50
- Methodists, 127

- Middlesex County, Removal of Registry Office, 58
- Midland District, 149, 224
  - Boundary lines, 76
  - Justices of the Peace, 156
  - Select Committee on additional rates, 83
  - Sheriff, 154
  - Time of holding Court, 151
- Midland District Bank Act, 12
- Midland District Bank Charter Amendment Bill, 41
- Milburn, Thomas
  - Committee on Roads on petition of, 55
- Miles, Stephen, 23
- Military pensioners, 41
- Military pensions, 117
  - Children, 111
  - Widows, 111
- Military Reserves at Toronto, 134, 236
- Military service, 41
- Militia, 12, 91, 109-115, 119, 172, 173
  - Debentures, 117
  - System of drill, 115
- Militia fines, Return of, 113
- Militia general court martial, 15
  - Village of Amherst, 156
- Militia general order, 46
- Militia lands, 46
- Militia medals, 114
- Militia pension list, 77
- Militia Pension office, 115
- Militia pensioners, 123
- Militia service, 57
- Miller, T. G.
  - Select Committee on petition re Cox Creek bridge, 53
- Milne, Peter
  - Select Committee on petition re roads, 55
- Mill sites along the Rideau Canal, 210
- Mills, W. B. 65
- Mills, 203
  - Taxes on, 160
- *Minute on the bill to regulate the currency of the Province*, 233
- Mississaga Indians, 99
- Mitchell, James
  - Select Committee on petition re pension, 55
- Model schools, 94
- Molasses, Duty on, 47
- Molloy, Edward H.
  - Petition re conflict of interest of John Bostwick, 59
- Monetary system
  - Select Committee on, 81
- Monetary system of the Province, 234
- Montreal, Lieutenant Governor of, 1
- Moravian Indians, 98
- Moravians, 127
- Mordia's Creek boundary, 63
- Morris, James, 71
- Morris, William, 46, 50, 52, 56, 60, 61, 66, 74, 80, 82, 84, 132
- Morrison, Thomas David, 52, 57, 62, 82, 96
- Mosa Township, Road repairs, 56
- Mosier, John
  - Select Committee on petition re removal of steam boat Niagara to United States, 70
- Mount, Roswell, 50, 62, 83
  - Committee on petition re erection of a bridge at Delaware, 56
  - Petition re Thames River bridge, 50
- Mud River to Lake Scugog,
  - Improvement of waters between, 197
- Muirhead, James
  - Committee on petition re roads in Niagara District, 65
  - Select Committee on petition of Niagara Canal Company, 47
- Murney, Edmund, 54
- Murphy, John V.
  - Committee on Claims on petition of, 55
- Murphy, Richard
  - Select Committee on petition re Mechanics' Institute, London, 71
- Murray, Sir James, Instructions to, 1
- Mutual Insurance Companies, 237

N

- Napanee and Kingston road, 54
- *Narrative* by Sir Francis Bond Head, 10
- Nassau District changed to Home District, 149
- Naturalization, 11, 20
- Naturalization bills, 138
- Naval stores, Exported, 175
- Navigation, 192-200
- Navigation laws, 56

- Navy
  - Provincial, 113
  - Timber suitable for, 135
- Navy Island
  - Occupation, 13
  - Rebels on, 77
- Nelson, Erection of bridge at, 57
- New Brunswick
  - Communication on gallant conduct of Militia during the Rebellion, 171
  - Correspondence relative to, 6-7
  - Lieutenant Governor, 171
- New Johnstown, Gaol and Court House, 149
- Newcastle, Port of entry for collecting duty, 174
- Newcastle District
  - Commissioners for superintending the improvement of the navigable waters, 49
  - Disorderly conduct of certain magistrates, 70
  - Improvement of inland waters, 49
  - Inland waters, 197-198
  - Navigation in, 48
  - Select Committee on a new gaol and court house, 83
  - Select Committee on improvement of inland waters, 54
  - Sheriff, 154
- Newfoundland, 177
- Newark, 23
  - Gaol and court house, 150
- Niagara, Port of entry for collecting duty, 174
- Niagara Canal Company, 205
  - Charter, 47
- Niagara District, 46
  - Grand Jury, 48
  - Magistrates borrowing money
    - Select Committee on petition of, 71
  - Magistrates petitions, 55
  - Office of the Clerk of the Peace
    - *Return*, 167
  - Prisoners, 51
  - Roads, 65
  - Sheriff, 154
- Niagara Falls, 56
  - Bridge-water works, 42
- Niagara Falls reservation
  - Select Committee on, 49
- Niagara River
  - Select Committee on suspension bridge over, 79
- Niagara steam boat, Removal to United States, 70
- Niagara Suspension Bridge Company
  - Select Committee on, 83
- Niagara to St. Catharines Turnpike road, 73
- Nichol, Robert, 67
- Nicholson's Island, 216
- Nine Mile Point light house, 217
- Normal school, 93, 94
- North Gwillimbury Township, Survey of land, 48
- Norton, Hiram, 49, 50 51
- Norwich Township
  - Disrepair of roads, 50
  - Select Committee on survey of, 81
- Nova Scotia
  - Correspondence relative to, 6-7
  - Lieutenant Governor, 171
- Nottawasaga settlement, 69

O

- Oakville Harbour, 36, 72
  - Improvement, 50
- Oakville light house, 218
  - Erection of, 69
- O'Brian, Patrick
  - Committee on petition re survey of Loughborough, 53
- O'Grady, W. J.
  - Select Committee on petition re publishing the debates, 52
- Oliver, George
  - Select Committee on petition re mechanics, 69
- Office of Ordnance, 212
- Office of Sheriff, 173
- Office of the Adjutant General of Militia
  - *see* Adjutant General of Militia
- Office of the Agent for the sale of Clergy Reserves, 173
- Office of the Chief Agent for Emigration, 173
- Office of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar
  - *see* Provincial Secretary and Registrar
- Office of the Register General of Shipping, 181

Office of the Secretary of the Clergy Corporation, 137, 173
Office of the Surveyor General of Lands, 173
Office of the Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, 173
Officers of the House, Appointment, 46
Ops, 198
Orange Lodges, 7, 8, 9, 14
Orchards, Taxes on, 160
Ordinances, 4
Ordinances of Lower Canada, 31
Ordinance Office, 212
Otonibee River, 197
  Navigation on, 51
Ottawa District roads, 76
Ottawa River, 199, 212
  Select Committee on improvement of, 53
  Survey of, 199
Outrages by citizens of the United States, Prevention of, 44
Outwaters, Belyat
  Select Committee on petition re boundary lines, Midland District, 76
Overfield, Manual
  Select Committee on petition re Paris bridge, 49
Overseers of Highways and Roads, 163, 184, 189, 207, 224
  Duties of, 184, 186
  To receive fines from Court of Request, 152

P

Palladium, 38
Paper makers, 56
Paris bridge over the Grand River, 49
Parish Officers, 184
  Appointment of, 158, 162
  Regulation of, 160-161
Parke, Thomas, 53, 57, 63, 68, 71, 78
  Committee on petition re railway between London and Lake Ontario, 63
Parliament buildings, 49, 51, 53, 87
  Commissioners for superintending the erection, 87
  Commissioners on, 52
  Construction, 55
  Erection of, 70
  Repair of old, 57
  Select Committee on, 57
Parliamentary committees, 22-23
Parliaments, List of, 245-246
Personage, Cobourg, 109
Parsonages, 126
  Erection of, 4, 17, 18
Paterson, J.
  Committee on petition re Desjardin's Canal, 65
Path-masters, 222, 223, 225
Patriot, 38, 64
Paul, C. W.
  Committee on petition re promotion of education 63
Paulding, Nathan
  Select Committee on petition re turnpike road from Niagara to St. Catharines, 73
Payment of salaries to the principal officers of Government, 43
Payments from revenues, 125
Pearce, John
  Select Committee on petition re construction of lock and canal at Bobcaygeon, 70
Penitentiaries, 51
Pensioners, Relief to, 138
Pensions, Military, 111
Percy Landing, 198
Perry, Peter, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 62, 68, 74, 75, 80
Person Administering the government *see* Lieutenant Governor
Persons arrested in Toronto, Names of, 15
Petite Nation River, Obstruction to navigation, 52
Phillpotts, Captain George, 84
  Improper conduct, 84
Physical geography, Publication on, 57
Physicians, Exempt from military service, 110
Piers, Construction of, 54
Plank imported into Great Britain from British North America, 179
Point Pele Island
  Commissioners for erection of a light house on, 52
Point Peter light house, 48, 216-217
Population and assessment returns, 165
Population returns, 56, 162
  Select Committee on, 73

Population returns, 165
Population returns of the late Province of Upper Canada, 166
Population statistics
  Joint Committee to investigate the problem of accurate, 162
Port Burwell light house, 218
  Erection, 69
Port Colborne light house, 218
  Commissionerrs for erection, 53
Port Dalhousie Harbour, 44
  Engineer's survey, 45
  Estimates, 42
Port Dalhousie light house, Erection of, 69
Port Hope, Incendiary at, 77
Port Stanley Harbour, 54
Ports of entry, Excessive, 77
Ports of entry for collecting duties, 174
Post Master General, Deputy, 46, 50, 53, 238
Post Office, 102, 238-239
  Bill to establish, 31
  Surplus revenue, 41
Post Office affairs, 239
Post Office Department, 44, 59
  Select Committee of the Legislative Council on, 85
  Select Committee to enquire into the state of, 66
Post Office revenue accounts, 238
Post road between Cornwall and L'Original
  Select Committee on, 76
Powell, Eliza
  Select Committee on petition re remuneration, 55
Powell, Jno., 84
Prayer with thanksgiving, 172
Prebyterian Church, 129
Presbyterian Church in Canada, Synod of, 129
Presbyterians, 127
Prescott, 195
  Immigrants, 50
President
  see
    Lieutenant Govenor
Presque'isle Harbour, 193
Presqu'isle Point light house, 218
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada at Kingston, 240-241
  Joint Committee on, 23
Primogeniture, Bill respecting, 32
Prince, Colonel, 114
Prince Edward County
  Petition for a separate District, 47
Prince Edward County light house, 48
Prince, John, 54, 55, 67, 70
Pringle, J. William, 132
Printers of the appendices of the *Journal of the House of Assembly*, 251
Printers of the House of Assembly *Journals*, 251
Printers of the Legislative Council *Journals*, 251
Printers of the *Statutes*, 250
Printing, 3
  Select Committee on, 36, 74
  Select Committee of the Legislative Council on, 85
Printing Journals
  Select Committee on, 73
Printing of the records, 23-35
Prior, Charles
  Committee on Claims on petition, 55
Prison discipline, 158
  Prisoners, Escape of, 156
Prisoners in gaol at York, Committee on, 65
Private acts, Courts not taking notice of, 152
Privilege
  Committee on, 56, 60
  Committee of the Legislative Council, 84
  Select Committee on, 73
Proceedings of the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, 39
Proclamations, 5
Produce and manufactures exported from Great Britain to the British North American colonies, 179-180
Property, Disposition of, 63
Property, Personal
  Assessed for taxes, 160, 161
Property, Real
  Assessed for taxes, 160, 161
Property rights, 149
Protestant Clergy, 126, 230
  List of, 131
  Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the support of, 86
  Support for, 4
Protestants, Number of, 1

Province
  Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the state of, 85
Provincial administration, Mis-rule of, 57
Provincial bank
  Select Committee to examine the expediency of establishing a, 66
Provincial Chest, 170
Provincial Commissioners Appointment bill, 60
  Committee of Conference on, 45
Provincial justice, or magistrates manual, 155
Provincial Parliament, 19-90
  First, 2
  Place of, 4
Provincial Penitentiary, 53, 54, 157-158
  Chaplain, 157
  Commission to superintend the erection, 157
  Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of, 158
  Maintenance and government of, 157
  Physician, 157
  Plans, 52
  Plans and estimates for erection of, 157
  Select Committee on, 49, 51
  Select Committee on expediency of erecting a, 46
  Select Committee on report of, 51
  Warden, 76, 157
Provincial Secretary and Registrar, 91, 115-116
Provincial statutes of Upper Canada, 25
Provisions imported into Canada, not originating in any British possession, 181
Public Accounts, 39, 104-105
Public Accounts, 17, 101
  Committee of the Legislative Council for the audit, 84
  Committee on, 60, 117
  Printing of, 36
  Reorganization of, 117
  Select Committee appointed to examine, 60
  Select Committee on, 73, 102, 192
Public acts, 252
Public Departments
  Commission to investigate, 91, 94-95, 99, 102-103, 113, 119, 125, 137, 141, 153, 172-173
  Select Committee on the condition of, 75
Public gaols, 173
Public general statutes which apply exclusively to Upper Canada, 25
Public health, 15-16
Public highways and roads, 184
Public lands, 18
Public lands sold for military purposes, 64
Public provincial accounts
  see Public Accounts
Public schools, 91, 139
Public works, 125
  Completion of, 41
Purchase of property, John Matthews, 63
Purdy, William
  Select Committee on petition re Scugog River flooding, 57
Purdy's mill-dam, 198
Putnam, Captain John
  Select Committee on petition re military service, 57

Q

Quakers
  Composition money, 110, 111, 112
  Exempt from military service, 110
Quarter master, 110
Quarter Sessions, 142, 149, 159, 163
  Place of holding, 47
Quartering and billeting of the militia, 111
Quebec, Government, 1
Quebec a free warehousing port, 177
Quebec Act, 1774, 1, 23
Queenston, Port of entry for collecting duty, 174
Queenston and Grimsby road, 225

R

Railroad
  Great Western, 79
  Toronto and Lake Huron, 71
Railroads, Public aid to, 199
Railway between Cobourg Harbour and Rice Lake, 62
Railway between London and Lake Ontario, 63
Randal, Robert, 46, 209
  Committee on petition re debt, 65

Estate of, 81
Petition on Bridgewater works, 42
Rapelje, A. A.
Select Committee on petition re Long Point Canal, 52
Rateable property
Annual list, 160
Personal, 160
Real, 160
Read, James
Petition re assessment in Western District, 54
Real estate infractions not to be held in Court of Request, 152
Rebellion, 1837-8, 2, 46, 171-172
Committee on Losses, 55, 78
Cost of, 171
Measures taken by Sir Frances Head, 8
Prayer, 172
Proceedings against persons arrested, 8-9
Sale of land for taxes postponed, 163
Receiver General, 47, 87, 94, 97, 99, 101, 110, 112, 127, 129, 134, 140, 142, 152, 154, 161, 170, 172, 174, 175, 176, 185, 186, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 198, 200, 201, 204, 205, 206, 207, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 234, 235
Forbidden to issue further money for public works, 119
Moneys issued to District Treasurers, 49
Salary, 46
Select Committee on, 56
War loss claims, 48
War losses, 48
Receiver General's Office, 91, 105 116-148, 173
Records, Construction of a fire-proof vault for, 116
Rectories, 126, 129
Creation of, 133
Endowment of, 131
Erection of, 17
Select Committee on, 56
Rees, William
Select Committee on petition re publication of work on geography, 49
Select Committee on petition re publication on physical geography, 57
Regiments, 109
Religious bodies
Select Committee on foreign, 81
Religious bodies entitled to receive land, 131
Religious denominations
Applications for lands from, 18
Grants to, 131
Laws passed recognizing, 133
Number of persons receiving public money, 132
Select Committee on government grants, 78
Remuneration, Clerks' Petition for, 48
Rent, Law, 155
Rents of Clergy Reserves, 125
Report of a proposed line of canal to connect the Bay of Quinte with Presque'isle Harbour and the waters of Lake Ontario, 198
Report on the affairs of British North America (Durham), 5-6
Appendix, A, B, C, D & E, 6
Select Committee of the House of Assembly, 5
Report on the most eligible route for a Canal between Lake Simcoe and Rice Lake, 199
Report on the overflowing of Scugog River and Lake by the operation of Purdy's mill-dam in Ops, 198
Report on the public departments, 173
Reports on education, 95
Return of land sold in the District of Ottawa, 167
Return of lands sold for assessment, 166
Return of lands sold for taxes under assessment laws, 166
Returning officer, Appointment of, 4
Re-union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, 4, 5, 9, 10
see also Union of the provinces
Revised statutes, 33
Rice Lake, 198
Richards, John, 136
Richards, Owen
Petition on swamp land, 42
Richardson, Charles, 71, 72, 77
Richardson, Hugh, 51
Petition re York Harbour, 48
Select Committee on petition re City of Toronto pier, 69
Select Committee on petition re York Harbour, 50

- Richardson, William
  - Petition re Brantford bridge, 50
- Richey, Reverend Matthew
  - Select Committee on petition re Cobourg Academy, 77
- Rideau Canal, 210-213
  - Claims for damages, 213
  - Estimate of amount for maintenance and repair, 213
  - Estimates of expenditure, 122
  - Expenditure on, 212
  - Expenses, 119
  - Select Committee of the House of Commons on accounts and papers of, 212
  - Select Committee on tolls collected, 55
- Rideau River, 212
- Ridout, Thos, 143
- Rifle companies, 113
- River Boudette bridge, 51
- River Harbour Credit Company, 100
- River Rouge bridge, 52
- River Trent, 189, 198-199
  - Estimate for improvement, 199
- River Welland, 203
- Rivers Welland and Niagara,
  - Construction of a rail road, 47
- Road, Macadamized Hamilton to Brantford, 76
- *Road accounts*, 189
- Road acts, 49
  - Select Committee on Commissioners returns, 83
- Road and bridge building
  - Commissioners to oversee the spending of the funds, 188
- Road and bridge committee, 54
- Road and bridge money
  - Select Committee on expenditure, 56
- Road building, 52, 57, 184
  - Commissioners on, 185
- Road Commissioners, 189
  - Select Committee on accounts of, 82
- Road moneys
  - Select Committee on expenditure, 67
- Road repairs, 56
- Roads, 54
  - City of Toronto, 220
  - Committee on, 48, 55
  - Expenditure of money on, 103
  - Hamilton and Brantford, 67
  - Home District, 220
  - Ottawa District, 76
  - Public, 54
  - Repairing, 46
  - Select Committee for improvement of roads leading from Toronto, 81
  - Select Committee on, 52
  - Select Committee on Commissioners of macadamized, 74
  - Yonge Street to Holland Landing, 220
- Roads and bridges
  - Allottment to the eight Districts, 185
  - Committee on, 54, 55
  - Funds for building by District, 187-188
  - Select Committee on, 74
- Roads in the Niagara District, 65
- Robertson, William
  - Committee on petition re railway between London and Lake Ontario, 63
- Robinson, John B. 22, 67, 71, 82, 83, 155, 156, 242
- Robinson, Peter, 127, 128, 134, 136
  - Instructions to, 136
- Robinson, W. B., 49, 52, 57, 68, 81
- Roblin, John P., 52, 67, 70
- Roebuck, William
  - Select Committee on petition re cement used in St. Lawrence Canal, 72
- Rogers, John
  - Committee on Claims on petition, 55
- Rolph, George
  - Committee on petition re Gore magistrates, 65
  - Select Committee on petition re proceedings of the magistrates, Gore District, 76
- Rolph, John, 50, 63, 78, 81, 84, 242
  - Speeches, 132
- Roman Catholic Clergy, Government appropriation to, 133
- Roman Catholics, 127, 129, 130
  - Franchise, 1
- Rowan, Lieutenant Col., 53
- Roy, Louis, 3, 23, 33
- Roy, Thomas, 53
- Royal Marines serving in Canada, 114
- Rules and regulations, 20-22
- *Rules and regulations to be observed in the Legislative Council*, 252
- Russell, Lord John, 172
- Russell, Peter, 91, 116
- Ruttan, George, 55
- Ruttan, H., 55, 56, 71, 73, 76, 77

Ryerse, E. P.
  Select Committee on petition re construction of piers, 54
Ryerson, Adolphus Egerton, 42, 98
Rykert, George, 54, 55, 69, 73, 75

S

St. Lawrence Canal, 53
  Cement used, 72
Saint Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company, 49, 236
  Capital stock, 236
  Return, 237
Saint Lawrence navigation improvement, 194-197
St. Lawrence River
  Joint Committee on the improvement of, 22
  Select Committee on the Commissioners, 73, 74
  Select Committee on the Commissioners to superintend the improvement of, 78
  Survey, 194
  Survey of waters, 193
St. Lawrence River navigation, 46
  Improvement, 47, 194-197
  Select committee on, 76
  Select Committee on Commissioners, 73, 74
St. Lawrence river within the boundary of Lower Canada, Improvement of, 196
Sale of land for arrears of taxes, 163
Salmon, William, 54
Salmon fishing, 99
Salt, 49
  Import duty, 118
Samson, J. H., 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 61, 62, 64, 65, 78, 79, 83, 84
Sandwich, Point of entry for collecting duty, 174
Saw-mill, Erection of, 134
Scarboro, Surveys, 57
Schedule of accounts, 101, 102
Schedule of accounts, 107-108
Schedule of articles allowed to be exported from Ports in Europe or in Africa to any of His Majesty's colonies, 175
Schedule of duties payable on articles imported, 175
Schedule of duties payable on articles imported into His Majesty's colonies, 175
Schedule of goods produced in the United States which could be imported, 176
Schedule of government debentures, 47 119
Schedule of government debentures redeemed and outstanding, 123-124
Schedule of public accounts, 107
Schedule of reports of district and common schools, 96
Schedule of townships surveyed, 143
School books, 93
School examinations, 93
School houses, 94
School lands, 11, 48, 91, 125, 139-141
  Sale of, 141
  Select Committee on, 46, 48
School Lands Reservation, 139
School reports, 95
School townships, Documents relative to, 96
Schoolmasters
  Salaries, 91
  Schedule of lots reserved for, 53
Schools
  Aid to female, 70
  Schedule of lots reserved for, 53
Scofield, Ira
  Committee on the petition re opening the Governor's Road to London, 56
Scott, John
  Committee on Claims on petition, 55
  Petition on improving navigation of the River Credit, 50
Scugog River flooding, 57
Sea-faring men, Exempt from military service, 110
Second circuit, 48
Secord, David
  Select Committee on petition re remuneration for losses, 54
Secretaries, Offices for, 116
Secretary and Registrar of the Province, 163
Secretary of State for the Colonies, 4, 9-10, 41-42, 98, 101, 106, 128, 130, 131-132, 138, 158, 170, 182, 196, 212, 213, 233, 234, 237, 239
  Letter from, 125

Secretary of the Clergy Corporation, 91 125
Secretary of the Province
  Duties, 24
  Exempt from military service, 110
Seminaries, Bill to establish, 31
Serjeant-major, 112
Sessional reporters
  Select Committee on claims of, 49
Settlement of the Province, 46
Settlers, Problems of, 63
Shade, Absalom
  Petition on bridge at Galt, 48
Shaver, Peter, 47, 48, 50, 68
Sheriff, 150, 155, 169
  Fees, 151
  Midland District, 235
  Office investigated by Commission on Public Departments, 154
  Sale of land for taxes by the, 163
Sheriffs, 91, 154, 173
  Duties of, 154
  Exempt from military service, 110
  Remuneration, 54
  Salaries, 49
Sheriff's Office, 166, 167
Sherwood, Henry, 54, 55, 56, 60, 62, 64, 67, 68, 71, 73, 78, 81, 82
Ships employed in trade between Canada and the United Kingdom, 181
Shops, Taxes on, 160
Short Hills Prisoners, 115
Sidey, David
  Select Committee on petition re illegal acts of Commissioner of Crown Lands, 56
Silver coins, Regulating rate, 233
Simcoe, Sir John Graves, 3, 23
  Speech, 1792, 11
  Speech, 1796, 11
Simcoe, A separate county, 57
Simons, Titus Geer, 36
Sinclair, J.
  Select Committee on petition re navigation laws, 56
Sir John Colborne, Destruction of the schooner, 49, 51
Sir Robert Peel, Destruction of the Steam-boat, 41
Six Nations Indians, 72
  Lands of, 134
16 Mile Creek, Construction of a harbour at mouth of, 72
Sketch of the present state of Canada, 138
Skinner, Collin
  Select Committee on petition re paper makers, 56
Small, C. C. Salary, 15
Small, James Edward, 52, 64, 66, 75, 77 80
Small, Mr., 50
Small debts, Recovery of, 149
Smalley, A.
  Select Committee re survey of North Gwillimbury, 48
Smith, Henry, 57
  Select Committee on petition re penitentiary, 54
  Select Committee on petition re Warden of the penitentiary, 76
Smith, John
  Select Committee on petition re damage caused by Hamilton to Brantford macadamized road, 76
Snider, Andrew
  Petition re boundary lines at Williamsburg, 47
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 130, 132
Solicitor General, 13, 96
South Petite Nation River, Improvements on, 69
Spaun, Dorothy
  Select Committee on petition re remuneration from Burlington Bay Canal, 54
Specie payments
  Suspended by the chartered banks, 14, 233
  Suspension of, 14
Speech from the Throne, 19
  Published in German, 38
Speeches from the Throne
  Where published, 34
Spirituous liquors, 98, 99
  Licenses, 116
Stanton, Robert, 34
  Petition re publishing the *Statutes*, 47
State of the Province
  Select Committee on, 67
Statute Labour, 184, 186, 219, 222
  Commutation of, 182, 224, 225
  Compounded, 184, 186-187
Statutes
  Distribution, 24

  Printed by authority, 24
  Printing of, 3, 23, 36, 37
  Publication of, 47
    Petition by H. C. Thomson re, 47
  Select Committee on publishing, 55
Statutes of Her Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, 55
Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
Statutes of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada in North America, 25, 27
Statutes of the Province of Upper Canada, 26
Statutes of Upper Canada, 25, 27, 28, 29
Statutes of Upper Canada to the time of the union, 26
Staves imported into Great Britain from British North America, 179
Steam dredge
  Commissioner for purchasing, 53
  Select Committee on, 54
Steam dredging machine, 184, 225-226
Stephenson, Doctor
  Select Committee on petition re remuneration, 49
Stewart, T. A.
  Select Committee on petition re navigation on the river Trent, 71
Stills, Licenses, 102
Stills in Kingston, 47
Stoyell, Thomas
  Petition re Market Square, 50
Strachan, Sir John, 23, 96, 132
Strange H.
  Select Committee on Roads and Bridges re petition of, 55
Strange, John, 52
Strobridge, James G. (Also spelt Strowbridge), 203
  Claim for interest on Burlington Bay Canal, 51
Committee on petition re relief against the Commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal, 65
Select Committee on petition re Burlington Bay Canal, 82
Strobridge, Nancy
  Select Committee on petition re remuneration from Burlington Bay Canal, 54
Stuart, Reverend G. O'Kill
  Select Committee on petition re stills, 47
Summer, W. J.
  Committee on Roads and Bridges on petition of, 55
Sunday schools, 93
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, 134
Superior Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, 150
Supply, 2
Supply Bill, Committee of Conference, 56
Supreme Court, Judges, 150
Surgeons, Exempt from military service, 110
Surrender of His Majesty's Revenue to the control of the provincial Legislature, 42
Surrogate Court, Establishment of, 150
Survey Bill
  Select Committee on, 50
Surveyor General, 51, 100, 162
  Duties, 161
  Exempt from military service, 110
  Remuneration, 162
Surveyor General of Customs, 1
Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods and Forests, 91, 125, 127, 134-137
Surveyor General of Lands, 91, 125
Surveyor General's Office, 91, 130, 141-143
Surveyor of Highways, 184-189
  Appointment of, 186
Surveyor of Streets, 187
Swamp land, Unproductive, 42
Swan, Samuel
  Select Committee on petition re land settlement, 57
Swetman, Joseph
  Petition re False Ducks Island light house, 53
  Petition re remuneration, 49
Swift, James
  Committee on Claims on petition of, 55
Symons
  see Simons, Titus Geer
System of drill for the militia of Upper Canada, 115

T

Taber, John
  Select Committee on petition re roads, 55

- *Table of the provincial statutes in force in Upper Canada*, 33
- Talbot, Colonel, Deprives individuals of land, 57
- Talbot settlement, 18, 53, 68
- Tax on goods, 174
- Taxes, Arrears, 163
- Taxes on uncultivated land, Committee on, 63
- Taxes unpaid, 159
  - Penalties for, 160
- Taylor, James
  - Select Committee on petition re disorderly conduct of certain magistrates, Niagara District, 70
- Tea
  - Joint Committee on the importation of, 22
- *Thames*, Steam-boat lost to brigands, 42
- Thames River
  - Navigation, 55
  - Survey of, 72
- Thames River bridge, 50
- Theological schools, 94
- Thompson, Andrew
  - Select Committee on petition re Dunnville bridge, 49
- Thompson, D.
  - Select Committee on petition re duty on wheat and flour, 54
- Thomson, E. H., 55
- Thomson, E. W. 54, 55, 56
- Thomson, Elizabeth
  - Select Committee on petition re penitentiary plans, 22
  - Select Committee on petition re remuneration, 70
- Thomson, Hugh Christopher, 21, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 57, 62, 72, 82
  - Petition re publishing the *Statutes*, 47
- Thomson, Sir C. Poulet, Royal instructions to, 10
- Thorburn, David, 52, 54, 55, 70, 78, 79, 81
- Thornhill, R. H.
  - Select Committee on petition re posting bonds, 72
  - Select Committee on petition re security bond, 72
- Tiffany, S., 3, 36
- Timber
  - Detailed accounts of cut on waste land, 136
  - Duties levied on, 179, 181
  - Duties on, 134
  - Licenses for cutting, 135
- Timber dues collected, 137
- Timber Duties
  - Select Committee of the House of Commons on, 178
  - Select Committee on, 49, 79
- Timber funds
  - Receipt and expenditure in Lower Canada, 135
  - Receipt and expenditure in Upper Canada, 135
- Timber imported into Dublin from British America, 179
- Timber imported into Great Britain from British North America, 179
- Timber imported into the United Kingdom from British North America, 181
- Timber imported into the United Kingdom from the British provinces in North America, 180
- Timber sale, Appropriation of revenue by the Provincial Parliament, 136
- Timber shipped from the north of Europe to ports in British North, 180
- Tobacco
  - Duty on, 182
  - Importation into Great Britain, 44
  - Reduction of duties, 183
- Todd, Alfred, 42-43
- Toll bridge at Chatham, 192
- Toll collector, 200, 219
- Toll gate
  - Brockville to Beverly, 223
  - Brockville to Charleston, 223
  - Brockville to Lyndhurst, 223
  - Brockville to Portland, 223
  - Brockville to Saint Francis, 223
- Toll-gates, 223
- Tolls, 197, 224
  - Dundas to Waterloo macadamized road, 223
  - Kettle Creek Harbour, 213
  - Queenston and Grimsby road, 225
  - Rideau Canal, 213
  - Toronto Harbour, 214
- Tolls on Chaudiere bridges, Collection of, 38
- Tolls on the Welland Canal, 203
- Toronto, Mayor, Alderman and common councilmen
  - Select Committee requesting that Act of Incorporation be made perpetual, 71

Toronto almanac and Royal calendar, 55
Toronto and Lake Huron rail road, 71
Toronto General Hospital, 235-236
  Rules and regulations proposed, 53
  Select Committee on, 56
  Used for Legislature, 235
Toronto Harbour, 214
Toronto pier, 69
Town Clerk, 219
Town Officers, 184
  Appointment, 158, 162
  Duties of, 162
  Regulation of, 160-161
Township Clerk, 189
Township laws, 155
Township Officers
  Appointment, 163, 189
  Duties, 31, 163, 189
Township schools, 140
Trade, Commerce, Duties, 174-183
Trade and Commerce
  Select Committee on, 79
  Select Committee to inquire into the state of, 66
Trade and navigation with the British North America colonies
  Accounts relating to, 179
Trade between the U.S. and the West Indies, 182
Trafalgar, 56
Transportation, 184-229
Treason, Prisoners charged, 155
Treasurers of the Western District
  Payment of money to magistrates for highways, 157
Treasurer of the District
  see
   District Treasurer
Treasurers accounts, 166
Treasurers returns, 166
Treasury, Civil Service, 130
Treasury Chambers, 120-122, 125, 132, 171, 211, 212, 213, 234
Treaty of Paris, 1763, 1
Trees, Cutting along highways, 184, 185
Trent River
  Committee on improvements, 64
  Navigation on, 71, 198-199
  Select Committee on, 49
  Select Committee on improvement of, 54
  Select Committee re Commissioners for the improvement of navigation, 73
  see also River Trent
Trent River bridge, 51
  Commissioners for, 53
  Commissioners for erection, 51
Trent River bridge report, 48
Trespassing, 78
Trois Rivieres, Lieutenant Governor of, 1
Truscott, George
  Select Committee on petition re agricultural bank, 51
Trustees, School, 92
Trustees appointed to improve the three approaches to the town of York
  Report, 221
Trustees of Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road
  Report, 223
Trustees of Queenston and Grimsby macadamized road
  Report, 225
Trustees of the East Toronto macadamized road
  Report, 221
Trustees of the General Hospital, 235
  Report, 236
Trustees of the macadamized road from Brockville of St. Francis
  Report, 224
Trustees of the macadamized road from Kingston to Napanee, 224
  Report, 225
Trustees of the West Toronto macadamized road
  Report, 221
Trustees of the Western Dundas Street road
  Report, 221
Trustees of York roads
  Report, 221
Tunkers, 127
  Composition money, 110, 111, 112
  Exempt from military service, 110
Turkey Point, Port of entry for collecting duty, 174
Turnbull, John
  Petition re holding Quarter Sessions, 47
Turney, James
  Committee on Claims on petition of, 55
Turnpike road from Niagara to St. Catharines, 73

Turnpike Trusts
  Select Committee on, 55, 79
Turquand, B., 54
  Remuneration, 125
Turton, Joseph, 87
  Select Committee on petition re construction of Parliament building, 55
  Select Committee on petition re erection of Parliament buildings, 70
  Select Committee on petition re Parliament buildings, 53
12 Mile Creek, 56
  Erection of bridge at Nelson, 57

U

Uncultivated land, Taxes, on, 160
Union bill, 242
Union of the provinces, 44, 45, 46
  Committee on Commissioners to proceed to England, 54
  Select Committee to search the *Journals* of the Legislative Council, 54
  see also
  Re-union of the provinces
United Empire Loyalists, 1
  Claims, 44
  Grants of land, 103, 108
  Select Committee on granting lands to, 68
United Presbytery of Upper Canada
  Petition re education, 50
United States, Secretary of State, 43
United States articles, Bill imposing duty on, 32
University, Need for, 139
University of Kingston, Proposed, 235
Upper Canada
  Select Committee on the political state, 78, 81
Upper Canada Academy, 42
  Grant to, 98
  Select Committee on, 79
Upper Canada Bank Act, 12
Upper Canada Bank bill
  Select Committee on trade on, 57
Upper Canada College, 97, 140, 172
  Accounts, 98
  Acres of land for, 140
  Principal, 96
Upper Canada gazette, 34-35, 134, 135, 143, 163, 200, 240
  Printing of, 23
Upper Canada gazette or American oracle, 33, 34
Ussher, Sarah
  Select Committee on petition re pension, 55

V

Vandalism by "Volunteers", 55
Vault for preservation of records,
  Construction of a fire-proof, 116
Vice-Chancellor of Court of King's Bench, 154
Victoria, Queen, 10
Village of Mille Roches, 53
Voters, Qualifications of, 19

W

Walsh, F. L., 52
War claims, 1812-4, 51
War loss claims, 48
War losses, 48, 170-171
  Commissioner on, 170
  Select Committee on, 80
War of 1812-4, 170
Ward, George
  Select Committee on petition re road repairs, Mosa Township, 56
Ward, Thomas
  Select Committee on petition re navigation on the Otonibee River, 51
Warehouses, 203
Warehousing of goods imported, 177
Washburn, Simon
  Select Committee on petition re lotteries, 71
Waste lands, 136, 139
  Regulation for granting, 135
Water communication, Estimates of expenditure, 121
Water communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, 211
Water communication between Montreal and Ottawa, 210, 211, 212
Water communication between Ottawa and Kingston, 210, 211, 212

- Water communication in Canada
  - Select Committee of the House of Commons on, 125
- Water Courses, 163
- Waters, Bulkley
  - Select Committee on petition re Christians of all denominations, 80
- Waters, Charles, 51, 52
- Waters, William, 36
- Waterways, 184
- Weekes, William, Estate, 58
- *Weekly register*, 33
- Welland Canal, 203-210
  - Accounts, 48
  - Bridges over, 53, 207
  - Committee appointed to enquire into the management, 62
  - Committee on, 50
  - Measures for completion, 64
  - Petition, 46
  - Public aid for, 204
  - Select Committee on accounts of, 79
  - Select Committee on affairs of, 80
  - Select Committee on communicating with Lower Canada on, 67
  - Select Committee to enquire into the management, 66
  - Select Committee to inquire into the management and expenditure of, 66
  - Survey of, 204
- Welland Canal Commissioners, 46, 205
  - *Report*, 209
- Welland Canal Committee, 54
  - Select Committee on, 72
- Welland Canal Company, 57, 203-210
  - *Accounts*, 208, 209
  - Bonds, 204, 205
  - Charter, 206, 207
  - Commissioners for settling claims, 52
  - Committee on, 66
  - Petition of President and Directors, 50
  - Private stock, 209-210
  - *Report*, 207-209
  - *Report of the Engineer*, 208
  - Select Committee on, 79, 80, 84
  - Select Committee on accounts, 74
  - Select Committee on detailed accounts, 50
  - Select Committee on petitions of, 67
  - Shares in, 203
  - Stockholders, 2-8
- Welland Canal completion bill
  - Select Committee of the Legislative Council on, 86
- Welland Canal stock
  - Select Committee on, 75
- Weller, William
  - Select Committee on petition re River Rouge bridge, 52
- Werden, A. 47
- Wesleyan Methodists, 129
- West Gwillimbury Road, 221-222
  - Toll gate, 221
- West India trade, 50
- West York road, 221
- Western District, 149
  - Assessment, 54
  - Immigrants, 50
  - Magistrates, 157
- Western District school, 57
  - Select Committee on, 83
- Western road, 53, 220
- Weston, S.
  - Select Committee on petition re roads, 54
- Wheat
  - Export to Great Britain, 44
  - Select Committee on duty on, 54
- Wheat imported into the United Kingdom from North American colonies, 179
- Whiskey, Import duty, 118
- Whitney, Captain
  - Select Committee on petition re Long Point light house, 51
- Wicksteed, G. W. 33
- Wilcox, Leonard, 64
  - Committee on petition re problems of a settler, 63
  - Select Committee on petition re illegal proceedings at the Port of York, 82
- Wild Land Assessment Act
  - Select Committee on, 73
- Williams, C.
  - Select Committee on petition re tax on dogs, 54
- Williamsburg Township, Boundary lines of lots, 47
- Willis, Mr. Justice
  - Select Committee re Administration of Justice, 56
- Willson, John, 48, 51, 67, 73
- Wilson, James, 51, 57, 66, 69, 83, 84
- Windsor Bay, 51

Windsor Harbour
  Select Committee on, 52
Wolfe Island Canal, 52
Wood, Alexander
  Petition re Market Square, 50
Wood, Duties levied on, 179
Wood articles, Duties levied, 181
Wood imported into Canada not originating in any British possession 181
Wood imported into Great Britain from many countries including British North America, 181
Wood imported into London from many countries including British North America, 181
Woodruff, Richard, 55
Woodruff, William, 56
Worsted yarn, Imported, 174
Wright, Benjamin, 64

XYZ

Yates, J. B., 64, 66
Yonge Street, 220
  Building of, 41
  Macadamization of the road, 53
Yonge Street macadamized road construction, 76
Yonge Street Turnpike Company, 50
York, Silas, V.
  Select Committee on petition re militia pension list, 77
York, Port of
  Entry for collecting duty, 174
  Select Committee on illegal proceedings, 82
York, Town of
  Representation, 60
York almanac and Provincial calendar, 242
York almanac and Royal calendar, 242
York elections, 46
York gazette, 22, 33, 34, 134, 135
York General Hospital
  Report, 49
York General Hospital and Dispensary
  Report, 47
York Harbour
  Improvement of, 48, 50
  Select Committee on improvement of, 75
  see also Toronto Harbour
York Hospital, 182
York Market Place Bill, 64
York weekly post, 33
Young, William
  Select Committee on petition re survey of River Thames, 72
Zwick, William
  Petition re holding Quarter Sessions, 47

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL